

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA,
OR
A CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMS
OF THE
MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS,
INORGANIC AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCES
INCLUDED IN THAT WORK,
WITH
EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS, &c,
IN
FOURTEEN LANGUAGES

BY
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NATIVE SURGEON IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA.



Madras

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CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	vii
AFFIXES AND PREFIXES REQUIRED IN EACH LANGUAGE TO DESIGNATE PLANTS OR THEIR PARTS AND PRODUCTS &c	1
SYNONYMES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS DRUGS &c WITH EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS	13
ADDENDA	6
TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR EXPRESSING THE VERBACLAR SYNONYMES IN ENGLISH CHARACTER	87
EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES	89
NAMES OF THE BOOKS &c CONSULTED IN PREPARING THE CATALOGUE	331
APPENDIX (<i>remarks on some Indigenous Cathartics and Emetics</i>)	339
INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES AND MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS ADDENDA AND APPENDIX	373
INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES	383
" ARABIC do	409
" PERSIAN do	430
" HINDUSTANI do	449
" DLKHI do	479
" TAMIL do	506
" TELUGU do	532
" MALYALIM do	562
" CANARESE do	582
" BENGALI do	595
" SANSKRIT do	615
" MAHARATTI do	624
" GUJRATTI do	634
" CINGALESE do	646
" BURMESE do	659
LIST OF ERRATA	674

PREFACE

A few years since I had an occasion to pay attention to the vernacular synonymes in some works on Materia Medica and Botany. While I was much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the subject I found it blended with a great inaccuracy and confusion. I was about rectifying these defects in a work when it was my privilege to be called upon officially to contribute to the Pharmacopœia of India *viz* Circular Memorandum No 2824 dated 7th August 1865 from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department which was accompanied with the Proceedings of the Madras Government Financial Department 28th July 1865 and Dr E J Waring's lists of medicinal plants &c

On the receipt of these documents I immediately thought of the subject I was previously meditating upon and with a wish to see the Pharmacopœia as free as possible from the defects just alluded to, I prepared a Table of Vernacular Synonymes of the medicinal plants drugs &c proposed to be included in that work. The Table was composed of 12 languages besides the Latin and English *viz* Arabic Persian Hindustani Dukhni Tamil Telugu Malay Lim Canarese Bengali Mahratti Gujratti, and Burmese and the synonymes in all these languages were expressed in their native characters as well as in English.

In preparing this Table although I consulted a few works, yet for the reason already mentioned I thought it

advisable to depend chiefly upon the names found out by myself. With this view, I had personally examined with several native practitioners, druggists, &c., all the plants known as medicinal in many localities of Madras, including the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens, and ascertained their names without any reference to books. The drugs in the bazaar, together with several other plants which were sent for from distant places, were next examined, and their names found out in the same manner.

The Table was then forwarded, as a part of my contribution, to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, on the 7th February 1866, and returned to me on the 9th July of the same year, with a copy of the following Despatches and Orders —

*‘ Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
6th July 1866.*

No 7 Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 31st May 1866, No 43

I forward herewith copies of correspondence with Surgeon E J Waring, M D, with enclosures in original, and I have to request that the necessary measures may be taken by you for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing at Madras of Mr Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants, under the at Officer's supervision

Letters from Dr Waring, dated the 26th April and 16th May 1866, with enclosures in original
Letter to Dr Waring, dated the 4th May 1866

From Surgeon E J Waring, M D, Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India, &c, &c, &c, dated 3A, Talbot Road, Bayswater, 26th April 1866

By desire of the “ Pharmacopœia of India ” Committee, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Table compiled by Native Surgeon Mooden Sheriff of Triplicane Dispensary, Madras, containing the names of upwards of four hundred Medicinal plants of India, in twelve Eastern languages, in Vernacular and English characters

2 The Committee are unanimously of opinion that a Table of this kind is an essential part of the Pharmacopœia, and they had already taken steps to obtain from the best sources,

lists (in English characters alone) of the names of drugs in the different Vernacular languages of India

3 Mr Moodeen Sheriff's Table which has great additional value and importance from the fact of his supplying the names in Native characters as well as in English has been submitted by the Committee to several eminent Oriental scholars who have from a cursory inspection formed a favorable opinion of its accuracy. Before however giving it authority by appending it to the Pharmacopœia as it is the wish of the Committee to do it will be necessary to have it revised with care for which purpose they think it most important that it should be printed with as little delay as possible

4 Two obstacles present themselves in carrying this into effect in this country —

1st —Deficiency of requisite types and

2nd —Inadequate aid in the correction of the Press

5 To obviate these obstacles the Committee are induced to lay before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council the proposal that the Table shall be transmitted to the Government of Madras with the view of its being printed there under the personal supervision of Mr Moodeen Sheriff. All

6 Should this proposal meet with favorable consideration the Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable for the Editor of the Pharmacopœia (Dr Waring) to prepare a Memorandum of instructions to be sent to Mr Moodeen Sheriff as there are several points connected with the Table which require modification and remark.

7 In conclusion the Committee desire to record the high sense they entertain of the praiseworthy labors of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff in preparing this Table which reflects the highest credit on his industry intelligence and sound judgment and the Committee trust that their opinion together with their unanimous thanks may be transmitted to him through the proper official channel

From the Under Secretary of State for India to Surgeon D J Waring M D dated India Office 4th May 1866

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council

it will be forwarded to the Government of Madras together with a copy of your letter under reply with its enclosures in original and that Government will be authorized to adopt the necessary measures for meeting if practicable the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing of

Mr. Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under his supervision

From Surgeon D. J. Waring, M.D., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 3A, Talbot Road, Westminster Park, W., 15th May 1866

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relating to the publication of Mr. Mooden Sheriff's Table of Synonymes of Medicinal Plants, &c., in connection with the Pharmacopœia of India

2 Enclosed is the Memorandum of directions to be observed in printing the Table, which it is desirable should accompany that document when it is sent to Madras to be printed

No 8 ORDER THEREOF, 6th July 1866, No 253

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch and its enclosures, in original, be furnished to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in charge of the Principal Inspector General's Office, and that he be requested to make the necessary arrangements for printing Native Surgeon Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under that Officer's supervision

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. H. DIBSTON,

Ag. Secretary,

for Acting Chief Secretary

The Memorandum referred to in the above Despatches contained many directions, the most important of which were—

1 To alter the form of the Table by arranging the synonymes in paragraphs as in Ainslie's *Materna Indica*

2. To include the language of Ceylon in the Table, for which purpose I was assisted by the Committee with a manuscript list of Cingalese synonymes from Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites

3. To add to the Table a few more medicinal plants and some inorganic substances, a list of which I was furnished with by Dr. Waring

4 To modify the English spelling of the synonymes as it stood at that time, and to follow out, as far as possible, Sir W. Jones' method of expressing vernacular names in English

5 To refer to certain books, in order to avoid the omission of the names which might be in use in other parts

of India beyond the limits of this Presidency The remarks of the Committee on this point were very instructive as follows —

In Mr Moodeen Sheriff's letter which accompanied the Table he mentions that the names contained in the latter were ascertained by personal examination and enquiry without reference to books Whilst this has tended to give value to the Table in one respect it has tended to diminish its utility to a certain degree by causing the omission of certain vernacular names in common use in parts of India beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency *e g* *Darhald* the Hindustani name of *Berberis Lycium* *Kolamla tel* (Hind) the concrete oil of *Garcinia purpurea* *Kamala* and *Kapila* (Hind) the red pubescence of *Rottlera tinctoria* and *Theet tse* the Burmese name of the exudation of *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* Without wishing to detract from Mr Moodeen Sheriff's originality the Committee are of opinion that the utility of the Table would be greatly extended by his reference to certain well chosen books relating to the subject *e g* Irvine's *Materia Medica* of Patna and the last edition of Shakespeare's *Dictionary* for Hindustani names Voigt's *Hortus Calcuttensis* for Bengali Mr Walter Elliot's *Flora Andhrica* and C P Brown's *Dictionary* for Telugu Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus* for Malayalam and Mason's *Natural Products* of Burmah for Burmese

6 To send Home the proofs of the Table (in triplicate) to be revised before being finally struck off

I was further assisted by the Committee by being supplied with 3 manuscript lists of synonymes one in Mahratti by Dr Vandyke Carter another in Tamil by Sir Walter Elliot and the 3rd in Burmese by Rev M Regnier

Being thus encouraged assisted and afforded an opportunity of printing the Table under my own supervision I have revised it endeavoured to make it more accurate complete and useful and altered its form into that of a Catalogue Two more languages viz Cingalese and Sanscrit have been added to it, which increase the number of the whole native languages to fourteen

In revising the Catalogue I have repeated the examination of medicines as before and on this occasion obtained several supplies of them with their names from the bazaars of Calcutta Hyderabad Bombay, and a few other places

beyond Southern India. This and the previous examinations have materially assisted me in removing many doubts and a great deal of confusion, and in finding out the correct names as well as the true nature of many drugs and plants. In some instances, the drugs were involved in such a confusion, that I was not able to clear it until I have actually raised the plants suspected to produce them from seeds, and in a few more, the only way I found to reveal the true nature of them, particularly with regard to their medicinal and other properties, was to take them internally myself.

Although this volume is chiefly a work of synonymes, yet, it will be found to contain many facts which are not, at least, without sufficient interest to find their way in any *Materia Medica*, *Botany*, *Practical Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*. I cherish a hope that it also contains some matter which cannot be correctly included in any other category but that of discoveries. I allude to several articles in the Appendix, and to some facts scattered in the text, such as those in pages 28, 106, 128, 268, &c.

As a work of synonymes, the need of this Catalogue is fully admitted by the Committee, and therefore it is superfluous for me to speak any thing about it. I cannot, however, restrain myself from offering one remark that, the time is come when we should pay a much greater attention to the vernacular synonymes than ever. The appearance of the *Pharmacopœia* of India has opened a new era in the medical circle of this part of the world, and if the native medicines are to be introduced in general use of the European Medical Profession, as is apparently intended by Government from authorizing the publication of that work, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to collect the plants from fields and gardens or buy their officinal parts and other drugs from bazaars without the knowledge of their native names, unless all the persons concerned in collecting, selling, and buying them all over India, turn out to

be Botanists Pharmacologists, and Chemists which is not probable

According to the direction of the Committee I have consulted all the works recommended by them (with one exception) and also a great many others whose list is appended to the Catalogue There were many names in some of these works which were not already included in the Catalogue but out of these only some were correct the rest being either incorrect or involved much in confusion and doubts I have not however rejected any of the names without a sufficient ground and in many of such instances have explained the reasons for rejection Many of the books in the list contain no native synonymes but I have referred to them for the sake of other points connected with the examinations

The method of transliteration I have adopted in the Catalogue for rendering vernacular names into English is chiefly based upon Sir William Jones system modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and others I have arranged it in a Tabular form and appended it to the Catalogue As explained in this Table it was necessary to make some alterations and additions in the method to render it more complete and clear and applicable uniformly to the whole of the languages in the Catalogue The Table is perhaps rather too minute and long to be appended to another work instead of being published by itself but considering the multiplicity of the languages in the Catalogue, and the large number of synonymes in each of them I did not think it proper to leave any thing important connected with the subject unexplained and it has therefore extended to a few more pages than I first contemplated In preparing it I have consulted with and obtained the opinion of several educated persons in many of the languages included in it There are some columns in this Table in which the native characters are not printed yet they are allowed to remain in it in order to show that there is a character (not printed

for want of type) in each of them, which corresponds to each No., and the rules laid down in the Table according to Nos., are also applicable to it in common with the characters in other columns opposite to the same No.

The Catalogue is supplied with sixteen Indexes, i. e. one for each language, which will facilitate the reference of every name of medicine included in it. And it is also furnished with a list of explanation of the Initials and Names attached to the botanical names and synonymes.

It was my intention, nay determination, to have the Catalogue printed before the expiration of 1866 or 1867, so as to be ready for publication with the Pharmacopœia of India, but it has been unexpectedly delayed till now. There being only 8 native types available in Madras and in the Government Press of this Presidency, it was considered desirable to procure all others required for the Catalogue, particularly the Bengali, from Calcutta and other places, and accordingly some efforts were made in this direction, but, unfortunately, met with a complete failure after a very long and protracted expectation. This, together with casting and preparing the English characters with diacritical marks, and the complicated nature of the work which offered a difficulty in printing by necessitating the alteration of several types in every few lines, was the chief cause of the delay.

This delay has given rise to a great deal of correspondence between the Home and Madras Government, but as it chiefly related to the delay itself, and the explanation thereof, no part of it requires a particular mention here.

With regard to the deficiency of types, it is obviated to some extent by the complete method of transliteration attached to the Catalogue, and it is also intended to be supplied in the next edition of the work, as soon as its publication is considered necessary.

The first proof of the work I sent to the Committee was in the month of September 1867, and before the expir-

ation of the following February forwarded about 60 pages more of the text, and the whole of the Table of the method of transliteration. The printing was now again at a stand still for a large quantity of types and other printing materials were engaged in the chases of the proofs sent to the Committee and there were no more available for the work in the Press. In this dilemma I wrote officially to Dr Waring, requesting him to bring the above circumstances to the notice of the Committee, and to let me know how to proceed further. On the 30th September 1868, I received the following Resolutions of the Committee and Orders of Government on the subject —

Proceedings of the Madras Government Public Department
21st September 1868

No 193. Read the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council Port Saint George dated India Office London, 6th August 1868
No 84 (Financial)

I forward, herewith copy of a letter* from Surgeon
E J Waring and of a report by
Dated 9th April 1868 Dr F Watson relative to the new
Pharmacopœia of India

2 I have sanctioned the arrangements proposed by Dr Watson in regard to the publication advertising, and price of that work

3 Two hundred and fifty copies of the Pharmacopœia will accordingly be forwarded to you as soon as it is published and I request that you will give the necessary directions for their distribution to such institutions as you may think proper

4 I have read the letter from Surgeon Waring's letter
Table of Native
given to Native
and decision of your Government

From Surgeon E J Waring M.D. Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India to the Under Secretary of State for India dated India Museum, Whitehall Yard 9th April 1868

At the final meeting of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee held this day at the India Museum it was resolved to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council —

1 With regard to the Catalogue of Native Synonymes of Drugs, which is in the course of being printed at Madras under

the supervision of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff, as the labors of the Committee of the Indian Pharmacopœia are concluded, and as the members are about to disperse, it will be impracticable for them to attempt the supervision of the work.

They beg to suggest, therefore, that Mr Moodeen Sheriff be allowed to complete the Catalogue on his own responsibility, without sending Home the sheets as hitherto. It appears, however, desirable that he should be put into communication with the Professor of Botany at the Madras Medical College, in order that the botanical nomenclature may be as correct as possible.

2 The Committee also suggest that the number of copies of the catalogue to be struck off amount to one thousand.

3 The Committee would venture respectfully to direct the attention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to the valuable services of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff in this matter.

He has evidenced throughout so much industry, intelligence, and zeal, that they have no hesitation in recommending that his labors be brought to the favorable notice of the Government of Madras, and that, on the conclusion of the work, he may receive some substantial recognition of his services.

The Committee the more willingly bring this to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as it is understood that Mr Moodeen Sheriff has suffered considerable pecuniary loss in connexion with certain portions of the work.

* * * *

No 194 ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1868, No 1182

Ordered that copies of the foregoing despatch and of its enclosures be furnished to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and that he be requested to submit his views as to the remuneration to be given to Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff for his labors in the printing and editing of the Table of Native Synonyms of Drugs.

2 The Inspector General will also furnish a detailed list of the Institutions to which the "Pharmacopœia of India" should be distributed.

3 A copy of Surgeon Waring's letter will be furnished to Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff, and his attention drawn to the suggestions in paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof. A copy of the letter will also be sent to the Supervisor of the Government Press.

(True Extract)

R S ELLIS,
Chief Secretary

The printing began again immediately on the receipt of the above orders, and continued till the completion of

the work without any interruption except a few weeks which I shall speak of presently

If the title page be compared with the heading of the first page they will be found to differ as to what time the Catalogue was printed. The words which give rise to this difference are *included* and *proposed to be included* and this is to be accounted for by the fact of the Catalogue being printed partly before and partly after the publication of the Pharmacopœia

Had this Catalogue been printed and sent to the Committee in 1866 or 1867 as originally proposed my intention was to append remarks on the use of many medicines introduced in it with a view to their being incorporated with the Pharmacopœia in addition to those sent previously. I was not able to accomplish this object on account of the delay of the Catalogue and this delay being already so great as explained I did not wish to prolong it for any sake. A delay however did occur again for the third time unavoidably for a few weeks in the months of May and June last a little before the completion of the Catalogue. I took advantage of this selected some remarks from my note book and attached them to it under the head of Appendix. Although the number of the medicines in these remarks is very small yet they have been selected from those classes which are most commonly in use in the practice of our Profession viz Cathartic and Emetic and I venture a hope that these medicines taken together with several others of the same classes in the Pharmacopœia will show that India is quite independent of other countries for its Cathartics and Emetics

In obedience to the kind suggestion of the Committee in the last part of the second paragraph of their first Resolution I have submitted every proof before it was finally struck off as far as the end of the text (p 283) to the examination of Dr G Bidie the Professor of Botany in the Madras Medical College and am thankful to him for many

corrections he has made. I am also thankful to Dr Bidie for his kindness in lending me some work a few years ago while revising the Catalogue.

I owe my thanks to Dr H King, lately in charge of the Triplicane Dispensary and 1th District, who has kindly, at my request, looked over the sheets after they were struck off, and detected several errors, chiefly in the English portion of the Catalogue. All these errors, with several others found out by myself in the native synonyms, &c, are included in the 'List of Errata' at the end of the Catalogue. This list is perhaps a little longer than usual, but the errors in it are almost all typographical and orthographical.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, through whose kind appreciation and estimation this Catalogue or Supplement to the Pharmacopœia has seen the light of publication, and to Government for their kindness in intending to promote me to the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

MADRAS, }
November, 1869 }

MOODEEN SHERIFF



A

CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS PRODUCTS INORGANIC SUBSTANCES &c PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA

Affixes and Prefixes required in each language to designate plants or their parts and products &c

I TREE SHRUB OR HERBACEOUS PLANT—

Shajar سجر, plur *Ashjar* اشجار, *Nabat* ناب, plur *Nabatat* نابات (*Arab*) *Darakh* درخ, plur *Darakhtha* درختا or *Darakhthan* درختان (*Pers*) *Per* بر, plur *Peren* برن, *Buti* بی, plur *Butiyan* بان (*Hind*) *Jhar* جار, plur *Jharan* جاران (*Dul*) *Maram* مارم, plur *Marangal* مارنگال *Chedi* شدی, plur *Chedigal* شدیگال (*Tam*) *Manu* మాను, plur *Manulu* మానులు, *Chettu* చెట్టు, plur *Chetlu* చెట్లు (*Tel*) *Maram* మరం, plur *Marannal* మరంనాడు, *Cheti* చెటి, plur *Chetikal* చెటికాడు (*Malyal*) *Mara* మరా, plur *Maragalu* మరంగళ, *Gida* గిడా, plur *Gida galu* గిడాగళు (*Can*) *Gachh* బ్రహ్మ, plur *Vri/shaha* వ్రీ/శహ, plur *Vri/shaha* వ్రీ/శహ (*Sans*) *Jhada* జదా, plur *Jhadi* జదీ (*Mah*) *Jhida* జిదా, plur *Jhadi* జిదీ (*Guz*) *Gaha* గాహ, plur *Gas* గాస్ (*Cing*) *Sippin* సిప్పిన్, plur *Sippin miyau* సిప్పిన్ మియౌ, *Apin* అప్పిన్, plur *Apin miyau*—or in combination *Pin* పిన్, plur *Pin miyau* *Bin* బిన్, plur *Bin miyau* (*Bur*)

II CREEPER, TWINING OR CLIMBING PLANT

Yaqtin يتطين, plur Yaqátin يتطين. (*Arab*) Biýarah سار, plur Biýarahá ساردا. (*Pers*) Bél بیل, plur Bélien بیلین; Latá لا. (*Hind*) Bəl بیل, plur. Bəlán بیلان. (*Duk*) Kodı ௧௮௮, plur Kodıgal ௧௮௮௮. (*Tam*) Tigē தீగ, plur Tigelu தீగలు. (*Tel*) Valli വളർച്ച, plur. Vallikal വളർച്ചകൾ (*Malayal*) Balli బల్లి, plur Ballıgalu బల్లిగలు; Hambu ಹಂಬ, plur Hambıgalu ಹಂಬಗಲು. (*Can*) Latá (*Beng*) Latá, plur Latáha (*Sans.*) Véla, plur Vélá (*Mah*) Vél, plur Vélo (*Guz*) Vel (*Cing*) Anóye, plur Anóye-miyáá—or in combination, Noje, plur Nóye-miyáá. (*Bur*)

III GRASS—Tibn تنى, plur Athán اتان; Hashish حشيش, plur Hasháyash حشاشيش. (*Arab*) Káh كاه, plur Káhá كاه, Gıyáh گیاه, plur Gıyáhá گیاه. (*Pers*) Ghás گھاس, plur Ghásén گھاسن. (*Hind*) Gháns گھانس, plur Ghánsán گھانسان. (*Duk*) Pullu പുല്ല, plur Pullugal പുല്ലുകൾ (*Tam*) Gaddi గడ్డి, plur Gaddılu గడ్డిలు; Kasuvu కసువు, plur Kasuvulu కసువులు. (*Tel*) Pullu പുല്ല, plur Pullukal പുല്ലുകൾ (*Malayal*) Hullu ಹುಲ್ಲ, plur Hullugalu ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಲು. (*Can*) Gháns, Khér (*Beng*) Tınam, plur Tınanı (*Sans*) Gavāt (*Mah*) Gháns (*Guz*) Tana or Tanakol (*Cing*) Miye, plur Miye-miyáá (*Bur*)

IV FRUIT (not including Pod or Legume) — Samar سمر, plur Asmár سمرات, (*Arab*) Bar بر, plur Barhá برها. (*Pers*) Phal फल, (*Hind*) Pandu پند, plur Pandurán پندوان. (*Duk*) Pazham பழம், plur Pazhangal பழங்கள். (*Tam*) Pandu పండు, plur Pandlu పండ్లు. (*Tel*) Pazham പഴം, plur Pazhannal പഴങ്ങൾ, Káya കായ,

plur kayal കായകൾ (*Malyal*) Hannu ഹന്നു plur
Hannugalu ഹന്നുഗൾ (*Can*) Phal (*Beng*) Phalam
plur Phalan (*Sans*) Pandu Phal plur Phala
(*Mah*) Phal plur Phala (*Guz*) Gadu ka or kaya
(*Cing*) Asi plur Asi miyau ati plur ati miyau — or in
combination Si plur Si miyau Ti plur Ti miyau (*Bur*)

V POD OR LEGUME — Ghilaful qutnit لاف الطبق
Ghilafus amar المر لاف (*Arab*) Sengri سگری plur
Sengriyan سگریان Sengi سگی plur Sengiyan سگیان
(*Hind*) Phalli پلی plur Phalliyān پلیان (*Dul*)
kay కాయ plur kavgal కావల (*Tam*) kaya కాయ
plur kayalu కాయలు (*Tel*) kaya കായ plur Kayalal
കായകൾ (*Malyal*) kavi കവി, plur kavigalu കവികൾ
(*Can*) Sim dhim Simbi (*Beng*) Sing plur Singo
ku plur kula (*Guz*) Pedon plur Pedon miyau A i
plur Asi miyau — or in combination Si plur Si
miyau (*Bur*)

VI SEEDS — Bazz زرز or Bazz, د, plur Bazzur
زرور or Bazzur, د, Hab حب, plur Hubub حبوب
(*Arab*) Tullm تلم, plur Tullmha تلمها, Danah دانہ,
plur Danaha دانه (*Pers*) Bij بيج, Binj بيج Danah دانہ,
plur Dano دانہ (*Hind*) Binj بيج, plur Binjan
بجن (*Dul*) Virai விரை plur Viragalu விரைகൾ
(*Tam*) Vittu வித்து plur Vittanamulu வித்துములు or Vittulu
విత్తులు Ginja గింజ plur Ginjaalu గింజలు (*Tel*) Vitta
വിത്ത, plur Vittukal വിത്തുകൾ, Bijam ബീജം
plur Bijannal ബീജങ്ങൾ (*Malyal*) Bija बीज, plur
Bijagalu बीजकल, kulu कल plur Kalugalu कलकल

(*Can*) Bij, Bichu. (*Beng*) Bijam, plur Bijáni (*Sans*) Bi, plur Byá, Bij, plur Bijá. (*Mah*) Bi Bi. (*Guz*) Atta, Bija (*Cing*) Asi, plur Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur Zi-miyáá, Si, plur Si-miyáá (*Bur*)

VII NUT—Hab حب, plur Hubúb حبوب (*Arab*) Khastah حسه, plur Khastahú حستها, Ustaḥhán استحوان, plur Ustaḥhánhá استحووا (*Pers*) Guthli گنبدلی, plur Guthliyán گنبدلیان (*Hind*) Gutli گلی, plur Guthyán گلیان (*Duk*) Kottai கட்டை, plur Kottaiyal கட்டையல் (*Tam*) Kuru കര, plur Kurukkal കരക്കൾ, Anti അണ്ടി, plur Antikal അണ്ടികൾ (*Malýal*) Gotti നൂറ്റി, plur Gottigalu നൂറ്റിനൂറ്റ; Váte വാട്, plur Vátegalu വാട്നൂറ്റ (*Can*) Anthóli, plur Anthólá. (*Mah*) Góthi, plur Góthyo (*Guz*) Atta, Kotta (*Cing*) Asi, plur Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur Zi-miyáá (*Bur*)

VIII FLOWERS—Vaad ورد, plur Varúd ورود. (*Arab*) Gul گل, plur Gulhá گلها (*Pers*) Phúl بول, (*Hind*) Phúl بول, plur Phúlán بولان (*Duk*) Pú பூ, plur Púkkal பூக்கள் (*Tam*) Puvvu పువ్వు *or* Pú పూ, plur Puvvulu పువ్వులు *or* Púvulu పూవులు (*Tel*) Pushpam పుష్పం, plur Pushpannaḥ పుష్పాంతరి, Pú పూ, plur Púkkal పూക്കൾ (*Malýal*) Huvvu దువ్వు, plur Huvvagalu దువ్వునూ. (*Can*) Phúl (*Beng*) Pushpam, plur Pushpáni (*Sans*) Phúla, plur Phúlá (*Mah*) Phúl, plur Phúlá (*Guz*) Mal (*Cing*) Pán, plur Pán-miyáá, Apóén, plur Apóén-miyáá—*or in combination*, Póén, plur Póén-miyáá (*Bur*)

IX BUDS—Zahr زهر, plur Azhár ازهار (*Arab*) Ghunchah عجمه, plur Ghunchahá عجمها (*Pers*) Kali کلی,

plur *kaliyin* كالين (*Hind*) *kalli* كالی *plur* *kalliyin* كالين
(Dul) *Moggu* மொகு *plur* *Moogugalu* மொகுளா (*Tam*)
Mogga మొగ్గ, *plur* *Moggalu* మొగ్గాలు (*Tel*) *Mottā* മൊട്ട
plur *Mottukal* മൊട്ടകൾ (*Malyal*) *Moggu* మొగ్గు *plur*
Moggugalu మొగ్గుగళు, *Magge* మగ్గ, *plur* *Maggegalu* మగ్గగళు
(Can) *kali* (Beng) *Mukulam* *plur* *Mukalan* (Sans)
kali *plur* *kalo* (Mah) *kali* *plur* *kaliyo* (Gu)
Motta (Cing) *Ānoun* or *Ang oun* *plur* *Ānoun miyau* or
Ang oun miyau (Bui)

X LEAVLS—*Arāq* اوراق *plur* *Ouriq* اوراق
(Arab) *Barg* برگ *plur* *Bargah* برگها (*Pers*) *Pat* پات,
Patti پتی *plur* *Pattiyin* پاتين (*Hind*) *Patti* پاتا,
plur *Patto* پاتا (*Dul*) *Ilai* இலை *plur* *Ilaiyal* இலைகள்
(Tam) *Īlu* ఇలు *plur* *Ākulu* ఇకులు (*Tel*) *Ela* എല,
plur *Elakal* എലകൾ (*Malyal*) *Yale* యలే, *plur*
Yalegalu యలేగళు (*Can*) *Piti* (Beng) *Patram* *plur*
Patrani (Sans) *Pina* *plur* *Pani* (Mah) *Pandru* *plur*
Pandra (Gu) *kola* (Cing) *Ayo e* *plur* *Ayo e miyau*
 —or in combination *Yo e* *plur* *Yo e miyau* (Bui)

XI BARK—*Qishr* سر *plur* *Qushur* سرس (*Arab*)
Post e drakht پست درخت *plur* *Posthae drakht*
 پستهای درخت (*Pers*) *Chhal* حال *plur* *Chhalen*
 حالى (*Hind*) *Chhalk* چلك *plur* *Chhalkó* چلكه
(Dul) *Pattai* పటై *plur* *Pattaiyal* పటైయలు (*Tam*)
Patta పట్ట *plur* *Pattalu* పట్టాలు (*Tel*) *Tola* తొల *plur*
Tolukal తొలకలు, *Toli* తొలి, *plur* *Tolikāl* తొలికలు
(Malyal) *Patto* పట్టె, *plur* *Pattegalu* పట్టెగళు
(Can) *Sāl* or *Chhal* *Bikal* (Beng) *Valkalam* *plur* *Val*
kalani *Tvakam* *plur* *Tvakāni* (Sans) *Patta* *plur* *Patte*
(Mah) *Chal* *plur* *Chalo* *Chiltu* *plur* *Chilta* (Gu)

Potta* (*Cing*) *Alháv* or *Kháv*, *plur* *Alháv-miyáá* or *Kháv-miyáá*, *Sikháv* or *Tikháv*, *plur* *Sikháv-miyáá* or *Tikháv-miyáá* (*Bur*).

XII ROOT OR RHIZOME—*Asl* اصل, *plur* *Usúl* اصول (*Arab*) *Bikh* بىخ, *plur* *Bikhhá* بىخها (*Peis*) *Jar* جز, *plur* *Jarén* حرس (*Hind*) *Jar* جر, *plur* *Jaián* حرا. (*Duk*) *Vér* வேர், *plur* *Vérgal* வேர்கள் (*Tam*) *Véru*, வேరు, *plur*. *Vérulu* வேறுலு (*Tel*) *Véia* വേര, *plur* *Vérukal*, വേരുകൾ, *Múlam* മൂലം, *plur* *Múlannal* മൂലങ്ങൾ (*Malyal*) *Béru* बीरु, *plur* *Béiugalu* बीरुगलु (*Can*) *Shikar*, *Jar*, *Múl*, *Hinar* (*Beng*) *Múlam*, *plur* *Múláni* (*Sans*) *Muli*, *plur* *Mulé* (*Mah*) *Jad*, *plur* *Jado* (*Gur*) *Múl* (*Cing*) *Amie*, *plur* *Amie-miyáá*, *Anú*, *plur*. *Anú miyáá*,—or in combination, *Mi*, *plur*. *Mi-miyáá* (*Bur*)

XIII BULB OR TUBER—*Asl* اسطر, *plur* *Usúl* اسطر, *Aslul-mudavvar* اصل المدور, *plur* *Usúlul-mudavvar* اصول المدور (*Arab*) *Bikhe-mudavvar* بىخ المدور, *plur*. *Bikhháé-muddavai* بىخهاى مدور (*Peis*) *Kand* كند (*Hind*) *Gaddah* گده, *plur* *Gaddé* گده (*Duk*) *Kizhangu* கிழங்கு, *plur* *Kizhangugal* கிழங்குகள் (*Tam*) *Gadda* గడ్డ, *plur* *Gaddalu* గడ్డలు (*Tel*) *Kizhanna* கிഴண்ணை, *plur* *Kizhannukal* கிழண்ணைகள் (*Malyal*) *Gadde* గడ్డి, *plur* *Gaddegalu* గడ్డిగల (*Can*) *Gól-múl* (*Beng*) *Kandaha*, *plur* *Kandáha* (*Sans*) *Gaddá*, *plur* *Gaddé* (*Mah*) *Kan*, *Gaddá*, *plur* *Gaddo* (*Gur*) *Ala* (*Cing*) *Aú* or *U*, *plur* *Aúmiyáá* or *U-miyáá* (*Bur*)

XIV WOOD—*Khashab* خشب (*Arab*) *Chób* چوب, *plur* *Chóbbhá* چوبها (*Peis*) *Lakí* لکری, *plur* *Lakriyán* لکریان (*Hind and Duk*) *Kattar* கட்டை, *plur* *Kattargal*

கட்டைகள் *Chakka* சககை plur *Chakkaigal* சககைகள்
 (Tam) Katta கட்டை plur Kattalu கட்டைలు, Chekka చెక్క plur
 Chekkalu చెక్కలు (Tel) Mutti മുട്ടി, plur Muttikal മുട്ടികൾ,
 Tati തടി plur Tatikal തടികൾ (Malyal) Kattige ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 plur Kattigegalu ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು (Can) Kath কাশ্ঠা (Beng)
 Kashṭam plur Kashṭam (Sans) Lakda লক্‌দা plur Lakde
 (Mah) Lakdu লক্‌দা plur Lakda (Guz) Then plur Thén
 miyaa Sissa പ്ലിസ്സാ Sissa miyau (Bur)

XV GUM OR RESIN — Samagh صمغ plur Sumugh
 صمغ Aalak سلك plur Auluk علوك (Arab) Kouj كوج
 plur Koujha كوجها Samagh صمغ plur Samaghha صمغ
 (Pers) Gond گوند plur Gonden گوندن (Hind)
 Gónd گوند plur Gondan گودان (Dul) Pishun பிசுன
 plur Pishingal பிசிங்ள (Tam) Pisunu పిసున Banka
 బంక (Tel) Pasha పాశ plur Pashakal పాశకల (Mal
 yal) Gondu గొండు, plur Gondagalu గొండులు Antu
 అంతు plur Antagalu అంతులు (Can) Gun గున Lisa (Beng)
 Niryasam ప్లీర్ Niryasam (Sans) Gonda గొండా plur Gonda
 దింక (Mah) Gun గుండార (Guz) Melliyam (Cing)
 Asi ప్లur Asi miyaa, — or in combination Si ప్లur
 Si miyaa (Bur)

XVI OIL — Dohan دهن plur Adhan ادحان —
 Essential oil Aitr طر (Arab) Roghan روغن plur
 Roghanha روغن — Essential oil Aitr طر (Pers) Tel
 تل — Essential oil Aitr طر or Atar اتر (Hind
 and Dul) Enney ఎనై plur Enneygal ఎనైగలు
 — Essential oil Tailam తైలம் (Tam) Nuno నూనె
 — Essential oil Tailamu తైలము (Tel) Lunn എണ്ണ
 plur Ennakal എണ്ണകൾ — Essential oil Tailam
 തൈലം plur Tailannal തൈലങ്ങൾ (Malyal) Lanne

യന്ണി, *plur* Yannegalu യന്ണിന്റേ; *Dhiatí* ധീതി, *plur* *Dhiatigalu* ധീതിന്റേ (*Can*) *Tail*, *Tél* (*Beng*) *Tailam*, *plur* *Tailámi* (*Sans*) *Téla* (*Mah*) *Tél* (*Guz*) *Tel* (*Cing*) *Si*, *plur* *Si-miyáú* (*Bur*).

XVII SPIRIT — *Khamai* خمر, *plur* *Khumú* خمر; *Sharáb* شراب, *plur* *Sharábát* شرابات (*Arab*) *Mar* مری, *plur* *Marhá* مرها, *Sharáb* شراب, *plur* *Sharábhá* شرابها (*Pers*) *Sharáb* شراب, *plur* *Sharábén* شرابن (*Hind*) *Dáú* دارو, *plur* *Dáúvân* داروان. (*Duk*) *Sháráyam* சாராயம், *plur* *Sháráyangal* சாராயங்கள் (*Tam*) *Sáráyi* సారాయి (*Tel*) *Cháráyam* చారాయం, *plur* *Cháráyanna* చారాయణ్డ, *Tákaiam* താകരം, *plur* *Tákaranna* താകരന്റ, (*Malyal*) *Sáráyi* సారాయి *plur* *Sáráyigalu* సారాయిగళ్ (*Can*) *Mad*, *Suráp*. (*Beng*) *Madyam* (*Sans*) *Dáú* (*Mah*) *Dáú* (*Guz*) *Arak* or *Araku* (*Cing*) *Aye*, *plur* *Aye-miyáú* (*Bur*)

XVIII MILKY JUICE — *Laban* لبن, *plur*. *Albán* لبن. (*Arab*) *Shír* سر, *plur* *Shírhá* سرها (*Pers*) *Dúdh* دودھ (*Hind and Duk*) *Pál* പാല, *plur* *Pálgal* പാലകള് (*Tam*) *Pálu* പാല (*Tel*) *Pál* പാൽ, *plur* *Páikal* പാൽകൾ; *Kshíam* ക്ഷീരം, *plur* *Kshíanna* ക്ഷീരന്റ (*Malyal*) *Hálú* ಹಾಲು, *plur* *Hálugalu* ಹಾಲುಗಳು (*Can*) *Khín*, *Dúdh* (*Beng*) *Kshíram*, *plur* *Kshírámi* (*Sans*) *Dúda* (*Mah*) *Dúdh* (*Guz*) *Kmí*. (*Cing*) *No* (*Bur*)

XIX WHITE — *Abyaz* ابيض (*Arab*) *Supéd* سمد (*Pers*) *Suféd* سفيد. (*Hind*) *Ujlá* اچلا, or *Ujlí* اچلی. (*Duk*) *Vellaz* வெள்ளை, *Venmar* வெண்மை (*Tam*) *Tella* తెల్ల (*Tel*) *Ven* വെൺ, *Vel* വെട; *Vella* വെളള. (*Malyal*) *Bih* బిళ్ (*Can*) *Dhóp*, *Súddá* (*Beng*) *Shvétá*,

Dh oulam (Sans) Pandhara (Mah) Ujlo Dhólo
Saphed (Guz) Sudu (Cing) Aphayu or Phiu (Bur)

XX BLACK — *Asvad اسود (Arab) Siyah سياه (Pers) Kala كالا or Kalr كالى (Hind and Dul) Karuppu*
കറുപ്പു Karu കറു (Tam) Nalla నలు (Tel) Kara കറ,
karuppa കറുപ്പു (Malyal) Kappu కప్పు, kari కరి (Can)
kala kál (Beng) Krshtna kála (Sans) kálr
(Mah) kalo (Guz) kalu (Cing) Ame Ane or
Ne (Bur)

XXI RED — *Ahmar احمر (Arab) Surkh سرخ (Pers)*
Lál لال (Hind and Dul) Shivappu శివప్ప (Tam)
Erru ఎర్ర (Tel) Chem చెంబ, Chovanna చెంబన
(Malyal) Kempu కంపు (Can) Rakto Lal (Beng)
Lohita Rakta (Sans) Tambada (Mah) Lal (Guz)
Rat or Rata (Cing) Ani or Ni (Bur)

XXII YELLOW — *Asfar اصفر (Arab) Zard زرد (Pers)*
Pila پیلا or Pili پلى (Hind and Dul) Manja మంజు
(Tam) Pasupu పసుపు (Tel) Manja మంజు (Malyal)
Haladi హల్ది (Can) Haldia Jara (Beng) Pita
(Sans) Pivala (Mah) Pilu (Guz) kaha or kahapata
(Cing) Ava or Va (Bur)

XXIII GREEN — *Alkhar احمر (Arab) Sabz سبز*
(Pers) Harí هرا or Hari هری (Hind and Dul) Pach ch
పచ్చ (Tam) Pach cha పచ్చ (Tel) Pach cha పచ్చ
(Malyal) Hasaru హసరు (Can) Hara Sabuzh (Beng)
Harir (Sans) Hirva (Mah) Sabaz Haru (Guz)
Pach cha kola pata (Cing) Asain, Sainsi or Senzi
(Bur)

XXIV BLUE OR PURPLE—Azraq أزرق, Arzaq
 ارزق (Arab) Nilgún نيلگون, Kabúdi كبدی
 (Pers) Nilá نِلا or Nili نِلی, Údá اودا or
 Udí اودی (Hind and Duk) Nila ନିଳ. (Tam) Nila
 நில (Tel) Nila നില (Malyal) Nili নিঃও (Can) Nilá
 (Beng) Nila, Shámalá (Sans) Nila, Vúdá (Mah)
 Udu (Guz) Nil or Nilpáta (Cing) Piyá or Biya (Bur)

XXV SWEET—Haló حلو (Arab) Shíin شیرین.
 (Pers) Mithá مِثْه or Mithí مِثْه (Hind) Mitthá
 মিঠা or Mitthi মিঠি (Duk) Tittippu தித்திப்பு, Inippu
 இனிப்பு (Tam) Tiyyanu திయ్యన (Tel) Madhura మధుర
 (Malyal) Shiyáda శియద (Can) Míshhá, Míthá
 (Beng) Madhuryá (Sans) Gulachíta (Mah) Mithu,
 Galu (Guz) Peni (Cing) Akhyu or Khyu (Bur)

XXVI SOUR—Hámiz حامض (Arab) Tursh ترش.
 (Pers) Khattá كِهْنا or Khatti كِهْتی (Hind and Duk)
 Pulippu புலிப்பு (Tam) Pulla పుల్ల (Tel) Pulı పుల్లి.
 (Malyal) Huli ಹುಲಿ (Can.) Amlá, Khatá (Beng)
 Ámlá (Sans) Ambata (Mah) Khátu (Guz) Ambul
 (Cing) Akhin or Akhing (Bur)

XXVII BITTER—Murr مر (Arab) Talkh تلخ.
 (Pers) Karvá كَرْوا or Karvi كَرْوی (Hind and Duk)
 Kashappu కశప (Tam) Chédu చెడు (Tel) Karpa
 కరిప (Malyal) Tikta తిక్త. (Can) Tito, Titá (Beng.)
 Tikta (Sans) Kadú, (Mah) Kadavu, Kadu (Guz)
 Titta (Cing) Khága or Akhá. (Bur)

XXVIII GREATER OR LARGER—Kabir كبير,
 Kubá كُبار (Arab) Kalán كَلال, Buzarg بزرگ (Pers)
 Bará بَرّا or Bari بَرّی (Hind and Duk) Periya பெரிய,

Peru పెరు Perin పెరిన్ (Tam) Pedda పెద్ద (Tel) Valiva
వలివ (Malyal) Dodda దొడ్డ (Can) Bara Mahā
(Beng) Mahā Brahata (Sans) Thora (Mah) Moṭu
(Gu) Lokka Mahā (Cing) Kigi Aki Agi or Gi
(Bur)

XXIX LESSER OR SMALLER —Sighir سِغِير, Saghir
صغير (Arab) Khurd حرد, Kochk كُحْك (Pers) Chhotā
چھوٹا or Chhoti چھوٹی (Hind and Duk) Shirya شیریا
Shiru شیر (Tam) Sinna పన్ను Chinna చిన్న (Tel)
Cheriyā చెరియ (Malyal) Chikka చిక్క Sanna పన్ను,
Putta పుట్ట (Can) Chhotā (Beng) Lahina (Mah)
Nanu (Gu) Punji or Lunchi (Cing) Anen or
Angen (Bur)

XXX GREEN OR FRESH —Ratb رَطْب or Ratk
رطب (Arab) Tar تر (Pers) Kach chā كَاشِ چَا or Kach chī
کَاشِ (Hind and Dul) Pach chāi పచ్చెఱ్ఱ (Tam)
Pach chāni పచ్చని or Pach chī పచ్చి (Tel, Pach chā పచ్చ
(Malyal) Hasaru హసరు, Hasli హల్లి (Can) Kacha
(Beng) Karita (Sans) Hirva (Mah) Kachu (Guz)
Pach chī Amu or Ammu (Cing) Asin Sin or Lin
(Bur)

XXXI DRY OR DRIED —Yabis يَابِس (Arab)
Khushk خُشْك (Pers) Sulhi سولھا or Sulhi سولھی
(Hind) Suka سوكَا or Suki سوكِي Sukhi سكا or Sukhi
سُكِي (Dul) Ularnda ఎలరంద (Tam) Endu ఎండు
(Tel) Unanniya అన్నయ (Malyal) Vana వన
(Can) Suka (Beng) Shushkam Plur Shushkani (Sans)
Valatte (Mah) Suku (Guz) Velicha or Vellich chī
(Cing) Alhiyiv Khivay or Khav (Bur)

XXXII WILD—Barri برى, Sahraí صحرائى (Arab) Dashtí دشتى. (Pers.) Janglí جنگلى. (Hind and Duk) Káttu கட்ட (Tam) Adavi అడవి. (Tel) Kátta കാട്ട (Malyal.) Kádu കാട; Adavi అడవి (Can) Ban, Banér, Janglér, Jangli. (Beng) Ataví (Sans) Rána. (Mah) Jangli. (Guz) Val (Cing) To. (Bur).

XXXIII HILL OR MOUNTAIN (Adjective).—Jablí جبلی (Arab) Kohí كوهی (Pers) Paháří پہاڑی (Hind and Duk) Malai மலை (Tam) Konda కొండ (Tel) Malan മലൻ, Malam മലം (Malyal) Parvatadá పర్వతాదా, Bettadá బేటాదా (Can) Paháíér, Parbbatér (Beng) Paivatá (Sans) Dóngaiácha (Mah) Pahaḍni (Guz) Konda, Kandu. (Cing) Táwún (Bur)

XXXIV EUROPE OR FOREIGN—Viláyatí ولایتی (Hind and Duk) Shimar శిమల (Tam) Shíma శిమల or Síma సీమ (Tel) Shíma ശിമ (Malyal) Shíme ശിമ or Síme സിമ (Can) Biláti (Beng) Viláyati (Mah) Viláti (Guz) Rata (Cing) Simbo or Timbo (Bur).

XXXV INDIAN OR COUNTRY—Hindí ہندی (Arab, Pers and Hind) Nát نال (Duk) Náttu நாட்டு (Tam) Náttu నాట్టు (Tel) Náttu നാട്ട (Malyal) Nát నాడు (Can) Banglá (Beng) Déshta (Sans) Mul-kácha (Mah) Gámmi (Guz) Kala (Bur)

A

1 ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS *W et A* (Capsules of)

Bámiyá با ميا (Arab) Bámiyah با ميا (Pers) Bhinda
 رندى Rám turí رام تری or Rám turai رام تراى (Hind)
 Bherdí بهردى (Duk) Vendaik káy வெண்டைகாய
 (Tam) Benda kaya பெண்டகைய (Tel) Ventak kaya வெ
 ண்டகைய (Malyal) Bende káy பீண்டேகாய (Can)
 Dheras or Dhenras Ram torai (Beng) Darvika (Sins)
 Bhénda (Mah) Bhindu (Guz) Banda há (Oing)
 Youn padí sí or Youn padí tí (Bur)

The Hindustani and Bengali synonyms *Ram-turí* and *Ram torai* are also occasionally applied to the fruit of *Luffa acutangula* and *L. pentandra* but they are correctly applicable only to the capsule of *A. esculentus*. The names of the two former are as follows —

L. acutangula Roxb *Turí* or *Turai* (Hind) *Torai* and *Jhunga* (Beng)

L. pentandra Roxb *Ghi turí* or *Ghi turai* (Hind) *Ghirta torai* *Ghirta jhunga* Poirel and *Dhundul* (Beng)

2 ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS *Woen* (Seeds of)

Habbul mishk حب المسك or Habbul muskh
 حب المسك (Arab) Mushk daníh مسك دانى (Pers
 and Hind) Mushk bhendi ke binj مسك بهندى كى بنج
 (Dul) hasturí vendaik háv hasturí கஸ்தூரி வெண்டைகாய

കിരീടം, Kāttuk-kāstūri ചന്ദ്രികളാ മുരി. (Tam) Kasturi-benda-vittulu శక్రపాదపండు పప్పులు. (Tel) Kāttu-kasturi കാട്ടു കയ്യൂരി, Kāstūri-ventā-vittā കാട്ടൂരി വെന്ത വരിത്ത (Malayal) Mushak-dāna. (Beng) Mushak-dānā (Gur.).

Though this plant is occasionally met with in the gardens and fields, and can be very easily cultivated, its seeds are not sold in the bazaars of Southern India. But what is sometimes known as *Mushk-dānah* in the bazaars of Madras are the seeds of *Peneloa corylifolia*, which are deceitfully sold under that name by some native druggists who take advantage of their knowledge of both being of the same size, having an aromatic smell, and bearing some resemblance to each other in their appearance. Although the seeds of the variety of *Abmoschatus* found in Madras, &c., are of the same size and color as the seeds of *P. corylifolia*, they can be readily distinguished as follows —

Seeds of A. moschatus

Seeds of P. corylifolia

1 Kidney shaped, slightly compressed, striated or marked with minute parallel elevated lines of the same color, and present a small but very distinct hilum in the concave border

1 Oval or oblong, and flat

2 Brown in color, and about two lines in length

2 Brown or dark brown in color, and about two or two and a half lines in length

3. Smell like that of the pure musk, though very faint, not being distinctly perceptible unless the seeds are put in the mouth and chewed or rubbed between the fingers

3 Smell aromatic, but musty or unctuous

4 Taste not bitter

4 Taste slightly bitterish

The *Mushk-dānah* of Calcutta, which is one of the few medicines I have not as yet obtained, is said to be much larger (the size of a hemp seed) with a very distinct smell of musk, and

will not therefore be easily confounded with the seeds of *P corylifolia* or any other seed *. The seeds of *P corylifolia* are commonly sold in almost all the large bazaars of India and their native names will be found in the Catalogue under their proper head

The names in the text are those that are generally known to the native practitioners druggist and others who are acquainted with the nature of the seeds of *A moschatus* but the plant is oft n recognised at Madras by the Tamil names *Shu mai vendail kay* (*Europe or Foreign Abelmoschus*) and *Kattu vendail kay* (*Wild Abelmoschus*) by those that are not acquainted with them. The former name is applied to the plant when it is found in the gardens and the latter when it is met with in the fields

In many works including the *Materia Indica* and *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis* &c *Kala kustoorie* or *Kalee kustoorie* and *Kal kusturee* are given as the Hindustani Bengali and Dukhni synonyms of the plant but they are neither correct nor recognisable. Their meaning is *black musk* but as the musk is black itself it is not probable that such a name is applied to any plant or seed for the sake of distinction

The Tamil names found in Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries are very incorrect. They are *Pottagat tutti* *Irattagat tutti* *Vayat tutti* and *Vattat tutti* and are applied to *A moschatus* under the name of *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L. which is one of its synonyms. From the word *tutti* they are likely the names of some species of *Sida* or *Abutilon*

The Telugu name *Karpura benda* is applied to the plant in *Flora Andhrica* which means *the camphor Abelmoschus*. Whether this name is in use in any place or not it is not correctly applicable to the plant since it has no smell of camphor whatever

Take almost all the plants in Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus*, there is also a name assigned to *A moschatus* under the head of Arab (Vol II Tab 38) which will induce the reader to

I received specimens of *Mu h k d a l* from Hyderabad just as the part of the Catalogue was passing through the press. There is no difference whatever between these seeds and the seeds of *A moschatus* at Madras

think that it is an Arabic name. In reality there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani name in the whole work, and what is found under the above head is an attempt to express the Malayalam names in Arabic or Persian character, which is generally either very imperfect or incorrect.

The literal meaning of 'ba-lu-wa', the Burmese name found in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, is a *demon's bamboo*, and therefore it appears to be more applicable to a species of *Bamboo* than to the *A. moschatus*. The same name with a slight alteration is found in Judson's Burmese Dictionary, page 238, viz, *ba-lu-lewa*, and is applied to the '*musk plant*'. Whether this *musk plant* is the *musk-mallow* (*A. moschatus*) or some other plant, is very doubtful, because the name is generally considered to be applicable to a plant whose leaves are very *thick* and *broad*, hence its meaning, *the demon's palm*.

3 ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn (Country Liquorice bush—Seed of)

Aamuddék عین الدبک (Arab) Chashme-khurós چشم خروس, Sukh سرخ (Pers) Ghungchi گنجچی, Gunj گدج. (Hind) Gumchí گمچی (Duk) Gundu-mani குண்டுமணி, Kunni-mani குன்றிமணி (Tam) Guu-ginja గుజింజ; Guru-venda గురువెండ (Tel.) Kunni-kuru കുന്നികരു (Malayal) Gul-ganjı गुल गंज (Can) Kunch, Kunch-gúl, Gunj (Beng) Kaka-chinchí-bijam, Gunja. (Sans) Gunza (Mah) Gumchí, Chano-kadı (Guz) Olinda or Olinda-atta (Cing) Yove-si or Yu-e-si (Bur).

Five varieties of this plant are found in the vicinity of Madras, and I believe this to be the case all over India. They are named in all the languages included in the Catalogue according to the color of their seeds, viz, *red*, *white*, *black*, *yellow*, and *blue* or *purple*. The red is the most common variety, and is generally known by the names inserted in the text without the distinction of color.

The seeds are named *Aamuddék* and *Chashme-khurós* in Arabic and Persian in allusion to their resemblance to a cock's

eye and the names are restricted to them all over India except in Bombay and a few other places where they are also applied to the seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina* for a similar reason.

In many works (Flora Andhrica, Brown's Telugu Dictionary, Bailey's Malayalam Dictionary, Garret's Canarese Dictionary, Reeves' Carnatic Dictionary &c.) the names *Yashtimadhulam* and *Atimadhuram* are applied either to both the root of *A. precatorius* and of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* or to the former alone. This is incorrect as well as a source of confusion. The names belong only to the true *Liquorice* root (*G. glabra*) and they cannot be correctly applied to the root of *A. precatorius* unless the word *Indian* or *Country* is added to them as follows —

Nattu yashti madhulam *Nattu atimadhuram* (Tel.) *Nat yashti madhulam* *Nat atimadhuram* *Nat irattimadhulam* (Malayal.) *Nat yashtimadhuka* *Nat atimadhura* (Cin.)

I have repeatedly examined this root both in the fresh and dry conditions and found it to be far from abounding in sugar as is generally considered. It does not possess any sweetness at all until it attains a certain size or becomes pretty old and even then it is not always distinctly perceptible to taste nor the *saccharine matter* of any kind easily detectable by *chemical tests*. Nevertheless the root of *A. precatorius* is not only used in some bazaars for adulteration with the root of *G. glabra* but is also sold indiscriminately under the same names. It is quite possible therefore that these roots are sometimes confounded with each other and this accounts for the misconception as to the amount of sugar in the root of *A. precatorius*. The following distinctions are sufficient to distinguish this root from the true *Liquorice* —

<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
1 Generally about the size of a large goose quill or of the little finger and sometimes as large as a thumb	1 Generally much smaller and seldom acquires the size of a finger
2 Color greyish or reddish brown externally and slightly yellow or yellow internally	2 Brown externally and white internally

3 Taste sweet and mucilaginous

3 Taste generally not distinctly sweet

The root of *A. precatorius*, however, still deserves the name of '*Indian or Country Liquorice*,' because it yields an Extract which is nearly similar in medicinal properties to the *Extract of Glycyrrhiza*, though somewhat bitterish in taste. I have succeeded in preparing an Extract not only from the root, but also from the leaves of all the varieties of *A. precatorius*. The leaves being distinctly sweet, the Extract they yield is much superior both in taste and as a medicine. The following is the best way of preparing the Extract from them.

Pour the boiling distilled water on dry leaves till they are sufficiently covered, keep the vessel on a slow fire for six hours, and then strain the liquor while hot through flannel and evaporate on a water bath to a proper consistence.

The Extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves is also sweet, but very inferior for medicinal purposes. The Extract of the root is prepared in the same way as recommended in the British Pharmacopœia for the preparation of *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

4 ABUTILON INDICUM, G. DON

Mashtul-gh-oul مشط العول (Arab) Darakh-te-shānah درخشانه (Pers) Kangar کنگی, Kanghi کنگی — leaf of, Kanghi-kā-pāt کنگی کا پتہ (Hind) Kangoi کنگوئی, Kangoi-kā-jhār کنگوئی کا جہار, Dabbé-kā-jhār کنگوئی کا جہار — leaf of, Kangoi-kā-pattā کنگوئی کا پتہ (Duk) Tutti துத்தி, Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி (Tam) Tutti తుత్తి, Tutturu-benda తుత్తురుబెండ, Nūgu-benda నూగుబెండ, Tutturi-chettu తుత్తురిచెట్టు (Tel) Pettaka-putti పెత్తకాపుత్తి, Tutta തുത്ത, Uram ഉറം (Malyal) Shīmudhiḡḡā śīmuḡḡiḡḡa (Can) Jhumkā-gāchh, Gunjī-gāchh, Pitāī-gāchh (Beng) Kangoyī-nu-jhāda (Guz) Anoda-gahā (Cing) Bou-khoye or Bou-kho-e (Bur).

Whether the *Abutilon Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* (G Don) are mere varieties of the above plant or different species their native names are generally the same and they are in India with reference to their medicinal purposes what the mallow and marsh mallow are in Europe There is one variety however which is always known by different names It is distinguished by a blue or purple color of its stem branches petiole &c and is generally found growing in the hedges at Madras It is named according to its color *Uli* or *Kili langoi ka jha* (Duk) *Karu* or *Karan tutti* (Tam) *Nalla tutti* or *Nalla nugu benda* (Tel)

The names in the text are those that correctly and only belong to *A. Indicum* and its varieties including *A. Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* but some of them are occasionally misapplied in some works (Materia Indica &c) to *Melia (Sida) Mauritiana* If the latter is often found in India (?) it should be distinguished by a prefix *Vilayati* (Lu ope or Foreign) as *Vilayati langoi ka jhar* &c The word *Kanghi* or *Kangoi* is not only used in correctly in some books as synonymous with the Arabic and Persian words *Khabbā* حنّاء *Khutmi* حطمي and *Todari* تودري (the names of three different drugs) but is also confounded with the word *Kangoni* كنگونی or *Coongoone* as it is generally written The latter is one of the Dukhni synonyms of the seeds of *Panicum Italicum*

The Malayalam name *Fellaren* or *Belluren* which is found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol VI Tab 45) is very incorrect not being generally recognised as a name of any plant

The Burmese name applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah *tha ma llyole* is the name of a different plant

o ACACIA ARABICA Willd (Babool tree)

Ammughilan اعمغان, *Mughilan* مغغان (Arab) *Kháre mughilan* حار مغغان (Pers) *Babul* بابل, *Kikar* کیکر (Hind) *Kili kikar* کالی کیکر (Duk) *Kuru velam* కुरुవేలం *Karu velam* కరువేలం (Tam) *Nalla tumma* నల్లతమ్మ *Barburamu* బర్బరము *Tumma chettu* తమ్మచెట్టు (Tel) *Karu velakam*

കരുവേലകം (*Malyal*) Kaié-jáli-mará ಕರೈಜಾಲಮರಾ;
 Kaié-góbbali-maia ಕರೈಗೊಬ್ಬಲಿಮರಾ, (*Can*) Bábul or
 Bábulér-gáchh (*Beng*) Kála-barbúia-viikshaha (*Sans*)
 Bábli-cha-jháda (*Mah*) Kálobával (*Guz*)

Sh-oukúl-málkah, Sh-oukúl-carábiyah, Sh-oukúl-misríyah, garz, and *Aqáqiyá* are the Arabic names applied to *A. Arabica* in some Persian and other works. The first three are more properly the names of *A. vera* and a few other species which are commonly found in Egypt and Arabia, and the last two, the names of the pod and the juice of the pod respectively.

6 ACACIA CATECHU, Willd (*Catechu tree*)

Kh-an-babúl كيمبرندول; Kh-an-ká-pér كيمبركايپر —
 wood of, Kh-an كيمبر and Kath-kh-an كيمبرك (Hind)
 Katthé-ki-ki-kar كدك كدك (Duk) Vodalai വൊട്ടലൈ,
 Vodalam വൊട്ടലം (Tam) Podali-mánu పొడలిమాను, Khadi-
 ramu ఖడిరము (Tel) Kadaiam കടവം (*Malyal*) Kh-air-
 gáchh—wood of, Kh-air. (*Beng*) Khadira-viikshaha
 (*Sans*) Khadira—wood of, Kh-anu (*Mah*) Kha-
 dua—wood of, Kihiri (*Cing*) Sházi-bin (*Bur*)

This plant is considered by some not to have any Tamil name or not to be a 'Tamil tree,' which means apparently that it does not exist in the Central and Southern Carnatic, where the Tamil is the prevailing language. At present, however, it is found in the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras, and is included in Dr Clêghorn's Hortus Madras-patensis. I believe also that it is not very rare in the jungles near Vellore, Vonumbody and many other places, but it is not generally noticed by the inhabitants who are not aware of its yielding a *Catechu*. It is more easily recognised in this country by its Tamil names than any other.* See the remarks on *Kadaiam* or *Kadava* under *Alangium hexapetalum*.

* After I made the above remarks, I have found some more plants in Madras, and they all correspond with the characters of *A. catechu*. This species is much more common in S India than I thought before.

7 ACACIA CONCINNA D C (*Pods of*)

Siki k'li سکی کالی or Sikié kai سیکے کالی (*Duk*) Shik'i
 ཇཨྱ (*Tam*) Shikaya ಶಿಕಯ, Chikaya ಶಿಕಯ (*Tel*)
 Chunik kaya ചിനിക്കായ (*Malyal*) Shige kayi ಶിಗೇಕಾಯ
 (*Can*) Koch ai (*Beng*) Shika Tola éngi (*Mah*)
 Kénbhon ടെ Kenbhon pedon Kepbon ti (*Bur*)

"Reeta is the Bengali name assigned to this plant under the head *Acacia rugata* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and some other works but it is undoubtedly the Hindustani and Bengali name of the *Soapnut* (*Sapindus emarginatus*). The correct Bengali synonym of the pod of *A. concinna* is the one inserted in the text

8 ACACIA FARNESIANA Willd

Guh babul گوبابل (*Hind*) Gu hikar گو ککر (*Duk*)
 Piy velam పియవేలం Piy vél పియవేలం (*Tam*) Piyi tumma
 పియితుమ్మ kampu tumma గంపతుమ్మ Niga tumma నీగుతుమ్మ
 (*Tel*) Pivelam പിവേലം (*Malyal*) Gu babul (*Beng*)
 Gu baval (*Gu*) Nanlun main (*Bur*)

The smell of the fresh bark and wood of this plant is not quite unlike that of the human ordure hence the meaning of all its native synonyms. The Telugu name *Kasturi-tumma* which is found in some books and means a *musk* *Acacia* cannot be applicable to it for obvious reasons. Two names are applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah one of which (*nanlun khain*) means a *good smell* and the other a *bad smell* the former is objectionable for the same reason given against the Telugu name *Kasturi-tumma* and is therefore not included in the text

The Dukhni name *Gu Hlar* is sometimes applied also to *Parkinsonia aculeata* but the name by which the latter is more commonly recognized is *Jargli hkar* (جركلی ککر)

9 ACACIA FERRUGINEA, *D C*

Shímaí-vel-él శీమలవెలవేల (Tam) *Vuni* వుని;
Anasandíá అనసంద్ర; *Ana-chandíá* అనచంద్ర. (Tel)

The Telugu name *Vuni* is often confounded with the *Vanni* of Tamil, which is the name of *Prosopis spicigera*

10 ACACIA LEUCOPHILÆA, *Willd.*

Suféd-kíkar سعیدکیکر (Hind) *Ujli-kíkar* اُجلی کیکر;
Patté-ki-kíkar پتہ کی کیکر; *Sharáb-ki-kíkar* شراب کی کیکر.
 (Duk) *Vel-vel* వెలవెల, *Vel-velám* వెలవేలం (Tam)
Tella-tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ (Tel) *Vel-velám* వెలవేలం.
 (Malyal) *Bilíáli-mará* బిలిజాలమరా. (Can) *Saphéd-
 bábul* (Beng) *Shvétá-barbúia-vírlshaha*. (Sans) *Pándha-
 ía-báblícha-jháda* (Mah) *Saphéd-bával* (Guz) *Nanloun-
 kíym-aphayu* (Bur)

11. ACACIA SPECIOSA *Willd*

Siris-ká-péi سرس کا پیر. (Hind) *Sirish-ká-jhár*
 سرس کا جہاز, *Suy-ká-jháí* سوح کا جہاز. (Duk) *Káttu-vágár*
 కూడువొగార (Tam) *Duisana-chettu* దిససచెట్టు, *Tella-
 dnisana-chettu* తెల్లదిససచెట్టు (Tel) *Velu-váke* వెల్లెవొకె
 (Malyal) *Siris-gáchh* (Beng) *Saras-nu-jháda* (Guz)

From the similarity of its sound, the Dukhni name *Suy-
 lá-jhár* is frequently confounded with *Súy-lá-jhár* The latter
 is the name of *Helianthus annuus*, and is synonymous with *Sui-
 y-makhlí*

In some Persian works, the Arabic names *Lehayetuttis* and
aznábúl-khál are incorrectly applied to *A speciosa*

12 ACETUM (*Vinegar*)

Khal حل (Arab) *Sirkah* سرکہ. (Pers) *Suká* سرکا
 (Hind and Duk) *Kàdi* కాది (Tam) *Kàdi-níllu* కాదినిల్లు

(Tel) Kati kōṣi (Maljal) Kadu kadu Hulirasa ಹುಲಿರಸ
(Can) Sirka (Beng) Suko (Gu) Vena kuni Kadu
(Cing) Pon ye (Bur)

There are many kinds of Vinegar in India indeed almost all the sweet and delicious fruits in addition to rice sugar honey &c are made to undergo the acetous fermentation and the vinegar thus produced is made use of in medicine by native practitioners particularly the Hakeems Each kind of vinegar is named after the substance from which it is produced as *Tārī lā sirka* is the vinegar of Toddy &c The following are the native synonyms of some of the vinegars generally found in the bazaar

a Vinegar of Grapes or Wine vinegar—*Khallul khamar* حل العنب, *khallul aanab* حل العنب (Arab) *Sulahe anguri* سولاه انگوری (Pers) *Anguri sirka* انگری سرکه (Hind and Duk) *Diraksha lali* ದಿರಾಕ್ಷಾಕಾಫಿ (Tam) *Dirāsha pulla nillu* ದಿರಾಶಾ ಪುಲ್ಲನಿಲು (Tel) *Muntirinna lali* ಮುಂತಿರಿನಾ ಲಾಕಾಫಿ (Maljal) *Drakshi ladi* ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿಕಾಫಿ (Can) *Angurei sulā* (Beng) *Drakhuu sirlo* (Gu)

b Vinegar of the Palm wine or the Toddy of Phoenix *Sylvestris*—*Sendhi lā sirka* سندی سرکه (Hind) *Sendi lā sirka* سندی سرکه (Duk) *Ishan kallu kadu* ಇಶಾಣ ಕಾಲುಕಾಫಿ (Tam) *Ita kadu* ಇತಾಕಾಫಿ (Tel) *Inte kadu* ಇಂತಾಕಾಫಿ (Maljal)

c Vinegar of Toddy or Palmvra vinegar—*Sulahe tari* سولاه تاري (Pers) *Tārī lā sirka* تاري سرکه (Hind and Duk) *Panan ladi* ಪಾನಾಣಕಾಫಿ *Ianan lallu kadu* ಇನಾಣ ಕಾಲುಕಾಫಿ (Tam) *Tātī ladi* ತಾತಿಕಾಫಿ *Tātī lallu ladi* ತಾತಿ ಪುಲ್ಲನಿಲು (Tel) *Pand ladi* ಪಂದಾಕಾಫಿ (Maljal) *Pini ladi* ಪಿನಿಕಾಫಿ (Can) *Tal sulā* (Beng) *Tur nu sulō* (Gu) *Tal vend* (Cing) *Than pon je* (Bur)

Of all the liquids known as vinegar none enjoys a greater reputation in India as a useful medicine than the *But ka sirka*

نوت کاسرک (Vinegar of the Bengal-gram plant), but it is not properly a vinegar, with reference to which see the remarks on *Cicer arietinum*

13 ACHYRANTHES ASPERA Linn

Atkumah اتکمه (Arab) Khāre-vá:hún خارا وازون ;
 Khāre-vá:hgúnah حاروا زگو (Pers) Chichniá چرچرا ;
 Chichniá چچر (Hind) Agirá اگاڑا or Aghniá اگاڑا
 (Duk) Ná-yurivi நாயுரிவி (Tam) Utta-iení ఉత్తరేసి, Antisha అంటిషా,
 Apá-máigamu అపామాయము; Piatyuk-pushpi ప్రిత్యుక్కుష్పి.
 (Tel) Kataláti కతలతి (Malyal) Utráni-gidá ഉത്രേണിപ്പാ
 (Can.) Chichni, Opang (Beng) Apámáigaha (Sans)
 Utránicha-jháda (Mah) Jhinjavatto (Gur) Gaskai-al-
 hebbo (Cing) Kiva-lá-mou or Kune-lá-mou (Bur)

The remarks I have made under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with regard to the Arabic synonyms in the Hortus Malabaricus, are also in some degree applicable to the Mahratti synonyms in the same work. These synonyms are found under the head of 'Biam' or 'Bia' written in the Sanscrit (Dova-nagar or Bálo-band) character, and are of such nature that more than two-thirds of them are either wrong or not in use at present. The name assigned to the plant under consideration, Káte-magaró, is one of the examples of the former. It is the name of a species of *Jasmine*, and this corresponds with the meaning given to it in some Mahratti works (Molesworth's Dictionary, &c,) except the word *Magaró* which is spelt there as *Mogorí*.

14 ACIDUM BENZOICUM (Benzoic Acid)

Lóbán-ká-sat لوبان کاسب , Lóbán-ká-phúl لوبان کاپھول
 (Hind) Aúd-ká-sat اود کاسب (Duk) Shámbiránip-pú
 శాంబరీనిపపు (Tam) Sámbráni-puvvu సాంబరానిపువ్వు
 (Tel)

15 ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM (*Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*)

Maul milh ما الملح (*Arab*) Tizbe namak تیزبہ نمک, Aarqe namak سرق نمک (*Pers*) Namak ká tezáb نمک کا تیزاب (*Hind and Duk*) Uppu diravakam உப்பு திராவகம் Lavana diravakam லவனா திராவகம் (*Tam*) Lavana dravakam లవణద్రావకం (*Tel*) Uppa dravakam ഉപ്പു ദ്രാവകം (*Malyal*) Nuner tejab (Beng) Mithá nu tezáb (*Guz*) Saye biyan (*Bur*)

16 ACIDUM NITRICUM (*Nitric Acid*)

Maul abqar ما الاقر (*Arab*) Tezábe shorah تیزبہ شورہ, Aarqe shorah عرق شورہ (*Pers*) Shoré ka tezáb شورہ کا تیزاب (*Hind and Duk*) Potluppu diravakam பெட்டிலுப்பு திராவகம் (*Tam*) Potluppu dravakam పొట్లప్పుద్రావకం Surakara dravakam సూరాకారద్రావకం (*Tel*) Vetiyuppa dravakam வெதியுப்புద్రാവకం (*Malyal*) Shorar tejab (Beng) Surákhkar nu tezáb (*Guz*) Yanzain yebian (*Bur*)

17 ACIDUM SULPHURICUM (*Sulphuric Acid*)

Maul kibrit ما الكبريت (*Arab*) Tezábe gogird تیزبہ گوگرد, Aarqe gogird عرق گوگرد (*Pers*) Gandhak ká tezáb گندھک کا تیزاب (*Hind*) Gandak ka tézab گندک کا تیزاب (*Duk*) Cendaka-diravakam செந்தகதிராவகம் (*Tam*) Gendhaka dravakam గెంధకద్రావకం (*Tel*) Gandhaka dravakam ഗന്ധകദ്രാവകം (*Malyal*) Gandhoker tejab (Beng) Candak nu tezáb (*Guz*) Kan si (*Bur*)

18 ACONITUM FEROX Wall (*Root of*)

Bish بيش (*Arab*) Bishnág بیسناگ (*Pers*) Bis بيس, Singyá سینگنا Singyá bis سینگنا بيس Mitha zahar مینار حار, Telva bis تلوا بيس Bachhnag बचनाग (*Hind*) Bach

nág نېگ . (Duk) Vasha-návi வசநாவி, Návi நாவி.
 (Tam) Vasanábhi வசநாபி; Nábi நாபி (Tel) Valsa-
 nábi வல்சநாபி. (Malyal) Vasa-nábi வசநாபி (Can)
 Bish. (Beng) Vachhnág (Guz) Vachanabhi. (Cing)

The root of this very poisonous plant is found in every large bazaar of India. There are four or more varieties of it, two of which are named as *black* and *white* according to the color of their substance internally. The black variety, which is generally of a reddish brown color, is considered by native practitioners and druggists to be more violent than the other, and is well known by its Hindustani name *Kúlá-bachhdg* کلا بچھدگ. But, by some mistake, this name is applied in many works, including the *Materia Indica*, to *Hymenodictyon Excelsum* or *Cinchona Excelsa*!

Although the Hindustani names *Mithá-rahai* (sweet poison or *A feror*) and *Singyá* or *Singyá-bis* (horny *A feror*), are often applied to any variety of the root of *A feror* without much discretion, yet they are correctly applicable only to two varieties which differ in some particular points from all others. The root called *Mithá-rahai* is generally an inch or an inch and a half in length, and its circumference at the base is about the same, it is tapering, slightly compressed, and very rough from wrinkles, brown externally, and pale-brown internally, slightly but distinctly *sweet* in taste, and produces a kind of tingling or peculiar sensation on the tongue when chewed. The *Singyá-bis*, which is also known as *Téllyá-bis*, as its names imply, looks like a small *horn* of a deer or goat, being very hard, smooth, and tapering, and of *dark brown* color. It is generally longer than the sweet variety, but seldom more in thickness, and the color of its substance is dark brown with shining when recently broken. On chewing a very small bit of it, there is a feeling of great acidity on the tongue and lips, which is followed by a kind of numbness or altered sensation. After examining the four varieties I have mentioned, I believe the *Singyá-bis* to be the strongest of all, and the *Mithárahai* the weakest. Moreover, I have some doubt whether these two varieties are really the produce of *A feror*, as is generally considered, or of some other species closely allied to it.

The Telugu name *Ati iasa* will be found applied in some books to *A ferax* whereas it is very familiarly known in all the bazaars of Southern India to be the name of a variety of the root of *A heterophyllum* which will be described under the head of that plant. *Ati iasa* is derived from the word *ati* excess or great and *iasa* sweet flag, or the root of *Icorus calamus* it means accordingly *the greater or large sweet flag* and is applied to this root on account of some supposed resemblance of its actions to those of the former. The above derivation is according to the usage of the language among the Vaidiyyars, druggists, and other educated persons but according to some books the word appears to have been derived from *ati* because the latter is given as its meaning. *Ati iasa* is however confounded in some books (Flora Andhrica &c) with the Sanscrit name *Iti iasha* * which means *a great poison* and is derived from *ati* much or great and *iasha* * a poison. The word *ati* is the same in both names but *iasa* and *iasha* * are two different words. *Iasa* in Flora Andhrica itself is applied to *Acorus calamus* which is correct.

The above is a serious confusion and should be carefully avoided because the *Iti iasa* is sold in the same bazaars together with the root of *A ferax* and is frequently used internally in pretty large doses in persons of all ages including children.

The Cingalese name *Niri iasha* or *Nerree weera* is often applied to the root of *A ferax* but it is not restricted to that drug. It is occasionally applied to another root according to its original meaning as explained elsewhere and thus becomes a source of confusion. I have therefore omitted it from the text. See the remarks on this as well as other names derived from the Sanscrit name *Niri iasha* * under the head *Aconitum sp of (Foot of—Jaduar)*. See also the remarks under *Gloriosa superba*.

19 ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM *Ball (Root of)*

Vayje turki وح برکی (Pers) *Atis* ايس (Hind)
Atirikā اتركيا Vayje turki وح برکی (Dul) *Ati vadayam*
 అది వదయం (Tam) *Ati va a* అతివా (Tel)

Except *Atis* and *Atirikā* all other synonymes in the text are applied in the bazaars of Southern India to a root which I have

no doubt is a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*. It is a small tuberous root, from 1 to 2 inches in length and circumference, conical, or ovoid with a tapering point towards one end, grey externally and white internally with more or less white scars of rootlets on the surface, odorless, and bitter in taste without any acidity or astringency. I have compared this root with the specimens of *Atis* obtained from Calcutta and other places and found it to correspond with them exactly in the appearance of their substance internally and in taste, but it differed from some of them in shape and external color.

In one of the specimens, the epidermis was of a brown color, the roots were smaller and almost oblong, and in some of these the tendency to be divided into two tubers, as described in some books, was more distinctly marked than in the roots of any other specimen. In another specimen, most of the roots were thin and cylindrical with longitudinal wrinkles and with little or no point at either end. All these specimens agreed in 3 characters which were invariable, viz., the whiteness of the substance internally, the pure bitter taste, and the farinaceous nature.

Atuká is the name in use in some Bombay districts and a few other places for this root, as is *Atis* in Calcutta and other places of Upper India. The meaning of the Persian name *Tajeturki* is, *the Turkey-sweet-flag*, and it is accordingly applied to a variety of the root of *Acorus calamus* all over India, except in Southern India, where it is confined to the root under consideration. There is another root in the bazaars of South India, which is erroneously considered to be a variety of the above root, and is named accordingly as *Nát-kí-raye-turki* (Duk), *Náttu-ati-rálayam* தட்ட அரிவாய் (Tam), *Náttu-ati-vasa* నాట్టు అరివస (Tel), &c, which mean *the root of the country A. heterophyllum*. This is a very small root and bears more resemblance externally to the root of *Ipecacuanha* than any other I have seen. It is generally about the thickness of a small quill, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, annulated, of grey or dark-grey color externally and white internally, odorless, and *acid* in taste. It is clear from this description that it is not a variety of *A. heterophyllum*, but probably another species of *Acontium*. The Hindustani name

Atis is some times incorrectly applied to this root in Hyderabad
See the remarks on the word *Ati ras* under *A. ferox*

20 ACONITUM *Sp of (Root of—Jaduar)*

Jaduar حدار (*Arab*) Zhaduar زار or Zadi lar زوار ,
Mafarfin مافرس *Muh parvin* ماه پرین (*Pers*) Nir bisi
نرسی (*Hind*)

In many Dictionaries and other works the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani names *Jaduar* *Mulparvin* and *Nir bisi* are applied to the root of *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh (*Zedoary* or *Pound Zedoary*) but in almost all the bazaars of India they are used for different medicines. I have obtained these medicines from many parts and found none of them to correspond with the characters of the *Round Zedoary* which is correctly the *Am baldi* of the bazaar and the names therefore are not applicable to it.

The roots sold under the name of *Jaduar* in most of the Indian bazaars are nearly the same and the little difference which exists between them, constitutes its varieties. Four or five varieties of it are spoken of in some Persian and other medical works but only three are generally used in medicine at present. I believe these to be the roots of some species of *Aconite* like *A. heterophyllum* which is not poisonous but whether they are really the produce of one species or of two or more is not as yet ascertained. Until this is done I shall describe them as mere varieties.

a The variety of *Jaduar* which is comparatively cheap and easily procurable at Calcutta is a very small tuberous root varying in length from half to one inch tapering to a sharp point not round, but very irregularly compressed or shrunken which together with the deep wrinkles renders its surface very rough and uneven brown or dark brown internally and externally hard and cannot be cut easily with a knife slightly bitter in taste without the least acidity or tingling sensation when a bit of it is chewed and there is a more or less projection of woody substance in the centre of its base the remains of the root stalk.

b The second variety of *Jaduar* is about the same in size but round nearly smooth and conical dark brown externally and brown internally with occasional spots of grey color and

its taste is slightly but purely bitter like that of the *Aiz*, to which it also bears a slight resemblance in its form. From the latter circumstances it may appear to be a variety of *Aiz*, but, in addition to the color, it differs from it in not responding to the Iodine-test. It is recognized by the Hindus as one of the varieties of *Jadûr*.

c The third variety of *Jadûr* is a larger root, being generally about one or one and a quarter inches in length, and one, one and a half, or two inches in circumference at the base. It is slightly round, conical, and rough with wrinkled and scars of the rootlets, brown in color both externally and internally, slightly but distinctly sweet in taste, and somewhat soft so as to be cut easily and smoothly with a knife. When very old, this root often becomes much harder in texture, loses the sweetness, and even acquires a bitterish taste, as if the latter were covered by the former in the fresh or recent condition, and is also attacked by insects some times. The other two varieties of *Jadûr* undergo no material change in course of time.

The first and third varieties I have described, are the *Jadûr-hindi* حد و ارهندي (*Indien*) and *Jadûr-e-Khazûi* جد و ار خطا ئي (*of Northern China*), respectively. The latter is said to be brought from some parts of Northern China, or rather from some parts beyond the Himalayan mountains, and the former is imported into the plains of India from the mountains themselves. According to some Arabic and Persian medical works, the plant of *Jadûr* is always found growing together with *A. ferox*, to which and all other poisons, including the snake poison, &c, it is considered to be the best *antidote*, hence its Hindustani synonym *Nu-bisi* (*nu*, free or without, *bisi*, belonging to *bis* or *A. ferox*).

Jadûr is one of the best, active, and most valuable Indian medicines, and though very dear and scarce in Southern India, it is pretty cheap and easily procurable in several districts of Hindustan Proper and Northern Hindustan. At Madras, it is not sold, if genuine, below four or five Rupees a tolah, and I have known the same quantity to fetch more than ten, at one time. It is generally kept here by the druggists in oil in stopper or other bottles, to prevent, as they allege, its decay or destruction by insects. This precaution, however, is not only injurious to

the root but is also fraudulent because some other roots and even the pieces of some blackwood cut out in the shape of *Jaduar*, are kept soaking in oil for a long time which alters their natural appearance and taste so much that they cannot be easily distinguished from the real drug under the same circumstances. No particular care is necessary in preserving the root it being sufficient to keep it in a bottle in the ordinary way. *Jaduar* is very seldom attacked by insects on account of its containing a bitter principle and when it is so the circumstance may be looked upon as the best criterion to distinguish it from all poisonous roots of similar appearance.

As explained above *Air bisi* and *Mahparian* are correctly the Hindustani and Persian synonyms of *Jaduar* and they should not be applied to any other drug but the root or its varieties I have just described. *Air bisi* however is often confounded with the Sanscrit name *Air visha* and this is partly from the partial analogy that exists between their pronunciation and partly from their literal and general meaning being nearly the same. *Free from or without poison* is the literal meaning of *Nir visham* or *Air visha* and the meaning generally attached to it in books is *an antidote*. The only difference between the above meaning and the meaning of *Air bisi* is that the Sanscrit word *Visham* or *Visha* is the common name for any poison whatever it may be while *bisi* in Hindustani is the name of a particular vegetable poison viz, the root of *A. ferox*. *Air visham* is adopted with a slight alteration in some other languages such as *Airi visham* in Tamil, *Airi visha* or *Aerree weesa* in Cingalese &c and although these names appear to have been originally applied to a root which was considered to be *an antidote* yet at present they are given to different drugs in different bazaars of India. For example the *Airi visha* I have received from Ceylon is the root of *A. ferox* and the *Airi-visham* of Madras resembles the root of *Curcuma aromatica* and will be described under that head.

It is to the latter root (*Airi visham*) the Hindustani name *Air bisi* is frequently misapplied at Madras but its correct name is that which is in use in Hyderabad Bombay and many other parts of India viz *Madan mast* مدن مس. In his Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan mountains the late Professor Royle remarks that he found the name *Nirbisi* applied to

Delphinium pauciflorum in the mountains of Sumoor and Gansu. The same name, again, is incorrectly applied in the bazaar of Calcutta to a root which bears some resemblance to one of the varieties of *A. ferri*, but, a careful examination will reveal that it is not only different from the roots of all the varieties of that plant, but also from those of other species of *Aconite* included in the Catalogue.

From the above remarks, it is apparent that some precaution is necessary in selecting for medicinal purposes the drug named at the heading of this article. In it, it should be obtained under the Arabic name, *Jadûr*, and all its other synonyms avoided as much as possible, being greatly involved in confusion. Secondly, as there are several species of *Aconite*, whose roots resemble each other, *Jadûr* is liable to be confounded with some of them which might be poisonous in nature. To avoid this, no medicine is to be considered as a genuine *Jadûr*, unless it corresponds with the characters of any of its varieties I have described, particularly in *taste* and *color*, which are the best criterions. The former ought to be either *bitter* or *sweet* without the least *acidity*, *irritation*, *tingling* or any other *unnatural sensation*, and the latter, more or less *brown* both *externally* and *internally*.

21 ACORUS CALAMUS, Linn (Root of— Sweet flag)

Vajj وح or Vaj وح (Arab) Agre-turki اگر ترکی .
(Pers) Bach بح (Hind.) Gand-ki-lakri گند کی لکڑی
or Gan-ki-lakri گند کی لکڑی, Vach وچ (Dul.) Vashambu
வசம்பு (Tam.) Vasa వస, Vadaya వడయ (Tel.) Vashayya
വശയ (Malyal.) Bajé బజే (Can.) Bach, Saphéd-bach
(Beng.) Ugra-gandhaha (Sans) Vékhanda (Mah.) Vaj,
Vach (Guz) Lenhe, Lene or Linhe. (Bur.)

In almost all the Vernacular Dictionaries with English, the *sweet-flag* is confounded with the *Orus* root. Besides this, the Arabic name *Vaj* or *Vajj* is erroneously applied to '*Gallanga*' in Richardson, Shakespear, and Forbes' Dictionaries, &c. See the remarks on the Persian name *Vajje-turki* وح ترکی under *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

22 ADANSONIA DIGITATA Linn

Hujed حجد (Arab) Gorak amli گورک املی (Hind) Hathi lhatyan هاسی حیان, Bara lhat yan براسی حیان (Duk) Anai puliya marim انای پولیا ماریم Papparap puli پاپپاراپ پولی Puri maram پوری مارام (Tam) Górika amali (Mah) Gorak amli (Gu) Bila magi si (Bur)

23 ADENEMA (CICENDIA) HYSSOPIFOLIA

W et A

Chhótá charáyetaḥ حوتا حرايه (Hind) Nai ká pattá نای کا پا (Duk) Vellarugu வெள்ளறுகு (Tam) Chevukurti cheḷṭu చెవుకుర్తి చెల్లు, Golimidi గొలిమిడి (Tel) Choṭá kirotá (Beng) Nai cha pala (Mah) Nanu kiryata karo kiryáta నాయి (Gu)

24 ADHATODA VASICA Nees

Adalsa ادلسا, Adalsa ادلسا, Arusá اروسا, Adarsá ادارسا (Hind and Dul) Adátoda: అదాతొదా (Tam) Addasaram అడడసరం (Tel) -Áṭa lóṭakam అత్తలొక్కం (Malyal) Adasóge sappu అడసోగె సప్పు (Can) Bákas Árusa (Beng) Vaidyamatru vríkshaha (Sans) Ádaṭoda Plavaṭṭa (Cing) Mesan biṇ (Bur)

The above plant is also named *Baṭis*, or *Bánsah* in some Persian works but as that name is commonly in use for the *Damboo* in many parts of India I have omitted it from the text

25 ÆGLE MARMELOS Corr (Fruit of—Bengal Quince)

Safaryale hindi سافرحل هندی, Shul سل (Arab and Pers) Bel بل, Si phal سبیل, Siri phal سری پھل

(Hind) Bél-phal بیل پھل. (Dul) Vilva-pa-ham விவா-பா-ஹம்
 பழம் (Tam) Máíedu-pandú மா-இ-து-பந்து, Bilva-pandú
 பிவ்வு-பந்து. (Tel) Kúvalap-pa-ham కువలప-పా-హం (Mal) Bilapatri-hannu బిలపత్ర-హన్ను (Can) Bil. Shri-phal.
 (Beng) Bilva-phalam (Sans) Béla, Bala-phala.
 (Mah.) Bél-phal, Bilnu-phal (Guz) Bili, Bili-kā
 (Cing) Oushi-si, Úshi-si or Ushi-ti. (Bur)

The cultivated *Egle marmelos* differs in some respects from the common variety. It is generally free from spines, the leaflets are broadly and abruptly acuminate instead of oblong or broadly lanceolate, and when bruised have an agreeable aromatic smell somewhat like that of the camphor, and the fruit is much larger, globular, and edible. The plant is therefore often recognised by different names in Southern India.

This variety is apparently the *Crataea religiosa* spoken of in the *Matéria Indica* and some other books. In the first named work, again, the *Crataea marmelos* of Jussieu is mentioned under a separate head as if a different plant from *Egle marmelos*, but the vernacular names applied to the former are some of those properly belong to the latter. According to all authorities, however, both plants are one and the same species. See the remarks on *C. religiosa*.*

26 AGAVE AMERICANA, Linn

Rákas-pattah راکس پتہ ; Hathi-séngar ہاتھی سنگار ;
 Bará-kanvar بڑا کدوار ; Jangli-kanvar جنگلی کوار. (Hind)
 Rakkas-pattah رکس پتہ. (Dul) Anak-katra h-a- அனக-கத்ரா-ஹ-அ
 கதரா-ஹம். (Tam) Rákāshi-mattalu ராகாஷி-மட்டலு (Tel)
 Panam-katrāzha పానంకత్రాజ (Mal) Bhuttale ಭುತ್ತಲೆ.

* Since making the above remarks, Dr Bidie has pointed out that the plant I have described as a cultivated variety of *A. marmelos* is considered a distinct species and mentioned under the names of *C. religiosa* and *C. odora* in Dr Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indico-Orientalis*.

(Can) Jangli ananash or Jangli ánanas Bilatipat
(Beng) Jangli komári (Guz)

Kétgi كيتگی is the name used in some Hyderabad districts for *Agave Americana* whereas the same name is employed in all other parts of India to designate a variety of *Pandanus odoratissimus*

In some works Koyangi or Koyanji is assigned as the Burmese synonym of this plant but it is the name of *Crinum Asiaticum*

27 AILANTHUS MALABARICUS D U (Bark of)

Peru marattup pattaḥ பெருமரத்ததுப்பட்டை (Tam)
Pedda manu patta పెద్దమానుపట్టు (Tel) Peru marat toli
പെരുമരത്തൊലി (Malyal) kumbalu potta (Cing)

Ponnalyam പൊങ്ങല്യം is the Malyalim name found in the Hortus Malabaricus for the above plant (Vol VI Tab 15) which is at least not recognisable The dry bark of the tree which is sold in the bazaar is generally known under the name of *Peru marat toli* in the districts of Malabar

28 AILANTHUS MALABARICUS D C (Resinous juice of)

Maddi pāl மட்டிபால (Tam) Maddi palu మద్దిపాలు
(Tel) Mattip pāl മട്ടിപ്പൊൽ (Malyal)

29 ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM Lam

Akola لاكولا or Akolah لاكولا (Hind and Dul)
Azhiyyi maram அழிஞ்சிமரம் (Tam) Uduga chettu
ఉడుగచెట్టు, Amkolam chettu అంకోలంచెట్టు (Tel) Ayan
golam అయ్యోలం, Azhiyya maram అశిర్వతమరం (Malyal)
Amhole అంకోలే (Can) Bagh ankara (Beng) Angola
(Cing) To sh ou bip or Tou sh ou bip (Bur)

30 ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM, Lam

Akól اكول; Kála-akólá كالاكولا or Kalá-akólah
 اكولاكالا (Hind and Duk) Karuppu-achiyi-maiam
 கருப்பு அழிஞ்சிமரம் (Tam) Nalla-úḍuga-chettu நல்லூட்டக
 చెట్టు; Nalla-amkólam-chettu நல்ல அங்கோலம் చెట్టు (Tel.)
 Karutta-ayangólam கருத்தாங்கோலம் (Malyal) Kare-
 amkóle-gidá ಕರೇಂಕೋಲಿಗಿದಾ (Can) Kalu-angola (Cing)

Kadara 'കദര' or rather Kadai am കദരം is the Malyalim
 name of *Acacia catechu*, but it is applied to *Alangium hexapeta-
 lum* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol IV, Tab 26) The correct
 name for the latter is *Karutta-ayangólam* കറുത്താങ്കോലം
 (black *Ayangólam*) in contradistinction to *Ayangólam*, which is
 the name of *Alangium decapetalum*

31 ALEURITIS TRILOBA, Forst (Fruit of—
Bengal Walnut)

Khasife-hindi خسف هندی; Jouze-barri حوربری .
 (Arab) Girdagáne-hindi گردگانه هندی; Chahái-maghze-
 hindi چهارمهر هندی (Pers) Hindi-akróť हندی अकरोट;
 Jangli-akróť جنگلی अकरोट (Hind and Duk) Nattu-
 akrótu-kottai நாட்டு அகரோடுகொட்டை. (Tam) Nattu-
 akrótu-vittu నాటు అక్రోటువెట్టు (Tel.) Nat-akródu నాట్
 ఎర్రపేడు (Can) Banglá-ákrót (Beng) Gamti-akróť
 (Guz) Kakkuna (Cing) To-sikiya-si (Bur)

The vernacular names given to this plant in every book
 which treats of it, are those properly belong to *Juglans regia*,
 (walnut), and to convert them into those of *Aleuritis triloba*,
 (*Belgaum walnut*), it is necessary the word *country, wild, Indian*,
 or *Belgaum*, should be added to them

32 ALHAGI MAURORUM *Tourn*

Háj حاح Aáqul عاقول, *Sh oukul jamal* سوك الجمل
 (Arab) *Khare shutar* حارسر, *Ushtar khár* اسر حار,
Shutar khár سر حار (Pers) *Javashá* حواسا, *Javansa*
 حواسا (Hind) *Girikarnika* गिरिकर्णिका, *Tella giniya*
cheffu తెల్ల గినియ చెట్టు (Tel) *Javasha Javasa* (Beng)

The Hindustani names *Únt katura* and *Únt katyah* are applied to this plant in some books but they are the names of another plant probably *Echinops echinatus*

33 ALHAGI MAURORUM *Tourn* (*Manna of*)

Turanjabin برجنس (Arab and Pers)

34 ALLIUM CEPA *Linn* (*Bulb of—Onion*)

Basl بل (Arab) *Piyaz* پا (Pers Hind and Duk)
Vengáyam வெங்காயம் *Írulli* ஈரூளளி *Íra vengáyam*
ஈரவெங்காயம், *Vella vengáyam* வெள்ளவெங்காயம் (Tam)
Vulli gaddalu வுலிகட்டலு, *Tella vulli gaddalu* தெலுவுலிகட்டலு,
Erra vulli gaddalu ஏரவுலிகட்டலு, *Nirulli* நிரூலி (Tel) *Ven*
gayam வெகாயம், *Chokanna ulli* ചൊക്കന്നുള്ളി, *Íra ven*
gáyam റൊറവെകായം (Malyal) *Írulli* ഈരൂല്യ (Can)
Piyaj (Beng) *Palanduhu* (Sans) *kánde* (Mah) *Dun*
galí kanda (Guz) *Lunu* (Cing) *Kesun ni* (Bur)

In some languages in the Catalogue same names are applied to both the *onion*, and *garlic* and they are distinguished from each other by the words *red* and *white* while the same distinction in some other languages will only indicate the varieties of the former. This is a source of confusion particularly with reference to the names of the white variety of *onion* which are very apt to be confounded with those of the *garlic*. To avoid this confusion I have included in the text the names of the

white and red varieties of *onion* in those languages in which the *garlic* has the same names, except the distinction of color

In Cingalese, the names of the *common salt* and *onion* are sometimes confounded with each other from the great resemblance of their sounds. The slight difference which exists between them is shown in their spelling by an accent over the letter *ú* in the latter

Kándá كندا is properly the Hindustani name of the *Indian squill* (*Oiginea Indica*) and it should be confined to that drug, although misapplied in some books to *Onion*, probably in accordance with the usage of the Malhatti and Guzratti languages, in which the synonyms for the latter are *Kándé* and *Kándo*, respectively

35 ALLIUM SATIVUM, Linn (*Bulb of— Garlic*)

Sóm سوم, Fóm فوم (*Arab*) Sir سير. (*Pers.*) Lahsan لاهسن (*Hind*) Lassen لس (*Duk*) Vellai-p-pundu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு, Vellulli வெள்ளுள்ளி (*Tam*) Tellagadda తెల్లగడ్డ, Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి (*Tel*) Vellulli വെള്ളുളളി (*Malyal*) Belluli बेल्लुळी (*Can*) Rasun, Lashan (*Beng*) Lasuna (*Sans*) Lasana (*Mah*) Lasan, Shunam (*Gur*) Sudu-lúnú (*Cing*) Kesún-phíú (*Bur*)

See the remarks on *Allium cepa*

36 ALOE INDICA, Roy

Nabátussibr نبات الصبر, Aalsi علسي (*Arab*) Dara-khte-sibr درخ صبر (*Pers*) Ghigavár گیمگوار, Kanvâr کدوار, Kumári کماري (*Hind*) Ghí-kanvar گہی کدوار, Kanvar-pá-tha کدوار پاتھا, Kalbandá کل بندہ (*Duk*) Kātīāzh-ar கதிரை, Shóttu-kāṭrazh-ar சோததுகற்றை, Kumari குமரி (*Tam*)

Kalabanda కలబంద (Tel) Katru కారు (Malyal)
 Lola సలా యోధరా (Can) Ghirta lumari Kumari Ghirta
 kanvār (Beng) Komari Kumar (Gu) Komarika (Cing)
 Tazávon le pa or Shazavn le pa (Bur)

Komarika is the Cingalese name of the above plant but is often incorrectly applied to *aloes* (the drug) in some books

37 ALOE LITORALIS Koen

Chhotá rakus హోతా రా కస్ Chhota kanvār
 حوتاكوار (Hind and Duk) Shiru katrazh or శిరుకథ
 అమ్మ (Tam) Chinna kalabanda చిన్న కలబంద Chinna
 rakashi maṭṭa చిన్న రాకాషి (Tel) Cheru katru vazha
 చెరుకారువాళ (Malyal) Kattali కత్తలి Shime kattali
 శిమేకత్తలి (Can) Chhota jangli ananash (Beng) Nani
 komari (Gu)

In one or two books Koyingali is found to be the name of the above plant in Burmese but it is the name of a small variety of *Crinum Alaticum*

38 ALOES (the drug)

Sibr صبر (Arab) Sibr صبر Bole siyah بول سیا (Pers)
 Musabbar مصر Ilva الوا Yalva الوا (Hind) Élvá الوا
 Musanbar مصر (Duk) Kariya polam కరియపొలము Irakta
 polam ఇరకతపొలము (Tam) Mushāmbaram ముషాంబరం
 (Tel) Chenna nayakam చెన్ననాయకం (Malyal) Mo
 shabbar (Beng) Musambarabóla (Mah) Yeliyo (Guz)
 Kalu bolam or Kari bolam (Cing) Mou or Mo (Bur)

See the remarks under *Aloe Indica* with regard to the Cingalese name *Komarika*

39 ALPINIA GALANGA, *Suz* (*Root of—* *Greater galangal*)

Khúlanyāne-qasbi خولنجان قصبی , *Akhúlanyāne-lānīr*
خولنجان کسر (Arab) *Khusrāve-dān-lānīr* کسر
خسرو داروئه کلاں (Pers) *Bará-kulanjan* برآ کلنجان ,
Bará-kulanjan برآ کلنجان (Hind) *Bará-kulanjan*
Bará-kulanjan برآ خولنجان (Duk) *Péra-ratta* پیرا راتا
(Tam) *Pedda-dumpa-rachitakam* పెద్దాదుంపారాచితకం (Tel)
Péra-ratta పిరారతా (Malyal) *Dumpa-rá mī* దుంపారామీ
(Can) *Barakalanján* (Beng) *Dumpara-stma* (Suz)
Padagoji or *Padegoji* (Bur)

The greater and lesser galangals are generally known and sold in the bazaars of India as the roots of the *Charica Belle* (*Charica Belle*). The greater galangal is considered to be the *Pera* or *Sufid Pan-hjar* (برے یا سفید پان کی حتر) (root of the *Pera* or white variety of *Charica Belle*), and the lesser galangal, the *Chh* or *Kalé Pán-hjar* (چھوٹے یا کالہ پان کی حتر) (root of the *Chh* or black variety of *Charica Belle*). Although this is according to the popular notion among the natives, including many practitioners and druggists, and also according to many medical and other works, yet it is quite contrary to the fact. The root of *Charica Belle*, however old it may be, is neither a tuberous root, nor bears any resemblance whatever to the *less* or *greater galangal*. The greater galangal is the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, and I believe the lesser galangal also to be the produce of another species of the same genus, and shall describe it in another place.

From the great similarity of the Hindustani synonyms of the lesser and greater galangals to those of *Nigella Indica* (*N. sativa*) in the same language, they are generally confounded with each other. The name of the latter is *Kalónji*, not *Kulanjan*, &c, as found in several books.

40 ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, *R Br*

Ézhulaip-pálar ஏழிலைப்பலை (Tam) *Édákula-pála*
ఏడాకులపాల , *Pála-garuda* పాలగరుడ , *Édákula-erisi* ఏడాకుల

అదకూలా పొన్నా ఎడకులపొన్న (Tel) Pala పాలె ,
Mukhan pala ఇయ్యంబె (Malay) Chhatin (Beng)

Rook attana is the Cingalese name found in some books for *A. scholaris* but it is very doubtful one and requires to be avoided because *attana* is the name of *Datura* and *Pool attana* appears therefore to be the name of one of its species

41 ALUMEN (*Alum*)

Shib س زáj زاج Zaje abyaz زاج ابيض (*Arab*)
Zak زك Zake sufed زك سفيد Zake bilor زك بلور
(Pers) Phitkari پتکری (*Hind*) Phatakri پتکری
(Duk) Pati karam پتیکارام Shina karam شینیکارام
(Tam) Pati karam పతికారం (Tel) Patik karam పతికారం
అరం , Chinik karam చీనికారం (Malay) Pati kara
పతికరా (Can) Phitkari (Beng) Turati Patiku
(Mah) Phatakardi (Gu) Sina karam or Chinna karam
(Cing) keo khin or kyou khin (Bur)

Sahinda lunu is the Cingalese name of another salt but incorrectly applied to *alum* in some books

42 AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS Linn

Kante mat كانت مات (Duk) Mulluk kirai ములక్ కరై
కరై (Tam) Mundla tota kura ముండ్లతోటకూర Nalla
doggali నల్లదొగ్గలి (Tel) Mullan chira ఇయ్యంబె (Malay)
Mulla dantu మల్లదంట (Can) Kanta nati Kanta maris
(Beng) Kanta nu dant (Guz) Hinkanoe suba or Hinnoe
suba (Bur)

43 AMMANNIA VESICATORIA Roxb

Dad mari داد ماری (Hind) Agin buti اگین بوتی
(Duk) Hallurina హల్లూరినీ Nirmel neruppu నీర్మల నెరుప్పు

தெருப்பு (Tam) Agni-venda-pāku అగ్నివెండపాకు (Tel.)
Kallūr-vanchi കല്ലൂർവഞ്ചി (Malyal)

44 AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS (*Hydrochlorate of Ammonia or Sal-ammoniac*)

Armīnā ارمينيا, Milhunnār ملح البار. (Arab) Nōsh-
ādar نوشادر (Pers) Nōusādaي نوشادر (Hind) Nōu-
sāgar وساجر (Duk) Navāch-chāram நவாசசாரம், Navā-
chāram நவாசாரம், Ghāram சாரம் (Tam) Navā-sāgaram
நவாசாசரம், Navā-chāram நவாசாரம் (Tel) Nava-sāram
നവാസാരം (Malyal) Navā-sāgarāi നവാസാഗര (Can)
Nōshāgar (Beng) Navsāgar (Guz) Navāchāram (Cing)
Zavasa (Bur).

45 AMMONIACUM (*Ammoniac or Gum Ammoniac*)

Ush-shaq أُشْ شَقْ, Ush-shah اشح (Arab) Ush-shah
أسه, Kilyānī كلياى (Pers) Gama-nāyakam கமநாயகம்
(Tam) Gama-nāyakam గమనాయకం (Tel).

46. AMOMUM *Sp of (Capsules of)*

Qāqilahe-kubār قاقلة كبار, Hēl-zakar هيل ذكر (Arab)
Qāqilahe-kalān قاقلة كلالى, Qāqilahe-zakar قاقلة ذكر (Pers)
Bari-ilachi باری الاچى. (Hind) Bari-ilāyechi باری الاچى.
(Duk) Periya-yēlak-kāy பெரியயேலககாய, Kāttu-yēlak-
kāy காட்டுயேலககாய (Tam) Pedda-yēla-kāyalu పెద్దయేల
కాయలు, Adavi-yēla-kāya అడవియేలకాయ (Tel) Péi-é-
lam పైరెలం; Periya-élattari పైరియ అలవత్తరి
(Malyal) Dodḍa-yālakki దొడ్డయాలక్కి; (Can) Bara-

ilachi (Beng) Brīhata upakunchikī (Sans) Thora
vāli (Mah) Motto ilachi (Gu)

The meaning of almost all the above synonyms is *the larger cardamom* and they are generally applied in India to a kind of *cardamom* which is not the capsule of *the true paradise grains* (although considered to be so in many medical and other works) but may be a variety of it and it is of very inferior kind. The following is a description of this capsule and its seeds —

Capsule—Ovate or bluntly triangular with a tuft of fibres at its smaller end which is often destroyed in course of time generally 1 inch in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference ribbed coriaceous and reddish brown in color

Seeds—Small almost round or bluntly angular brown and feebly aromatic in taste and smell the latter not being distinct until they are bruised or chewed

Although all the names in the text are synonymous with each other but the *cardamom* under reference is more easily recognised in Calcutta Hyderabad Bombay and many other places under the Arabic name *Qigūlāt alubar* than any other. In Madras it is also easily obtained under the following names which signify *the wild cardamom*

Jangli ilachi حبلی الاحی (Dul) Kattu ēlāl kūy కట్టు
ஏலக்காய் (Tam) Adari elakaya అడరిఎలకాయ (Tel)

When other names are used the druggists generally give the *larger* capsules picked out from different varieties of the *lesser cardamom* and often they sell the same (*scilicet*) under every name in the text. *Hyderabadī ilayechī* حدرابادی الایحی is the proper Hindustani name for one very large (*perhaps the largest*) variety of the *lesser cardamom* in India which differs in no other way from the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum* except the size. See the remarks on the following article

47 AMOMUM *Sp of (Seeds of)*

Ilayechi dānah الایحی دانہ or Ilayechi dane الایحی دانہ
(Hind) Ilachi dānah الاحی دانہ or Ilachi dane الاحی دانہ
(Dul) Élam ஏலம் (Tam) Élakulu ఎలకులు (Tel)

The above seeds are not the produce of India, but are said to be imported from Singapore, China, and Burmah, and thus must be in great abundance, for they are always found in every large bazaar, and are much cheaper than the seeds of the common or *Malabar cardamom*. They are often confounded with the latter and sold under the same names, but can be distinguished from them by the following characters —

They are angular and very irregular seeds, generally inclining to be triangular, and sometimes compressed or flat, smaller in size than the common cardamom seeds, color pale-brown, odour strongly aromatic and agreeable, and taste aromatic and slightly pungent. Although the smell and taste of these seeds are stronger than those of the common or *Malabar cardamom* (*Elettaria cardamomum*), yet they are more agreeable, and there is the same difference between the *Tinctures* prepared from these drugs. The seeds under reference are always brought to India without their capsule or pericarp, and the reason of this I believe is, that when the fruit arrives at a certain maturity, it bursts and the seeds are either scattered or remain loosely in the capsule, which are picked up or taken out, washed, dried, and then sent out to different places for sale.

These seeds may be either a variety of the *paradise grains*, or the produce of the *Amomum xanthioides* of Wallich. The latter is more probable, because the facts of the seeds being confounded with the *Malabar cardamom* and sold without their pericarp, correspond with the remarks on that plant by Mr Daniel Hanbury in his 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' published in 1862 at London. But, as I never had an opportunity of seeing myself the seeds or capsules of *A. xanthioides*, I cannot be positive on this point, and did not, therefore, place the plant at the heading of this article.

The seeds under consideration are used in India chiefly as a medicine and for preparing one kind of sweet-meat, but are neither chewed with the *betel-leaf*, nor made use of in curries, &c, as is the case with the seeds of the common cardamom.

The meaning of the Hindustani and Dukhni names in the text is simply *the cardamom seeds*, and therefore they can be

* By further examinations I find that the easiest and readiest way of distinguishing the above seeds from the common cardamom seeds is by their freshness of the bitterish taste, which is slightly but distinctly felt when the latter are well chewed.

applied to the seed of any cardamom but according to the usage of the languages they are generally restricted to the above seeds because they are as already remarked always found in the bazaar without their capsules

The Tamil and Telugu names in the text are also confined to these seeds and in contradistinction of which the following names are used for the seeds of the common cardamom

Elakuj irai ஏலகாயவிறை (Tim) *Lalaya vittulu* ఎలకాయవీతులు (Tel)

48 AMYGDALA (*Almond*)

Louz لوز (*Arab*) *Badam* بادام (*Pers and Hind*)
Badam بادام (*Duk*) *Vadam kottai* வாதமகொட்டை
 (*Tam*) *Badam vittulu* వాడంబీతులు (Tel) *Badam* బాదా
 మ, *Vadam kotta* వాదంకొత్త (*Malayal*) *Badami* బాదా
 మ (*Can*) *Bilati badam* (Beng) *Badamitte* (Sans)
Badam (Mah) *Badam* (Gu) *Rata kotamba* (Cing)
Badan (Bur)

If necessary the sweet and bitter varieties of almond should be distinguished as follows —

a Sweet almond—*Lou-ul kaló* لوز الحلو (*Arab*) *Badame shfirin* بادام سنفرین (*Pers*) *Mithe bidim* میٹھا بادام (*Hind and Dul*) *Tittippu vadam lottai* தித்திப்புவாதமகொட்டை (*Tam*) *Tipu badam vittulu* తీపువాడంబీతులు (Tel) *Madhura badam* మధురబాదామ *Madhura vadam lottai* మధురవాదంకొత్త (*Malayal*) *Shiyada bidimi* శీయాదబాదామి (Cin) *Mitha badim* (Beng) *Madhurya ba lan itte* (Sans) *Gulachita badam* (Mah) *Mitho badam* (Gu) *Pu n rafa lotamba* (Cing)

b Bitter almond—*Louzul murr* لوز المر (*Arab*) *Badame talkh* بادام تلخ (*Pers*) *Karve badim* کرکڑ بادام (*Hind and Dul*) *Kashappu vadam lottai* కశపపువాదమకొడ్డై (*Tim*) *Chedu badam vittulu* చేడువాడంబీతులు (Tel) *Karpa bidim* కర్కరబాదామ, *Karpai vadam lottai* కర్కరవాదంకొత్త

(*Malyal*) *Tikta-badāmi* തിക്തബാദാമി (*Can*) *Tilo-badām*
 (*Beng*) *Tikta-budāmitte* (Sans) *Kudū-budūm* (*Mah*)
Kadavu-badām (*Guz*) *Titta-rata-kotamba* (*Cing*)

The names in the text are often improperly applied to *Terminalia catappa*, the correct names of which will be given under its proper head

49 ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, Linn (*Nut of—Cashew nut*)

Kājū-ki-gutli کاجوکی گتلی—fruit of, *Kājū* کاجو .
 (*Hind and Duk*) *Kottai-mundiri* கொடைமுடிநீரி, *Mun-*
diri-kottai முந்நீரிகொடை (*Tam*) *Jidī-māmīdī-vittu*
 జీడిమమిడివత్తు; *Muntamāmīdī-vittu* ముంతమమిడివత్తు (*Tel*)
Paranki-mava പറങ്കിമാവ, *Kappal-chérun-kuru* കപ്പൽ
 ചെറുങ്കുരു, *Kappa-māvakuru* കപ്പമാവകുരു (*Malyal*)
Gérappoppu গেরাপ্পো (Can) *Hjli-bādam*, *Kājū* (*Beng*)
Kājūcha-bi (*Mah*) *Kāju.* (*Guz*) *Kaju* or *Kaju-atta*
 (*Cing*) *Šihosaye-si* or *Tihotiya-si* (*Bur*)

The Canarese name for *cashew-nut* and *marling-nut* is nearly the same. In some languages the same name is often applied to both the *nut* and *fruit* of *A. occidentale*

50 ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, W et A (*Seeds of—Cocculus Indicus seeds*)

Kakmāri-ké-binj کاکماری کے بیج (*Hind and Duk*)
Kakkáy-kolli-virai காககாயகொல்லிவிளை, *Pén-kottai* பேன-
 கொடை. (*Tam*) *Kāka-māri* కాకమారి, *Kāki-champa*
 కాకిచంప (*Tel*) *Karanta-kattin-kāya* కరంతకత్తిన్కాయ,
Pollak-kāya పొల్లకకాయ (*Malyal*) *Kākamāri-bija*
 కాకమారిబిజా (*Can*) *Kākā-māri* (*Beng*) *Tittaval*
 తిత్తవల్ (*Cing*)

51 ANANAS SATIVUS Mill (*Pine apple*)

Aanunnās سى الس (Arab and Pers) Anannās
 انس Ananas اناس (Hind) Annannas انس
 (Dul) Anaṣṭhap pazham அனாஸ்பழம் (Tam) Anasa
 pandu అనాఫపండు (Tel) kaita ṭṭakka കൈതച്ചക്ക
 Parangi chakka പറങ്കിച്ചക്ക (Malyal) Ananasu hannu
 అనానసుదాని (Can) Ānanash Ananas (Beng) Anninas
 Anaras (Guz) Annasi (Cing) Nanna si (Bur)

52 ANDROGRAPHIS ECHIOIDES Aees

Charayetah حرايت (Hind) Gopuram tangi கோபுரம்
 தாங்கி (Tam) Chalava puri kada చలవపురికద Gorre
 chimidi గొర్రెచిమిడి (Tel) Mala kulukka മലകുലുക്കി
 (Malyal)

53 ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA Wall (*Creat*
or Kreat)

Qasabuzzarirah صابزريرة Qasabbuwa صابوا
 (Arab) Nainehavandi نيناوادي (Pers) Charāyetah
 حرايت Mahā tita ماسا Kiryat كريات (Hind)
 Charāyetah حرايت kalaf nath كلف ناث (Duk) Shīrat
 kuch chi சிரதகுச்சி Nila vembu நிலவேம்பு (Tam) Nela
 vemu నేలవేము (Tel) Nila veppa നീലവെപ്പു Kiriyaattu
 കിരിയാത്തു (Malyal) Nela bevinagida നീലബീവിനാദി
 (Can) Cherota Maha tita (Beng) Bhunimbaha (Sans)
 Chirayitā (Mah) Kiryāta Kiryato (Guz) Binko
 hamba or Hinbinko hamba (Cing)

Kara lanniram or Cara caniram is the Malayalam name
 found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol IX, Tab 56) which

means the black *Strychnos nuxvomica*. It is neither correct nor safe to be applied to *A. paniculata*.

The Bengali appellation given to this plant in the Herbarium Suburbanum Calcuttensis and several other works is 'Kalo rai'. It is not generally recognisable as the name of any plant. Its literal meaning is the black cloud.

'Sitta rattai' occurs as the Cingalese designation of *Andropogon* in some books, but it is properly the name of the *Sassafras galangal*.

54 ANDROPOGON MARTINI, Roxb. Syn. A
CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Roy (Oil of—Rousá-ká-tel)

Rousá-ká-tél روساكاتيل, Rousá-ká-utir روساكاتير.
(Hind) Rousá-ká-antai روساكاتير (Duk).

See the remarks on the next plant

55 ANDROPOGON MURICATUS, Retz. (Khus-
khus grass—Roots of)

Usír أُسیر (Arab) Khas حس. (Pers) Balah
ال or Bálá بلا (Hind and Duk) Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവേര,
Wizhal-vér വിഴ്ചലവേര, Ilamich-cham-vér ഇലമിச்சമ
വേര, Vianam வீணம் (Tam) Vatti-véru వట్టివేరు,
Ávvuru-gaddi-véru అవ్వరుగడ్డివేరు, Lamayyakamu-véru లామయ్యకము
వేరు, Vidavali-véru విడవలివేరు, Ouru-véru ఊరువేరు
(Tel) Vetti-vér వెట్టివెర, Rámach-cham-vér రామచంద్ర
వెర (Malayal) Lavancha లావంച. (Can) Bála,
Shandalér-jar (Beng) Ushúam, (Sans) Vála (Mah)
Válo (Guz) Savandia-múl (Cing) Miya-móc (Bur).

In Madras and all other parts of Southern India, the lowest part of the culms of this grass (*A. muricatus*) with or without a portion of its roots, is cut out and sold under the

Arabic name *Izkhur* اذخر while the same name is used for the roots of *A. Schœnanthus* in Hyderabad Calcutta &c I am informed by a few persons that have seen the *I khur* in Arabia that this grass resembles the *Pousa la ghas* of upper India, but it is not the same *Pousa la ghas* is the name of *A. Martini*

The true *Izkhur* does not exist in India and the best substitute for it is the root of *A. muricatus* which is correctly designated *Izkhure hindi* اذخر هندی (*Indian Izkhur*) in some books

The meaning of the Bengali name *Shandler jai* is the root of *sandle* and it is applied to the roots of *A. muricatus* from the resemblance of their smell to that of the *sandle wood* *Khus khus* is the English name (probably from the Persian *khas*) of the grass and its meaning in Bengali is the *poppy seeds* In some books however it is converted into *Khushkhus ghas* and applied to the grass under reference as a Bengali name which is not correct

56 ANDROPOGON NARDUS Linn (*Oil of*)

Ganjni ka utr گنجنی کا عطر (*Hind*) Ganjini ka aatar گنجنی کا عطر (*Duk*) kamālshī pullu yenney کامাळشیपुलु येनेय Mandap pullu yenney माण्डपपुलु येनेय Havattam pullu yenney कावट्टमपुलु येनेय Shunnarip pullu yenney சுண்ணாம்புலு येनेय (Tam) kamālshī kasuvu nune कामाळशिकसुपुन नुने kamanchi gaddi nune कामाँची गड्डी नुने (Tel) kamālshī pulla enna कामाळशीपुला एन्ना ചൊറപ്പുളി (Malyal) Ganda hanchi khaddi yanne गण्डा हंछी खड्डी यान्ने (Can) ka ma kher tail (Beng) Sing ou mia Si (Bur)

57 ANDROPOGON SCHÆNANTHUS Linn Syn A CITRATUS D C (*Oil of—Lemon grass oil*)

Róghane chae kashmīrī روس حاکسمیری (*Pers*) Ak ya ghās ka utr اکاگاس کا عطر (*Hind*) Hazar masaleh ka

aatar اچار (Dul) V. shenap-pullu ശെനാപുല്ല,
 പുല്ലയെക്കൊണ്ട്, Kaipūra-pullu-yenne കൈപുറപുല്ലയെ
 കൊണ്ട് (Tam) Nimma-gaddi-nune നിമ്മാഗാద్ദിനൂ
 റ്റുനി നിമ്മാഗാദ്ദിനൂ (Tel) Ve nēp pullu വേനേപ്പുല്ല
 പല്ലയെ, Sambhāra-pulla-nune സംഭാരപുല്ല
 (Malyal) Pūrvah-hullū-yanne പുർവ്വഹുലു
 hullū-yanne ഹുലു (Can) A അ
 (Beng) Dēvajagdhala-tailam. (Sic) দেবজগদধলাতৈল
 (Gur) Pengrima-tel (Cing) Sabdell සබදෙල්.

In the Hortus Malabaricus, where this grass is correctly figured (Vol XII, Tab 72) *R. Schomburgk* has the Malayalam name assigned to it, whereas it is really the name of *A. mucicatus*. There is a much greater confusion in several other works (Materia Indica, Hortus Indicus, Ceylōcuttensis, Flora Andhnica, and Shulbhera, Ioroc, Boissier, Reere, Rottler and Winslow's Dictionary, &c.) in that the names of this grass, as well as of several other, are confounded with each other. As it is rather tedious to explain all these confusions separately, I shall not enter upon their explanation, and think it sufficient to state that the species of grass included in this Catalogue are generally and correctly recognizable, at present, only by the names inserted in the text under each of their heads.

Pengrima-tel is the proper Cingalese name for the *Lev. or-*
grass oil and not '*Sama-tel*' as found in some books.

See the remarks on *A. mucicatus*

58. ANETHUM SOWA, Roab. (Fruits of—Dill seeds)

Shibbit شبد (Arab) Vālane-lhurd والان لحرد, Shód
 شود. (Pers) Suvā سوا, Sójah سوجا (Hind) Sójí सोजी.
 (Duk) Shatakuppi-virai சதகுப்பிவிரை, Shóyi-khar-virai
 சோயிகிறவிரை (Tam) Shatakuppi-vittulu சதகுப்பிவித்துலு;

Pedda sadipara vittulu పెద్దసాదపరవీరలు, Sôyikura vittulu సోయికూరవీరలు (Tel) Shatakuppa ശതകുപ്പ (Mal) Sabbasagi సబ్బాసగి (Can) Shulpha Shôniya or Shôvâ* (Beng) Suva Suva nu bi (Gu) Sada kuppa Sata kuppi (Cing) Samin (Bur)

The Burmese names of the seeds of *Anethum soica* and *Ptychotis ayacain* are mistaken for each other in some books in consequence of the analogy of their sounds. Sôpu is the Telugu name of *aniseed* but is incorrectly applied to the seeds of *Anethum soica* in Flora Andhrica and some other books.

59 ANISOCHILUS CARNOSUS Wall

Panjiri ka pat پانجری کا پت Sita ki panjiri سیتا کی پانجری (Hind) Panjiri ka pattā پانجری کا پتہ Ajvan ka pattā اچوان کا پتہ (Dukh) karpura valli కర్పూర వల్లి అమము అకు (Tam) karpura valli కర్పూర వల్లి, Ômamu aku ఒమము అకు, Rôga chettu రోగ చెట్టు (Tel) Chômara చోమార, kattu kurkka కాత్త కుక్క, kurkka కుక్క, Patu kurkka పాత్త కుక్క (Mal) Dodda patri దొడ్డ పత్రి (Can) kapurli (Vah) Ajmu nu patro (Guz)

In Flora Andhrica *Karpura valli* is applied to *Coleus amboinicus* (*C. aromaticus*) and its application to *Anisochilus carnosus* is considered to be incorrect. The names given to the latter plant in that work are *Pôga chettu* and *Pindi bonda*. This may be the case in some parts of the Northern Circars but if the plant figured in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. V Tab. 90) is *A. carnosus* (which I have no doubt it is) *Karpura valli* is more in use for that plant in most parts of Southern India both in Telugu and Tamil than any other name. The next name frequently in use in Telugu is *Ômamu aku*.

The literal meaning of the Dukhni, Telugu and Guzeratti names *Ajvan ka pattā*, *Ômamu-aku* and *Ajmu-nu patro* is the

leaf of *Ptychotis Anan*, and they are applied to *A canorous* simply on account of the resemblance of the smell of its leaves with that of the seeds of the former

60 ANISODUS LURIDUS, *Link*

61 ANISOMELES MALABARICA, *R B* (*Malabar Cat-mint*)

Mogbiné-kà-pattà *دوكا پاتا* (*Duk*) Péya-verutti *പേയ വെരട്ടി*, Péy-marutti *പേയമരട്ട*, Iattai-péy-marutti *ഇടൈപേയമരട്ട* (*Tam*) Moga-bira *മുഗാബിരാ*, Mabhéri *മാബ്ഹേരി*, China-rana-bhéri *ചിനാറനാബ്ഹേരി*, Maga-bira *മാഗാബിരാ* (*Tel*) Péyi-meiratti *പെയിമൈരട്ടി*; Peruntumba *പെരുന്തമ്പ*, Kaintumba *കരിന്തമ്പ* (*Malyal*)

62 ANTHEMIS (*Chamomile flowers*)

Bábúnaj *بابوناج* (*Arab*) Bábúnah *بابوناه* Gule-bábúnah *گل بابوناه* (*Peis*) Bábúné-ké-phúl *بابونہ کے پھول* (*Hind and Duk*) Shimar-chámantippú *ശൈമാശാമന്തിപ്പു* (*Tam*) Sima-chámanti-pushpamu *സീമാചാമന്തിപ്പുപ്പമു* (*Tel*) Shima-jevanti-pushpam *ശിമജെവന്തിപ്പുപ്പം* (*Malyal*) Shime-shyámantigé *ശിമൈശ്ചാമന്തിഗേ* (*Can*)

63 ANTIARIS SACCIDORA, *Dalz*

Nettaviḷ-maṇam *നെട്ടാവിḷമണമ* (*Tam*) Nettávil *നെട്ടാവിൽ* (*Malyal*).

64 ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM *Syn.* ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM (*Sulphuret or Tersulphuret of Antimony*)

Ismad *اسماد*, Kohal *كحل* (*Arab*) Suimah *سوماه*, Sangesuimah *سانگسوماه* (*Peis*) Suimah *سوماه*, Suimé-ká-

patthar سرے کاسر (Hind) Anjan انس Anjan ka patthar
 انس کا پتھر (Dul) Anjanak kallu அஞ்சனக் கல்லு
 (Tam) Anjana rya అంజనరాయి (Tel) Anjanak kalla
 అంజనకలై (Malyal) Anjena అంజేనా (Can) Shurma
 or Surma (Beng) Anyanam (Sans) Surmo Surmo nu
 phatro (Guz) Shurma / huya or Surma / huyo (Bur)

6. AQUA (Water)

Maa ماء (Arab) Ab آب (Pers) Pani پانی
 (Hind and Dul) Tanni தண்ணி Jalam ஜலம் Nir நீர்
 (Tam) Jalam ஜலம் Nilu நீறு (Tel) Vellam வெള്ളம்
 (Malyal) Niru ನೀరు (Can) Jal Pani (Beng)
 Jalām (Sans) Pani (Mah) Pani (Gu) Vaturu
 (Cing) Ye (Bur)

The following are the names of the rain and distilled waters
 which are often required for pharmaceutical purposes —

a Rain water—Mae matar ماء مطر (Arab) Abe
 lu an آب باران (Pers) Ménh la pini مینکایانی, Birsat la
 pini برساتکایانی (Hind) Méhu : la pini مهوںکایانی (Dul)
 Mazh nit tanu மழைநீர் தண்ணி (Tim) Jana-nillu யானில்லு
 (Tel) Mazha vellam மழவெള്ളம் (Malyal) Mile niru
 மீலநீர் (Can) Brishit pani Brishit jal (Beng) Megha-
 jalam (Sans) Megha pani (Mah) Birsit nu-pani (Gu)
 Iahin vaturu (Cing) Mó yu (Bur)

b Distilled water—Mae moqattar ماء معطر (Arab)
 Abe mo qattar آب معطر (Pers) Taplayi huu pani تپلایانانی
 (Hind) Moqattar pani معطر پانی (Dul) Tinir தீநீர் (Tim)

66 ARACHIS HYPOGÆA Linn (Nut of— Ground nut)

Vilayeti mung ولائی بونگ (Hind and Dul)
 Vark kadalai வேர்க்கடலை Nilak kadalai நிலக்கடலை (Tam)

Vérushanaga వేరుశనగ, Vérushanaga-kaya వేరుశనగయ
(Tel) Nelak-katala നെലക്കടല, Vel-lagala വേലുള
(Malyal) Nelagale-kayi నేలగళయి (Can) Chut-
bádám, Biláti-mung (Beng) Bhói-chani' (Mah) *Bhóya-chená* (Gu.) Rata-kayu (Cing) Mibé. (Bur)

67 ARECA CATECHU, Linn (*Nut of—Betel-nut*)

Fófal فوفل or Foufal فوفل (Arab) Gind-ahb
گردچوب, Pópal پوپل (Pers) Supyari سپیاری. (Hind)
Supári سباری (Duk) Kamugu కమగ, P. kku పక్క,
Kottai-pákku கொட்டைபாக்கு (Tam) Póla-akka పోల-
వక్క, Vakka వక్క (Tel) Atakka అకక (Malyal)
Adike అడికే (Can) Guza, Supári, Shupári (Beng)
Púgi-phalam (Sans) Suppari (Mah) Soperi, Hoperi
(Guz) Puvák or Puvákka (Cing) Kún-si (Bur.)

68 ARGEMONE MEXICANA, Linn

Bharbhánd بھربھند, Pilá-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا, Farangi-
dhatúra فرنگی دھورا (Hind) Shiyal-kanta شیال کانتا
Bharamdandi بھرم دندی, Pila-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا (Duk)
Birama-dandu బిరమదందు, Kuukkam-chedi కుక్కమ చెడి
(Tam) Bramha-dandi-chettu బ్రహ్మదండిచెట్టు (Tel) Brahma-
danti బ్రహ్మదంతి (Malyal) Siel-káta, Shéaál-kántá
(Beng) Khýàà (Bur)

Datturí దత్తురీ or *Datturígulá* దత్తురిగులా is the Cana-
rese appellation under which the above plant is generally
known in many districts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary,
but as this name is very liable to be confounded with that of
Datura alba in several other languages on account of the simila-
rity of the word *Datturí*, I have not included it in the text

69 ARGENTUM (*Siberi*—*Leaf of*)

Varqul fizah ورق الفضة (*Arab*) Varqe nuqrah ورق نعرة
 Varqe sim رنسم (*Pers*) Rupehrī varaq رن اور
 (*Hind*) Ruperi tagat رن برنگ (*Dul*) Velli rekku
 வெள்ளிதாது (*Tam*) Vendi reku వెండిరకు (*Tel*)
 Vellit takīṭa வெളித்தகிட்டு (*Malayal*) Belli rekku
 ಬೆಳ್ಳಿರೇಕು (*Can*) Ruppecha varakh (*Mah*) Ruperi
 varakh (*Guz*) Rīdī tahadu Rīdī tagadu (*Cing*) Noye
 saku (*Bur*)

70 ARGYREIA SPECIOSA Swt (*Leaves of*)

Samandar ka pat سمندر کاپات Samandar sóf
 سمندر سف Samandar sokh سمندر سوک (*Hind*) Sa
 mandar ka patta سمندر کاپاتا (*Duk*) Shamuddīrap pach ch a
 சமுத்திரப்பச்சை Kadal pala கடல்பழை (*Tam*) Samu
 dra pála సముద్రపాల, Chandra poda చంద్రపాద kōkkita
 కొక్కిత, Pala samudra పాలసముద్ర, kōkkīṭi కొక్కిటి (*Tel*)
 Samudra pach cha సముద్రపచ్చ Samudra yōgam సముద్ర
 యోగం, Samudrap pala సముద్రపల్లవ (*Malayal*) Bicho
 tarok (*Beng*) Samudracha pīna (*Mah*)

The above plant which is generally known in Hindustani and Dīkhni by the name of its leaf (*Samandar ka pat* or *Saman dar ka patta*) is quite different from the one named *Samandar phal* in the same languages although the literal meaning of both names is almost the same one signifying *the leaf of Saman dar* and the other *the fruit* The latter is the name of the fruit of *Baringtonia acutangula*

71 ARISTOLOCHIA BRACTEATA Retz

Gandan گندان, Kīrā mar كرامار (*Hind and Duk*)
 Ādu tinna pala ఆదుత్తినాపలా (*Tam*) Gādīde gadī

pala-áku പാലാകു, Kadapara കാടപരാ (Tel) Untap-pala ആന്തപപാല. (Malayal)

72 ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA, Linn (Root of)

Zaravande-hindi زراوند هندی (Arab and Pers) Ishaimul اشرمل, Ishaimul-kí-jar اشرمل کی جڑ. (Hind) Ishaimúl اشرمل, Ishaimúl-lí-jar اشرمل کی جڑ (Dil) Ich-chuia-múli ഇച്ചുചിമുലി, Peru-maimdu പേരുമൈമു, Perum-kirhangu பெருகிறங்கு. (Tam) Ishvara-veru இசுவரவேரு, Dúla-góvela దూలగోవల, Góvula గోవల. (Tel) Karalekam కరలెకం, Karukap-pulla కరుకాపల్ల, Karil-vékam కరిలవేకం, Ishvaramúli ఇశ్వరమూలి. (Malayal) Íshveri-béirú ఇశ్వరబేరూ (Can) Ishor-mul or Íshui--múl (Beng) Sassanda (Cing)

73 ARRACK (Indian Spirituous Liquor)*

Khamarul-hind خمر الہند. (Arab.) Mau hindi مائی ہندی (Pers) Sharab شراب (Hind) Daru دارو (Duk) Sharáyam శారాయం (Tam) Sêrayi సేరాయి (Tel) Charayam చారాయం, Takarim తాకరం (Malayal) Saráyi సారాయి (Can) Mad, Surap (Beng) Sura; Madyam (Sans) Dáru, Saraph (Mah) Daru (Gu.) Arak or Araku. (Cing) Aje (Bur).

74 ARSENICUM ALBUM Syn ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM (Arisenous acid, White Arsenic, or White oxide of Arsenic)

Shuk شوك, Tuabul-halik تراب الہالك, Sammulfár سم الفار. (Arab) Marge-mósh مرگت موش or Marg-mósh

* There are many varieties of this Liquor, which is familiarly known as the Country or Parish Liquor. Each variety is named after the substance from which it is distilled. See the remarks under 'Liquor Spiritum'.

مرگوش (Pers) Sunbul khar سنبول کھار Sufed sunbul
 سندسنبول Sanlhyá sunbul سنبول یا سنبول or Salhyá sunbul
 سنبول (Hind and Dul) Vellai pash nam வெள்ளை
 பதாபனம் (Tam) Tella pashnam తెల్లపాషణం Shen
 ku pashnam శంకుపాషణం (Tel) Vellip pashnam
 வெളிபுத்தாணம் (Malay) Phashana పాషణం (Can)
 Sumbul lhar Sammal lhar (Beng) Sômal khâr (Gu)
 Sudu pasnam (Cing)

The word Sunbul سنبول by it elf is commonly applied
 in Dukhni to the *white arsenic* while the same is frequently ued
 in Arabic and Persian for *Nardostylis jatamansi* (Indian epil e-
 nard) To avoid any serious error that might result from the
 above confusion I have omitted the word from the text under
 both medicines which are well recognised by all other names
 inserted

75 ARSENICUM TERSULPHURETUM (Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic or Yellow Orpiment)

Zarni l he asfar زرنيخ اصفر Arsáníqun ارسانيقون (Arab)
 Zarni l he zard زرنيخ زرد (Pers) Harital حرताल (Hind
 and Dul) Taram தாரம் Ari taram அரிதாரம் Ponnari
 tarakam பொன்னரிதாரகம் Talakam தாளகம் (Tam)
 Haridalam ஹரிதலம் Talakamu తాలకము (Tel) Ponnari
 taram பொன்னரிதாரம் Cháliyam ചാലിയം (Malay)
 Aridala അരിദളം (Can) Horital (Beng) Hari talakam.
 (Sans) Haritala (Mah) Artal (Gu)

76 ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA R Br

Madmanti مدمن مانتی (Hind) Madan mast مدمن مس
 (Dul) Manó rajjitam மனோரஞ்சிதம் (Tam) Mino

ranjitam మనోరంజితం, *Phala-sāmpenga* ఫలసంపెంగ, *Sakala-phala-sampenga* సకలఫలసంపెంగ (*Tel*) *Madura-kāmésvari* మధురకామేశ్వరి, *Manóranjitam* మనోరంజితం (*Malayal*).

Madan-mast and *Madan-mast-la-phúl* are the Dukhni names of the above plant and its flower, and their use is confined only in Southern India. In all other parts, such as Hyderabad, Bombay, &c, *Madan-mast* is applied to a root, which will be found described in the remarks on *Cucuma aromatica*.

The Malayalm name *Mótina-vallí* മോതിരവളളി is found applied to *A. odoratissima* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. vii, Tab. 46), but as it implies a creeper, which is not the case with the plant, nor is so figured in that work itself, it is a very doubtful one. See the remarks on the word *Madan-mast* under 'Aconitum sp. of (Jaduar)'.

* 77 ARTEMESIA INDICA, Willd

Afsantine-hindi افسنتين هندی (*Arab*) *Barinjásife-kohí* برنجاسف کوهی or *Balinjásife-kóhí* بلنجاسف کوهی (*Pers*) *Majtari* مجتري, *Mastáru* مستارو (*Hind*) *Machipattin* மச்சிபத்தினி. (*Tam*) *Machi-pat* మచిపాత (*Tel*) *Tnu-nitipach-cha* తనినితిపచిచ్చ (*Malayal*) *Manchapat* మంశపత్రి, *Machi-pat* మచిపాత్ర (*Can*) *Mastaru*. (*Beng*) *Gianthiparni* (*Sans*) *Walkotond* (*Cing*)

78 ARTICHOKE GUM

Kankar zad ككركزاد, *Turábul-qar* ترابالقي (*Arab*) *Kankari* ككركري, *Samaghe-harshaf* صمغ حرشف, *Kankar zad* ككركزاد. (*Pers*)

Kankar zad and *Kankarzhad* are corruptions of, and synonymous with, each other, but the latter is incorrectly applied to *Mastic* in some Dictionaries.

79 ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA Linn

80 ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS Roxb (Foot of)

Shaqaqule hindi سعال حندی (Arab and Pers)

Sufed mûshî سفید موشی or Sufed mushî سفید موشی (Hind)

Shqâqule hindi سعال حندی (Dul) Safida musali (Mah)

Syphed mushî Ujli mu li (Guz)

There is a great confusion about the nature of the medicines known as *Sufed mushî* and *Kali mushî* in India. Among some curious notions about them there is one in some native and other medical works to the effect that both are the produce of one and the same plant, the difference being that the *Sufed mushî* is the root of it before it begins to flower and the *Kali mushî* the root after that period. The plant in question is *Pombix Malabaricus*. In a few other books the former is considered to be the root of *Asparagus sarmentosus* and the latter that of *Cureuligo orchoides*.

On procuring the medicines known under the 6 names from many places including Calcutta, Bombay and Hyderabad I have found that there are two kinds of *Sufed mushî* the one obtained from almost all the Indian bazars except those in Southern India, and the other sold in the latter place.

a The *Suf d mushî* of Southern India is the dried and splitted root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*. It occurs in thin and long pieces like strings curled upon itself once or twice varies in length from three or four inches to a span or more of pale-grey or dirty white color and devoid of any particular taste or smell. When the fresh root is splitted or torn longitudinally in three or four pieces and dried it acquires the above condition. Although the dried root is often used by native practitioners it is almost useless as a medicine. But when fresh it is a nutrient and demulcent. In this state it is very fleshy and succulent about a foot or foot and a half in length generally of the thickness of a finger smooth and round tapering to a very narrow and long point at both ends of dull white or pale grey color no smell and taste slightly demulcent. When a plant is dug out with

81 ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS Willd (Root of)

Shaqaqul سقال (Arab Pers Hind and Duk)—dry root of Shaqaqule misri سقال مصرى (Dul) Tannir muttan kizhangu தண்ணீர்முட்டாவிழங்கு Shadavari சதாவரி (Tam) Challa gaddalu చల్లగడ్డు Pilli-pichara పిల్లిపీచర Pilli tega పిల్లితేగ Shatavari శతావరి (Tel) Shatavali ശതാവലി (Malyal) Majjige gadde మజ్జిగేగడ్డే (Can) Sat muli (Beng) Satavari muli (Mah) Hatavari (Cing)

82 ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS Linn (Root of)

Shaqaqul سقال (Arab Pers Hind and Duk)—dry root of Safed musli سفيد موصلي (Duk) Kilavari కిలవరి Tannir vittan kizhangu தண்ணீர்விட்டானிழங்கு Tanni muttan kizhangu தண்ணீர்முட்டானிழங்கு (Tam) Challa gaddalu చల్లగడ్డు Pilli pichara పిల్లిపీచర (Tel) Shatavari kizhanna శతావరికిఱ్ఱ Shatavali శతావలి (Malyal) Majjige gadde మజ్జిగేగడ్డే (Can) Sat muli (Beng) Satavari muli (Mah) Hatavari (Cing) Kanyo mi (Bur)

In several languages the same names are applied to both the root of *A. racemosus* and *A. sarmentosus*. See the remarks on *A. ascendens*.

83 ASSAFŒTIDA

Hiltit حلتيت (Arab) Angozah انگوزہ Angusht gandah انگسگنده (Pers) Hing هینگ (Hind) Hing هینگ (Duk) Kayam కాయం Perungayam పెరుఁత కాయం (Tam) Inguva ఇంకువ (Tel) Perun gayam

പെരുങ്കായം; Kayam കായം (*Malyal*) Ingu ഇങ്
(*Can*) Hing (Beng) Iinguhu, Rámatham (*Sans*) Iing
(*Mah*) Iing, Vagáini (*Guz*) Perunkayam or Perunga-
yam - (*Cing*) Shínllu or Shingu (*Bur*)

84 ASTERACANTHA LONGIFOLIA, *Nees*.

Tál-mahhánè-ka-pèr سال مكيائے كا پير , Tal-mahhárè-ka-
pèr سال مكيائے كا پير (*Hind*) Tal-mahhanè-ká-jhar
سال مكيائے كا حيار , Kólsè-ka-jhár كولسيه كا حيار (*Duk*) Nir-
mulli நீர்முள்ளி (*Tam*) Nihugobbi నిరుగొబ్బి , Gobbi గొబ్బి
(*Tel*) Vayal-chulli വയൽച്ചുളളി (*Malyal*) Kolava-
like ಕೊಲವಳಿ (*Can*) Kánta-koliká (*Beng*) Ilshu-
gandhaha (*Sans*) Tal-mahháná (*Mah*) Ikkni or Ikkni-
gaha (*Cing*) Súpadán (*Bur*)

The Dukhni name of the above plant, Kólsè-ká-jhár, is
incorrectly applied in some books to *Solanum Indicum*

85 AURUM (*Gold—Leaf of*)

Vaiquzzahab وزن الذهب (*Arab*) Vaiqe-zar وزن زر
Vaiqe-tilá وزن طلا (*Pers*) Sónèri-varaq سونري ورق , Su-
nehri-varaq سنيھري ورق (*Hind*) Sunehi-i-tagat سنيھري تگات .
(*Duk*) Tanga-ièkku தங்கோசு (*Tam*) Kundanapu-
rèku కుండనపురేకు , Bangá-u-ièku బంగారురేకు (*Tel*)
Tangarèkhá തങ്കരേഖാ , Soinuatakata സൊണുതാകട
(*Malyal*) Bangarada-rèkhu ಬಂಗಾರದ ಪರೇಖ (*Can*) Sónai-
pát , Sónár-orak (*Beng*) Suvarna-patiam (*Sans*) Sónè-
cha-varakh (*Mah*) Sunèri-varakh , Sunáni (*Guz*)
Ran-ta-hadu , Ran-tagadu (*Cing*) Shue-saku , Shue-
zain (*Bur*)

86 AVERRHOA BILIMBI Linn (*Blimbi tree—
Fruit of*)

Belambu بلبل (*Hind and Duk*) Koch chat tamaritai
கொச்சித்தமரத்தைய Pulich chakkay புளிச்சக்காய (*Tam*)
Pulusu kayalu పులుసుకాయలు Bili bili kayalu బిలిబిలికాయలు
(*Tel*) Vilunbikka విలుంబికా Vilimbi విలింబి,
karichakka కరిచిక్క (*Valyal*) Blimbi (*Beng*)
Blimbu (*Guz*) Kāla zoun si Kala zoun ya si (*Bur*)

87 AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA Adans (*Fruit of*)

Khamrak حمرک (*Hind*) Khamraq حمر
(*Duk*) Tamarttam kay తమరத்தమకాయ (*Tam*) Tamarta kay
తమరకాయ (*Tel*) Tamarat tuka తమరతైక (*Valyal*)
kamarak కమరక (*Can*) kamaranga kamarak (*Beng*)
* Tamarak (*Guz*) Zoun si Zoun ya si (*Bur*)

88 AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA Linn

Nalla mada నల్లమడ Mada chettu మడచెట్టు (*Tel*)
Upputti ఉప్పత్తి (*Valyal*) Bina (*Beng*)

89 AZADIRACHTA INDICA Juss (*Neem or
Mangosa tree*)

Azad darakhte hindi آزاددرخت هندی Nib سب
(*Pers*) Ninb ننب Nimb سنب (*Hind*) Nim
نم (*Duk*) Vembu వేంబు Vepam వేపము Veppa
maram వేపమురము (*Tam*) Vépa chettu వేపచెట్టు Nim-
banu నింబము (*Tel*) Veppa వేపు Ariya veppa అరియ
వేపు (*Valyal*) Bóvina mara బోవినామరా (*Can*)
Nim Nim gachh (*Beng*) Nimba vrikshahā (*Sans*)

Limbácha-jháda (*Yah*) Limbdánu-jháda (*Guz*) Kohumba,
Nimba-gahá (*Cing*) Tamá-lín, *Thamákhá* or *Thamaga*,
Kamákhá or *Khamákha*. (*Bur*)

The Burmese names of *Azadirachta Indica* and *Meloe aradarach* are often confounded with each other. For example, in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah the names of the former will be found applied to the latter, and vice versa.

B.

90 BACCHARIS ILLINITA, *D C*

91 BALANITES ÆGYPTIACA, *Delile*

Hingan-ká-pér هینگن کاپیر. (*Hind*) Hingan-kí-jhár .
هینگن کاجپار (*Duk*) Nanjundán နန့်ညှင်တံ (Tam)
Gáia-chettu గాయచెట్టు (*Tel*) Nanchunta നഞ്ചുന്ത. (*Mal-*
yal) Hingon (*Beng*) Ingudi-vilshaha (*Sans*) Hing-
ana (*Mah*)

92 BALSAMODENDRON AGALLOCHIA, *W et A* (*Resin of—Bdellium*)

Moql مقل , Moqle-azraq مقل ارزق , Aflátin افلاتين.
(*Arab*) Boé-jahúdán بوء جهودان (*Pers*) Gogil گوگل.
(*Hind*) Gugal گوگل (*Duk*) Mai-shálishi மைசாஷி,
Gukkal குகல, Gukkulu குகலு (*Tam*) Mahi-sálishi
మహిసాశి, Mai-sálishi మైసాశి (*Tel*) Guggalá గుగ్గల
(*Can*) Gúgul (*Beng*) Kou-shikaha (*Sans*) Guggula
(*Mah*) Gúgal (*Guz*) Gugula, Jatayu or Javáyu, Rata-
dummula (*Cing*)

93 BALSAMUM *Var of* (*Balsam of Mecca or Balm of Gilead*)

Aqovoyalásamun ادو بلاسمون Dohnul balsan حب النلسان
(Arab) Roghane balsán روس نلسان (Pers) Balsan ka
tel نلسان كاسل (Hind and Duk)

The above are properly the synonymes of the *Balsam of Mecca* but are also applied to the oil of *Copanta* in India

94 BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA Sch (*Siliceous concretion of—Tabashir*)

Tabáshir طاباشير (Arab) Tabáshir ساسر (Pers)
Bans lóchan بنس لوح Bans kápur بنس كدور (Hind and
Dul) Munga luppumungu ముంగులప్పు (Tam) Veduruppu వెదురుప్పు
(Tel) Mole uppa మోలెఉప్పు (Malyal) Bídarruppu బిదరుప్పు
Tavakshira తవక్షిర (Can) Bāns kápur
(Beng) Vēnu lavanam (Sans) Banasa lóchana Banasa
mitha (Mah) Vāns kapur Vās nu mīṭha (Guz) Una
lunu Una kapuru (Cing) Vá chhá Váthegá kyo
Vathegasá or Vádega sá Vasan or Vasan (Bur)

The two varieties of *Tabashir* found in the bazaars are distinguished by their color viz *Kabudi* كنودی (blue) and *Suféd* سعد (white) The first named variety is not quite blue, but *pale-blue* or *bluish-white*

95 BASSIA BUTYRACEA Roxb

Phalvara فالوارا (Hind)

96 BASSIA LATIFOLIA Roxb

Darakhte gulchakáne sahrái درخت گل حكاں صحراى
(Pers) Jangli mohá جنگلی ما Jangli mohvá جنگلی مہا
(Hind) Jangli moha جنگلی موہا (Dul) Kattu iluppar

காட்டுஇலுபை, Kattu-iuppar காட்டுஇருபை (Tam.) Adavi-
ippe-chettu అడవి ఇప్పె చెట్టు (Tel) Kattuippa കാട്ടിരിപ്പ
(Malyal) Kádu-ippe-gidá కాడుఇప్పెగిడా (Can) Bon-
mohuvá. (Beng) Atavi-madhúka-vrikshaka. (Sans)
Ránácha-móhácha-gháda, Ránácha-ippécha-gháda (Mah).

97 BASSIA LONGIFOLIA, Linn. (*Mowa or Mahwah tree*)

Darakh-te-gulchakán درخ گل چكان. (Pers) Mohá مہا;
Mohá مہا (Hind) Móhá مودھا. (Dul) Iuppar இலுபை,
Iuppar இருபை (Tam) Ippe-chettu ఇప్పె చెట్టు, Pinna-
ippa పిన్నఇప్ప, Ippa-chettu ఇప్ప చెట్టు. (Tel) Irippa ഇരിപ്പ
(Malyal) Ippe-gidá ఇప్పెగిడా. (Can) Mohuvá (Beng)
Madhúka-vrikshaka. (Sans) Móhácha-gháda, Ippícha-
gháda (Mah) Mohá-nu-gháda (Guz.) K'insó (Bur)

See the remarks under *Liquor Spirituous*

98 BENZOINUM (*Benzoin*)

Lubán لبان; Hasí-lubán حصى لبان. (Arab) Hasn-
lubah حسن له. (Pers) Lóbán لوبان; Aúd عود.
(Hind) Aúd عود. (Dul) Shámbráni శాంబరీణి,
Dúpam దూపమ (Tam) Sámbráni సాంబరాణి. (Tel) Sám-
bráni సాంబరాణి. (Malyal) Sámbráni సాంబరాణి (Can)
Lóbán (Beng) Déva-dhúpaka (Sans) Sámbrāṇi. (Mah)
Lubán, Sámbráni (Guz) Sámbrāni, Katakumanchal.
(Cing) Lobán. (Bur).

The above Arabic and Cingalese names *Lubán* and *Katakumanchal* are properly applicable only to *Benzoin*, but are also often applied to the Resin of *Boswellia thurifera* (*Olibanum*)

The best variety of *Ben oin* is known by the following names in the bazaars of Southern India

Lôhami and لوباني عود (Duk) *Palingi shambirani* பளிங்கி சம்பிரனி (Tam) *Palingu sambrani* పళింకు సాంబరాణి (Tel)

The above Tamil and Telugu words *Palingi* and *Palingu* are quite different from and must not be confounded with those which will be found under *Bosuellia glabra* and *B. thurifera* viz, *Parangi* and *Parangi*.

99 BERBERIS ARISTATA D C

Syn B TINCTORIA Lesch

100 BERBERIS ASIATICA D C

101 BERBERIS LYCIUM Roy

} Indian
Barberry

The dry berries extract and wood or root of all the above plants have the same names and they are as follows —

Berries——*Anbar baris* انبر باريس, *Ambir baris* امبر باريس (Arab) *Zarishk* زرشک (Pers and Hind) *Zarishk* زرشک (Duk)

Extract——*Huzu e-hindi* حوض هندی, *Fil al ray* فیل ریح (Arab) *Fil-zahrah* فیل زهره, *Pil al rah* پیل ریح (Pers) *Pasiat* رسوب (Hind)

Wood or Root——*Dar hald* دار هلد (Arab) *Dar hald* دار هلد, *Dar chob* دار حوب (Pers and Hind)

The dry berries of the above and some other species of *Berberis* are a very popular medicine and found plentifully in many large bazaars of India including those of South India. They are the principal ingredients in many useful prescriptions which are frequently used by the Hakeems. They can be easily recognised by the following characters

Berries shrivelled and much compressed dark brown or black in color pleasantly acid in taste about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ th broad smooth soft and moist pedunculate contain a little dark brown pulp and generally contain no seeds but sometimes one small hard and oblong seed is to be found

in each I have examined the berries chemically and found them to contain *Tartaric* and *Malic Acids*, to which they owe their acid taste

These berries are called *Viláyati-amli* ویتیتی املی in Hyderabad, whereas the same name is applied to the legume of *Inga dulcis* in many places of Southern India *Zarishl* is the surest name to obtain these berries from any part of India

The meaning of *Dárhald* is *tumeric-wood* or *y lloy-wood*, and it is therefore applied in some native and other works to several kinds of yellow root or wood, such as that of *Curcuma aromatica*, *C. longa*, and *Coscinum fenestratum*, but as it is very frequently used for the wood or root of the above species of *Berberis* in Central and Northern India, it must be restricted to them

102. *BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA*, var *INDICA*,
D C. (Leaves of);

Rai-saná رائی سذا. (*Hind*)

103 *BEZOAR* (*A mineral variety of—Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*)

Fádaje-maadani فادج معدنی, Badzahre-maadani
Fádzahre-káni فاذرهر کانی, Hajjussam حجرالسم (*Arab*) Fádzahre-
kání فاذرهر کانی, Pádzahre-kání پاذرهر کانی (*Pers*)
Káni-zahr-mohrah کانی زهر مبره. (*Hind*) Kani-páv-zahar
کانی پاؤ زهر. (*Duk*)

Two kinds of *Bezoar* are commonly sold in the native medicine-shops of India, and they are well known as *Pádzahre-kání* پاذرهر کانی (*Mineral Bezoar*), and *Pád-zahre-hanání* پاذرهر خوانی (*Animal Bezoar*) The former is not obtained from any animal, but is the *natural* and *mineral* produce of India, Persia, Tartary, and many other places There is no medicine in this country so frequently resorted to by native practitioners, especially the Hakeems, in cholera, as the *Mineral Bezoar*, and I believe this is not without sufficient reason

In all the English works on Native medicines, which I have access to, the term *bezoar* is confined either to a concretion

found in one of the stomachs of an animal of the goat kind, or to all the concretions produced in the body of animals. Although a great deal of information on the subject appears to have been gathered from native works and from the examination of the varieties of the drug in India and even the very word *be oar* is apparently derived from *Dad ahr* (Arab) or *Pad ahr* (Pers) yet there is no mention made at all of its mineral variety which is so commonly known in the bazaar and so frequently noticed in books. Whatever may be the cause of this it is enough for my purpose to say that the *Mineral Be oar* is more useful in medicine than the *Animal* and deserves some attention.

Besides the difference in their source they differ a great deal from one another as follows —

<i>Mineral variety</i>	<i>Animal variety</i>
1 Form not defined it occurs in very irregular and angular pieces of various shape like pieces of <i>Marble</i> or any other stone	1 Form defined and regular oval oblong ovate globular or flat and circular
2 Size unlimited often as large as a fist and some times much larger	2 Seldom of the size of an egg but generally of various sizes below that
3 Surface generally rough but smooth when covered with clay which is the case sometimes	3 Surface very smooth and glossy
4 Of various colors between white and green or yellowish green but generally pale green with one or two shades of yellow	4 Color various generally dark green marbled, or bluish brown
5 Structure amorphous	5 Structure laminated and concentric

There are several varieties of the *Mineral Be oar* but the variety I have just described is the one generally found in the bazaar and in the possession of Hakeems. The best variety sought for to be used in Cholera is of pale green color,

and easily ground with water on a stone. The paste thus obtained, is white and slightly odorous, the smell being often very feeble and somewhat like that of the prepared Pipe clay. This stone is a variety of *Steatite* or *Soap-stone*, and its greenish hue depends upon the presence of *Protoxide of Iron*. So, chemically, it is a *Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*. (See Townes' Chemistry, Ninth Edition, page 313.)

It is necessary to be aware that the above stone is often cut out or rubbed out into different forms, generally oblong or oval, so as to resemble the shape of the *Animal Bezoar*, and sold as rare varieties of *Bezoar* brought from foreign countries, as Arabia, Persia, &c. The price asked for them is enormous, and sometimes more than a hundred Rupees. This deception is, however, easily detected by rubbing or breaking a portion of the stone, when it will be found that it is nothing else but the same variety of *Bezoar* which I have just described, and that it is *amorphous* in structure, and *not laminated or concentric*.

Whether the stone under discussion, is properly a *Bezoar* or not, I have given it under that head as its mineral variety according to the meaning of all its native names.

With regard to the *Animal Bezoar*, its varieties are very numerous, and they are named after the animal from which it is obtained, as, *Hajrutis* حجارة المس (Goat-bezoar), *Hajrul-jamal* حجارة الجمل (Camel-bezoar), *Hajrul-hut* حجارة الحوت (Fish-bezoar), *Hajrul-hayah* حجارة الحية (Snake-bezoar), &c. The last named *Bezoar* is supposed to be the produce of some large species of snake, and is quite different from the *Bezoar* known as *Tinyáqul-hayah* ترياق الحية (antidote to Snake), the *Snake-stone*. The list of these *Bezoars* has been much augmented since the modern writers have extended that term to all the Concretions in the body of animals. The substances of the latter kind, however, are very different in some of their essential characters from those which have been hitherto known as *Bezoars*.

104 BEZOAR (*A variety of Animal Bezoar—Gall-stone or Biliary concretion of a Cow or Bullock*)

Hajul-baqar حجارة البقر (Arab) Gáv-zahrah گاو زهره (Pers)
Gáiróhan گانی روہن (Hind) Góiróhaná

گوروجا Gairon گای روں (Duk) Gorojana: கோஜா
சீமை (Tam) Gorojanam గోరొజనం (Tel) Goróchanam
ഗോരോചനം (Malyal) Góróchana గోరొచనా (Can)
Gaerun (Beng) Gorochanam (Sans) Goróchan (Mah)
Gairon (Gu) Gorocha (Cing) Goyazin (Bur)

The above medicine is not considered as a variety of *B oar* by native practitioners nor is it mentioned so in any of their works. But as all the concretions in the body of animals are now included among the varieties of *Be oar* in several recent works in the English language I have given it under that head. It is the only variety of *Animal Be oar* which deserves an attention as a medicine.

It occurs in more or less spherical form brown externally very smooth and glossy varies in size from a Soap nut to a large Nutmeg very light and easily broken with hands. When broken its structure is laminated and concentric and of deep bright or reddish yellow color. If not for the particular arrangement of its structure it would be difficult to say that it is not made of *Phubarb*. Its taste is bitterish slightly sweetish and occasionally aromatic. See the remarks in the preceding article with regard to the *Mineral* and *Animal* varieties of *Be oar* and other facts connected with it as well as the native names of some of the latter varieties.

105 BIT LOBAN (*Black salt*)

Milhe nifti ملح نيفتى Mihe asvad ملح اسود (Arab)
Namake siyah نمک سیاه (Pers) Bid lón بد لون Kala
lon كال لون Kála namak كالامك Páda lon پادالون
Pádá namak پادامك (Hind) Bit lóbán بیت لوبان,
Padrá nimak پادرامك (Duk) karuppuppu கருப்புப்பு,
Gendaka vuppu கெந்தகவுப்பு (Tam) Nalla uppu నల్లఉప్పు,
Gendhaka uppu గెంధకఉప్పు (Tel) karutta uppa കുരുത്ത
ഉപ്പ് (Malyal) Kareuppu ಕರೇಁತ್ತು (Can) kála nun
kálá nimak (Beng) Krishtna lavanam (Sans) kala
mitha (Mah) kalu lunu (Cing) Sa me oi Sa me (Bur)

Some of the above names (*Milke-misti*, *Pádá-lón*, *Pádá-namah*, *Pádá-nmah*, *Gendala-ruppu*, &c) signify a bad smell, and are correctly applicable only to that variety of *Bitloban*, which possesses a smell something like that of rotten eggs. It is this variety which is in great vogue in India as a useful Carminative, Stomachic and Tonic medicine in Dyspepsia and some other diseases of the chylipoietic viscera.

The meaning of all other names is *black salt*, and they are generally in use for another variety, which is more common, but very inferior and chiefly consists of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbon*. It is said to be prepared in Nugree, a village in the central Carnatic, by melting the Common Salt with *Embic Myrobalan*s in a close vessel. It occurs in very rough and irregular masses of brown color, which look like the pieces of a black brick, and has a strong saline taste.

The first variety appears to be manufactured in two different ways at Azeemabad, by melting together the *Sayí-khár* of the bazaar (*Crude Carbonate of Soda*) and *Embic Myrobalan*s, and at another place, by the same process, but with an addition of other ingredients, viz, *Chloride of Sodium*, *Sulphur*, and the *Rust of Iron*. The smell of this variety, which is strong at the commencement, is lost in time in proportion to its oldness, till it becomes so feeble that it can only be felt when the salt is recently broken and a bit of it well chewed. In the bazaars of Madras, it is found in large and round masses or balls, weighing from 1 to 2 or more lbs, and when broken, it is either grey, whitish-grey, or pale-brown in color, and more or less crystalline. It is much harder and heavier than the other variety, and contains a large quantity of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbonate of Soda*, some *Carbon*, *Iron* and *Sulphur*, and a trace of *Hydrosulphuric acid* (*Sulphuretted Hydrogen*).

If this salt is new, the presence of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen* is easily known, but if it is old, its detection is rather difficult. In a few old specimens, however, I have found out its existence in the following way —

A large piece of the salt was broken, and a piece of paper moistened with the solution of *Acetate of Lead* was kept on a

broken surface. After a minute or two the paper was found to be slightly but distinctly blackened.

This test together with the offensive smell of the plant leaves no doubt in my mind as to the presence of the substance in ever small in quantity it may be.

100 BLUMEA AURITA D C

hamafius كمانس (Arab) kalronda كركر
(Hind) Jangli karni , جھنگلی کاسی , Janali muli
(Duk) Narak karandani , نرک کاراندانی
kattu mullangi కట్టు ముల్లంగి (Tam) kattu mullangi
అడవి ముల్లంగి (Tel) Muvagan (Bur)

This is an annual herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant found in every creek and corner particularly along the wall in old and ruinous buildings and in grave yards. Its appearance when young differs so much from that when old that it is considered by those that are not acquainted with this fact as two different plants in those periods and often requires being called by different names. The size of the leaves is the chief cause of the difference which are comparatively very large when the plant is young and resemble the leaves of *Lat*. From this and from the plant being generally found along the wall it is often named in Tamil *gudamullangi* గుడమల్లంగి and in Telugu *Goda-mullangi* గోదామల్లంగి and in Hindustani and Dukhni *Divari mull* دیواری مولی. The names however properly belong to another plant of the same Natural Order Compositae which generally grows on the top of the walls. When *B. aurita* is in flower the leaves except a few old ones near the root become very small and quite scale with many auricles or leafy appendages near their base and the plant

Altho gh this Salt contains a trace of *Silic* it is not only used by native practitioners but is also a domestic medicine all over India and frequently resorted to by women in some dyspeptic complaints.

itself is much altered from numerous branches. In this condition it is generally recognised by the names in the text, which correctly belong, and should always be applied, to it, whether young or old.

The meaning of the Dukhni, Tamil and Telugu synonyms *Jangli-múlt*, *Káttu-mulláŋgi* and *Adi-mulláŋgi* is the wild Radish, and this is partly from the appearance of the leaves of the plant when young, as already explained, and partly from the occasional resemblance of its root to a small or abortive Radish.

As this plant is often known under the Telugu name *Káru-pógúlu* in Madras, it is probably the same intended by that name in Flora Andhrica, to which no botanical name is assigned. Sir Walter Elliot says, that it is 'A composite plant not found in flower.' The *Káru-pógúlu* of Madras is also a composite plant, and found here in flower soon after the rainy season (January, February, and March). It quite corresponds with the characters of *Conyza aurita* described in Dr. Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Vol III, page 428, and of *Blumea aurita* in Dr. Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India, page 16; except the size and color of flowers which are not mentioned in those works. The flowers are generally about the size of a large pea, and of pale white color.

107 BLUMEA GRANDIS. D. C.

Phúm-masiñ (Bur).

108 BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA (Red Armenian bole)

Téne-armani طين ارمني, Hajare-armani حجر ارمني.
(Arab) Gile-armani گل ارمني (Pers and Hind)
Gile-armani گل ارمني, *Phúl-gérú* پھول گيرو. (Duk)
Shímar-kávi சமைகாவி, *Púk-kávi* பூக்காவி, *Shímar-kávi-kallu* சமைகாவிக்கல்லு (Tam) *Shíma-kávuráji* శిమకావురాయి, *Púk-kávi* పూక్కావి, *Shíma-kávi* శిమకావి. (Tel).

109 BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA (*Indian variety of*)

Maghrab مغرب Fine maghar طين مغرب (*Arab*)
 Gile surkh گل سرخ (*Pers*) Goru گرو (*Hind and Duk*)
 hāvi హవి havi kallu హవికలు (*Tam*) hāvi హవి
 hāvu హవి హవరలు (*Tel*)

110 BOMBAX MALABARICUM *D C* (*Red cotton tree*)

Ragat senbal رگ سبل Ragat semal رگ سمل,
 hanṭi senbal كاسي سبل (*Hind*) hantōh ka khatyān
 kaṇṭon ka semal كاسون كا حنن (*Dul*)
 Muḷ ilava maram முல் இலவமரம் Muḷ ilavu முல் இலவு
 (*Tam*) Mundla buraga cheṭṭu ముండలబరగచెట్టు (*Tel*)
 Puḷa maram പുളമരം Muḷ ilava മുളഇലവ (*Malyal*)
 Mullu buraga marā ముల్లబరగమరా (*Can*) Rokto simul
 (*Beng*) kaṭṭu imbul (Cing) Lapan biṇ or Lephānbiṇ
 (*Bur*)

There are two varieties of the gum sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of *Mocharas* موحرس Both occur in very irregular nodular smooth and shell like pieces opaque and dark brown in color the difference being one is very hard and broken with difficulty and the other is brittle and easily broken, and less astringent in taste The latter is the inferior of the two and is the produce of *Bombax Malabaricum* No gum is produced from this tree on making incisions (however deep), but occasionally a very small quantity of it is exuded spontaneously It is of a yellowish red or flesh color at the beginning for some days and then becomes deep brown After some months it gradually and occasionally acquires the form I have just described.

Kattu imbul is the Cingalese name for *B Malabaricum* and not *Imbul* as marked in some books The latter is the name of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*

See the remarks on *Asperugo coccinea* where it is stated that roots of *B. Malabaricum* being confounded with the *Solomon* and *Kalmusli* of the bazar.

111. BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS, Linn (*Palmyra-tree*)

Darāhtē-tūn درخت تاري (Pers) Tār-jān (Hind) Tār-kī-jhar تار کجھڑ (Duk) Parangī-shāmbirāni பரங்கிசம்பிரணி (Tam) Tūn-chettu துண்செட்டு (Tel) Parangī-shāmbirāni (Malyal) Panu-mari പനുമരി (Cuz) Tal-gāchh (Beng) Tulā-vil-shaha (Soo) Tātūl-jhāl-jhāl (Mah) Tād-nu-jhādā (Guz) Tal or Tāl-shā (Cuz) Thān-bin (Bur)

The Cingalese names *Tal* and *Tal* or *Tala* are so often confounded with each other from the similarity of their pronunciation. The former is the name of *B. jectifera*, and the two latter of *Sesamum Indicum*.

For the names of the *vinegar*, *crude*, *oil*, &c., &c. of this plant see the remarks under *Acetic*, *Essence of Spirit*, *Saccharum*, and *Toddy*.

112 BOSWELLIA GLABRA, Roxb, (*Resin of—Indian Frankincense*)

Kundur كندر. (Arab Pers and Hind) Farangī-aūd فرنگی عود. (Duk) Parangī-shāmbirāni பரங்கிசம்பிரணி, Kundurukam-pishan கوندருகம்பிசன். (Tam) Parangī-sāmbirāni பரங்கிசம்பிரணி, Anduga-pisunu அண்டுகபிசுனு. (Tel) Mappā-kungiliyam மப்பகங்கிலியம், Vē-lanku-chāmbirāni வேலங்குசாம்பிரணி. (Malyal) Bringi-lobān (Bur).

Kundur is more properly the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni name of *Olibanum*, but is also often applied to the Resin of *B. glabra*, particularly when it occurs in tears, so as to resemble the former. See the remarks under *B. thurifera*.

113 BOSWELLIA THURIFERA Roxb (*Resin of—Olibanum*)

Bastiy سدر kundur كندر Luban لبان (*Arab*)
 kundur كندر (*Pers*) Sel gond سل گوند kundur
 كندر (*Hind*) kundur كندر (*Duk*) Parangi şhambi
 rani பறங்கிசாம்பிரணி kundurukkam பிழகி குந்தருக்கம்
 பிழி (Tam) Parangi sambrani పరంగిసాంబ్రాణి Anduga
 pisunu అండుపిసును (*Tel*) Vella kundurukkam వెల్ల
 కుంతిరుక్కం (*Malyal*) Kundro Salai Salai gun
 (*Beng*) Salasi niryasam (*Sans*) kundrikam (*Cing*)

When the Resin of *B thurifera* and *B glabra* &c occurs in tears it is recognised as *Kundur* but when it is found in soft masses it is generally called *Gandah fero ah* گند و فرورہ The latter is however more properly the name of different varieties of *Turpentine*

The tears of *Kundur* have different names according to their shape and color If they are circular and reddish yellow they are called *Kundur za'ar* كندر زار if yellowish white and translucent *Kundur unsa* كندرا نسی and *Anial lundur* آنال لوندور , and if spherical *Kundur madharaj* كندر مدحرج If the Resin again occurs in flat and scaly pieces it is named *Qishar lundur* قشار لوندور , and if in powder *Daqar lundur* دان كندر

See the remarks under *B n oimum* and *B glabra*

114 BRYONIA CALLOSA Rott (*Seeds of*)

Jangli kakri ke binj جنگلی ککری کے بےج (*Hind*)
 Jangli kankri ke binj جنگلی ککری کے بےج Buramkai
 ke binj برم کائی کے بےج (*Duk*) Shukhankay virai சுக்கந
 காயவிரை komatti virai கொட்டிவிரை (*Tam*) Nakka
 dósakaya vittulu నక్కదోసకాయవీరులు Budamakáya vittulu
 బడమకాయవీరులు (*Tel*) karumattan vitta കരുമത്തൻ
 വിത്ത (*Malyal*) Budamakayi bija బడమకాయ బీజ
 (*Can*)

See the remarks under *Citrullus colocynthis*

115 BRYONIA EPIGÆA, *Rott*

Ákás-gaddah آكاس گڈ , Ráhas-gaddah راکس گڈ .
 (Hind) Ákas-gaddah آكس گڈ , Raikkas-gaddah راکس گڈ ;
 Garaj-phal گرج پھل . (Duk) Gollan-kóvaik-kizhangu கொல
 லனகோவைகிழங்கு , Ákásha-garudan அகாசேருடன் , Garu-
 dan கருடன் (Tam) Ákásha-garuda-gaddalu அகாசேருடன்
 గడ్డలు , Nágadonda నాగదొండ , Murudonda మురుదొండ. (Tel)
 Kollam-kóva-kizhanna കൊല്ലം കോവകിഴങ്ങ (Malyal)
 Ákáska-garuda-gadde ఆకాశగరుదగడ్డ (Can).

116 BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb*

Darálkte-palah دارحطب; Palah پلہ (Pers) Dhák
 دھاك , Dhák ڈھاك , Palás پلاس (Hind) Palás-
 ká-jhár پلاس کا حجاز . (Duk) Murukkan-maram முருகு-
 மாம , Purashu புராசு , Puiashu புரசு , Palásham பலாசம்.
 (Tam) Móduga-chettu மொதுகதெட்ட , Paláshamu పలాశము ;
 Kimshukamu కింశకుము (Tel) Plásh-cha ప్లాశ్చ , Murukka-
 maram మురుకమరం (Malyal) Muttaga-mará ముత్తగమరా ,
 Muttaga-gidá ముత్తగగిడా (Can) Pálásh (Beng.) Palásha-
 vriśhaha (Sans) Phalásácha-jhāda , Kakrácha-jhāda
 (Mah) Khakar-nu-jhāda (Guz) Kāliya. (Cing) Pāv
 (Bur)

117. BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.* (Seeds of)

Tulhme-palah تلمہ (Pers) Palás-ké-binj
 پلاس کے بیج . (Hind) Palás-páprá پلاس پاپرا . (Duk)
 Murukkam-virai முருககமவிரை (Tam) Móduga-vittulu
 మొదుగవిత్తులు , Kimshukamu కింశకుము , Palásha-vittulu పలాశ
 విత్తులు. (Tel) Pláshcham-kuru ప్లాశ్చంకూరు Murukka-vitta
 మురుకవిత్త , Pláshu ప్లాశ్చ (Malyal) Muttaga-bijá

మత్తగపిఱ (Can) Palāṣha bijam (Sans) Phalāsa
cha bi kakrācha bi (Mah) Khākar nu biyān Palās
pāparo (Guz) Kāliya attā (Cing) Pāv si (Bur)

- 118 BUTEA FRONDOSA Roxb } (Gum of—
119 BUTEA SUPERBA Roxb } Butea or Ben
gal Kino)

Samaghe palah పలహ (Pers) Palas ki gond
پلاس کی گوند (Hind) Chinya gond చిన్యా
gond کینیا گوند Palas kā gond پلاس کا گوند (Duk)
Murukkan piṣhin முருக்கனபிఱ్ఱ Palāsha piṣhin பலாశ
పిఱ్ఱ (Tam) Moduga banka మోడుగబంక Palasha banka
పలాశబంక (Tel) Plach cha paṣha ప్లాచచాల Murukkin
paṣha మురక్కినపాల (Malyal) Muttaga gōndu మత్తగ
గొండు (Can) Palash gun (Beng) Palāṣha niryāsam
(Sans) kakrācha gonda Phalāsacha gonda (Mah)
Khākar nu gun (Guz) Kāliya melliyam (Cing) Pav si
(Bur)

See the remarks under Kino

120 BUTEA SUPERBA Roxb

Bel palas బెల్ పాల (Duk) kodī murukkam కొది
మురుక్కమ్ kodī palasham కొదిపలాశమ్ (Tam) Tige
moduga తిగెమోడుగ Tige palashamu తిగెపలాశము (Tel)
Valliplach cha వల్లిప్లాచచా Valli murukka వల్లిమురక్క
(Malyal) Balli muttaga బల్లిమత్తగ (Can) Latā palāṣha
(Beng) Latā palāṣha (Sans) Vél khakar (Guz)

C.

121 CACALIA KLEINIA Linn

The leaves of *Cacalia Kleinia* are considered medicinal, but it is to be the *Gai zabai* of bazair, but the latter resembles the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of the *Nicotianaceae* to which it belongs, viz, *Compositae*. It is the *gajaga* of *Boraginaceae*. See the remarks under *121*.

122 CÆSALPINIA CORIARIA Willd (Doubtful or American Sumach)

Sumâq-amriqah سماق امریقه (Arab and Pers)
Amriq-kâ-sumâq امریقه کا سماق (Deh) Shumak شومک (Tam)

123 CÆSALPINIA (GUILANDINA) BONDUCELLA, Linn (Nut of——Bonduc-nut)

Akitmakit اکتمکت (Arab) Kh'iyah-iblis خایه ابلیس (Pers) Katkaranj کتکارنج, Karanj کرانج, Karanjav کرانجوا, Katkhiyâ کت کلیخا, Kat-kahij کت کلجی;
Sâgar-ghôlah ساگر گولہ. (Hind) Gajgâ گجگا (Deh) Kazhai-shikkây كزحی-شككی, Gech-chakkây جیح-چککای.
(Tam) Gach-chakâya گچ-چکای (Tel) Kazhanchik-kuru كزحنچك-كورو (Malyal) Gajaga-kâyı گجگا کای. (Can) Jhagra-gulâ, Sétângulâ, Nâtâ, Nâtâ-koranjâ (Beng) Kubérâkshî-phalam (Sans) Gajaga (Mah) Gâjgâ, Gajga (Guz) Kum-buru-atta (Cing) Kalain-si or Kalén-zı (Bur).

The Hindustani names *Katkaranj*, *Karanj*, and *Karanjav* are confounded in some books with *Karanj* کرانج or *Karanjh* کرانجھ, which is the name of *Pongamia glabra*.

124 CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN Linn (*Wood of*
—Sappan wood)

Baqam بقم (*Arab*) Bakam بكم (*Pers*) Patang سنگت
Patang ki lakri سنگت کی لکری (*Hind and Dul*)
Vattangi வத்தங்கி Vattékku வத்தேக்கு Vartangi வர்தங்கி
(*Tam*) Okinu kaṭṭa ఒకఱుకట్ట Patanga kaṭṭa పఱంగకట్ట,
Bakinu chekka బకఱుచెక్క Bukkapu chekka బుక్కప-చెక్క
(*Tel*) Chappannam ചപ്പന്നം (*Malyal*) Patanga chekke
పఱంగకెక్కె (*Can*) Bokom (*Beng*) Patang (*Mah*)
Patang nu lakdo (*Guz*) Patangi (*Cing*) Tainngiya or
Tainngiya (*Bur*)

125 CAJANUS INDICUS Spr (*Seeds of*)

Shaz ساص (*Arab*) Turvar تور Arhar ارهر (*Hind*)
Turvar نور (*Dul*) Tuvara: துவரை (*Tam*) kandulu
కండులు (*Tel*) Tuvara തുവര (*Malyal*) Togari തേനേരി
(*Can*) Oror Orol (*Beng*) Turi (*Mah*) Tuvéro (*Gu*)

126 CAJUPUTI OLEUM (*Cajuput Oil*)

Kai puti ká tól كاي بي كا تل Kai buti ka tól
كاي بوئی كا تل (*Hind and Duk*) Kaiyap pudai tailam
கையாபுடை-தேலம் (*Tam*) Káyaputi tail (*Beng*) Kay
puti nu tel (*Gu*)

127 CALOPHYLLUM SPURIUM Choisy

128 CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM Linn
(*Alexandrian laurel*)

Surpan سرن س Sultánah champ سلطان حامد (*Hind*)
Surfan سرفن (*Duk*) Punna: புனை Punna: maram
புனைமரம் Punnágam புனாகம (*Tam*) Punnágamu
పున్నాగము Ponna chetṭu పొన్నచెట్టు (*Tel*) Punna പുന

(*Malyal*) Suragonne-mará സുരగొന്നുചമ്പ (Can) Sul-táná-champá (*Beng*) Punnága-vikshaha (Sans) Dom-ba-gahá (*Cing*) Phoum-mya (*Bur*).

- 129 CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, R. Br. }
 130 CALOTROPIS PROCERA, R. Br. } *Mudan.*

Aushkar عشر or Aush-shar عشر. (*Arab*) Khairah خراک.
 (*Pers*) Ák آک, Madár مدار; Akond اکوند or Alan
 اکن. (*Hind*) Ák آک, Áhrá آہرا. (*Duk*) Erukka
 ஏருக்க, Erukka எருக்கம். (*Tam*) Jiláda-chettu
 జిల్లేడుచెట్టు, Mandaiamu మందారము (*Tel*) Erukka ఎరుక్క
 (*Malyal*) Yakkeda-gáda యక్కివగిదా (*Can*) Ákondo,
 Ák (*Beng*) Aika-vikshaha (*Sans*) Ákda-cha-jhāda
 (*Mah*) Akda-nu-jhāda. (*Gur*) Vará or Vará-gaha (*Cing*)
 Mayo-bin (*Bur*)

Sulhanul aushar السكر العشر is the name of the Manna or Saccharine substance produced by *C. procera* or some other species allied to it, in Arabia and Persia, which was formerly imported into India, but it is not found at all now in any bazaar, nor is it ever produced here, as far as my knowledge extends, by any species of *Calotropis*.

- 131 CALUMBÆ RADIX, (*Calumbo* or *Calumbo Root*)

Bilhe-kalambah بهج کلمد. (*Pers*) Kalambé-ki-jar
 کلمد کی جز (*Hind and Duk*) Kalamba-vér கலம்பாடே.
 (*Tam*) Kalambá-véru కలంబావేరు (*Tel*)

132. CALX, (*Lime* or *Quick-lime*)

Kils كللس (*Arab*) Áhak آهك Núrah نورد (*Pers*)
 Chúná چونا, Chúnah چونا (*Hind*) Chunnah چن.
 (*Duk*) Shunnambu శున్నాంబు (*Tam*) Sunnam శున్నం.

(Tel) Nura నురా (Malayal) Sunna സുന്ദ (Can) Chun
 Chuna (Beng) Sudha (Sans) Chunnā (Mah) Chuno
 (Gu) Hunu (Cing) Thonpkuyu (Bur)

The above are the general names for *Lime* whether *staled* or *unstaled* but the former is generally meant by them. If the latter (*unstaled*) is intended it may be particularized as follows —

Kali ku chuna كالى كا حو (Hind) Kalli la chunnah
 كالى كا حد (Dul) Kar shunnambu கரசுண்ணம்பு (Tam)
 Ralla sunnamu రల్లా సున్నము (Tel)

133 CAMBOGIA (Gamboge)

Rubbe revand رب ربوند Ausarahe revand
 صا ر ر بوند (Arab and Pers) Ghotighanba غوتیغانبا
 Gota ganba گوتا گنبا (Hind) Ausrahe revan عصاره ربون
 (Dul) Makhī మఖి Iréval chinip pal இரேவலசினிப்பல
 (Tam) Revalchini pal రేవల్ చినాల్ (Tel) Revachinni
 sira (Mah) Gokatu Gokatu melliya (Cing) Sanato
 si Tanato asi or Sanatho asi (Bur)

The literal meaning of the above Arabic Persian Hindu stani Dukhni Telugu, and Mahratti synonymes is *the juice or extract of Phubarb* but they are according to the usage of the languages the correct names of *Gamboje* and should be restricted to it though misapplied in some books to *Rhubarb*. In some other books again not only the names of the above drugs (*Gamboje and Rhubarb*) but also those of the *yellow Orpiment* are confounded with each other. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion it will be avoided by recognising those drugs by the names inserted in this Catalogue under each of their respective heads

134 CAMPHORA (Camphor)

Kapur كافور (Arab Pers and Hind) Kapur كاپور
 (Dul) Karuppuram கரப்பூரம், karppuram கரப்பூரம்

Shúdan சூடன (*Tam*) *Karpúram* கர்ப்பரம் (*Tel*) *Karp-púram* கர்ப்பரம் (*Malyal*) *Kaipúra* ಕೈಪುರ. (*Can*) *Kápúr*, *Kaphúr* (*Beng*) *Karpúraha* (*Sans*) *Kápúra*. (*Mah*) *Kapúr*, *Karpúr*. (*Gur*) *Kapuru* (*Eng*) *Payo* or *Piyo* (*Bur*).

From their close resemblance, the words *Kapúr* كپور and *Kapúr* كپور are often confounded with each other in many books, and considered to be corruptions of *Kapur* كپور. The Dukhni name *Kapur* is correctly a corruption of the latter (*Ká-fúr*), but *Kapúr* كپور is a distinct name and only applicable to *Amber*.

The following are the names of the varieties of *Camphor* generally met with in the bazaars of Southern India —

a *Káfure-qaisur* كافيور قيسور (*Hind and Dul*) *Pach-chai-laiup-púram* பச்சைக்கருப்பரம். (*Tam*) *Pach-chai-laiupúramu* పచ్చకర్పరము (*Tel*)

b *Suratt-káfúr* سورت كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Shúratt-laiup-púram* சூரத்தக்கருப்பரம் (*Tam*) *Suratu-karpúramu* సూరతుకర్పరము. (*Tel*)

c *Chím-káfur* چمی كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Shimí-laiup-púram* சீமைக்கருப்பரம். (*Tam*) *Chínu-laiupúramu* చీనకర్పరము (*Tel*)

d *Batái-káfúr* بتائی كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Battayi-laiup-púram* பத்தாய்க்கருப்பரம். (*Tam*) *Battáyi-karpuramu* బత్తాయికర్పరము (*Tel*)

The Dukhni, Tamil, and Telugu names, *Ras-lápúr* راس كافيور, *Rasha-laiup-púram* ரசக்கருப்பரம் and *Rasa-laiupuramu* రసకర్పరము, though somewhat analogous to the above names, should not be confounded with them, for they are the names of an impure *Sub-chloride of Mercury*, not of any variety of *Camphor*.

135 CAMPHORA GLANDULIFERA *Nees* (*Sassafras of Nepaul*)

136 CANARIUM COMMUNE Linn (*Elema Tree*)

137 CANARIUM STRICTUM Roxb (*Resin of—Black dammer*)

kala dāmar كالادامر (*Hind and Dul*) karuppu dāmar கருப்புடாமர (*Tam*) Nalla rojan నల్లరోజు (*Tel*) kala damar (*Beng*) kalo damar (*Gu*)

138 CANNABIS SATIVA Linn (*Indian Hemp plant*)

Nabatul qinnab نبات القنب Nabatul qunnab نبات القنب (*Arab*) Darakhte bang درخت بنگ Da rakhte kinnab درخت کنب (*Pers*) Ganjé ka per گانجے کا پیر (*Hind*) Gánje ka jhar گانجے کا جھار (*Duk*) Ganja chedi கஞ்சாசெடி kórkkar muli கோக்காரமுலி (*Tam*) Ganjavi cheṭṭu గంజాచెట్టు, kalpam chetṭu కల్పంచెట్టు (*Tel*) kanchava cheṭi കഞ്ചാവച്ചെടി (*Malyal*) Bhangī gida భంగి గిడా (*Can*) Ganjar gachh (*Beng*) Vajradru vrīśha ha (*Sans*) Bhangacha jhāda (*Mah*) Bhang nu jhāda Gánja nu jhāda (*Guz*) Ganjī gahī kansa gahī (*Cing*) Bhen bin Sejā bin (*Bur*)

Almost every part of the above plant is a useful medicine and there is a different name for each in India. The names are as follows —

Flowering tops

Qinnab قنب or Qunnab نبات (*Arab*) kinnab کنب (*Pers*) Ganja گانج (*Hind and Duk*) Kórkkar muli கோக்காரமுலி kalpam கல்பம் Ganja கஞ்சா (*Tam*) Ganjā గంజా Bangi బంగ (*Tel*) kanchu കഞ്ച (*Malyal*) Bhangī భంగి (*Can*) Ganjī (*Beng*) Vajradru (*Sans*) Ganja (*Mah*) Ganja (*Gu*) kansā Ganja (*Cing*) Sigiyo or Sigiyan (*Bur*)

Leaves

Hashish حشيش, Qinnab قنب or Qunnab قنب
 (Arab) Bang بنگ (Pers) Bhang بنگ, Siddhi سدهی,
 Sabzi سبزی (Hind and Duk) Ganja-ilai கஞ்சாஇலை,
 Bangi-ilai பங்கிஇலை (Tam) Ganjá-áku గంజాఆకు, Bangi-
 áku బంగిఆకు (Tel) Kancháva-ela கஞ்சாவெலை (Malyal)
 Bhangí భంగి (Can) Bháng (Beng) Vajradru (Sans)
 Bhángá-cha-pána. (Mah) Bháng (Guz) Ganjá-kola,
 Kansá-kolá (Cing) Bhén (Bur)

Resin

Charas چرس (Hind and Duk) Ganjá-pál கஞ்சா
 பால, Ganjá-rasham கஞ்சாரசம் (Tam) Ganjá-rasam
 గంజారసం, Ganjá-pálu గంజాపాలు (Tel) Kanchách-chetip-
 pashá கஞ்சாచెత్తిப்பசா, Kancháva-pála கஞ்சாவப்பால
 (Malyal) Chorios (Beng) Bháng-nu-ras, Charas (Guz)
 Kansa-kiri, Ganja-látu (Cing) Ségyáv-así (Bur)

Seeds

Shahdánah شہدانه, Bazrul-qinnab برزقنب (Arab)
 Shahdánah شہدانه, Tukhme-kinnab تھم کنب, Tukhme-
 bang تھم بنگ (Pers) Bhang-ké-binj بھنگ کے بیج,
 Gánj-ké-binj گنج کے بیج (Hind. and Duk) Ganjá-
 virai கஞ்சாவிரை (Tam) Ganjá-vittulu గంజావిత్తులు (Tel)
 Kancháva-vitta கஞ்சாவவித்த (Malyal) Bhangí-bijá
 భంగిబిజా (Can.) Gánjá-bij (Beng) Vajradru-bijam
 (Sans) Bhángácha-bí. (Mah) Bháng-nu-bí, Ganjá-
 nu-bí (Guz) Ganjá-atta, Kansá-atta (Cing) Bhén-sí,
 Séjáv-sí (Bur)

Maayún مایون is a general name for Confection or Electuary
 of any kind, but it is familiarly used for the Confection of Indian
 Hemp, which is commonly sold in the bazaar

Sab and *Bang* or *Bhang* are properly the names of the leaves of *C. salina* but they are also often used for an intoxicating drink made from them

The Burmese names of the leaves of *Indian Hemp* (*Bhen*), and of *Opium* (*Bhain* or *Blun*) are occasionally confounded with each other on account of the close resemblance of their pronunciation

139 CAPPARIS APHYLLA Roxb (Oil of)

Karel ka tel کرل کاندل harer ka tel کر بر کاندل
(Hind) Karyal ká tel کرل کاندل (Dul)

140 CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM Blume Syn
CAPSICUM ANNUUM Linn (Fruit of—Chillies)

Filfile ahmar فلفل اسمر (Arab) Fifele surkh فلفل سرخ,
Pilpile surkh فلفل سرخ (Pers) Mirch مرچ Lal mirch
لال مرچ Gach mirch گچ مرچ (Hind) Mirchi مریچی,
Lal mirchi لال مریچی (Dul) Milagay மிலகாய Mulagáy
முலகாய (Tam) Mirapa kaya மிரபாகைய (Tel) Kappal
melaka கப்பல் மலகை (Malayal) Ménaṣṣuná káyú മിനാസ്സുനാ
കായ (Can) Lal morich Lanka morich (Beng) Ma
richi phalam (Sans) Mir singá (Mah) Lal mirich
Marchu (Gu) Miris (Cing) Náyu si (Bur)

141 CARBON (Charcoal)

Fahm فحم or Fahim فحم (Arab) Zughál زغال
(Pers) Koyelah كويله (Hind) Kolsá كولسا (Dul)
Kari கரி (Tam) Boggu బొగ్గు (Tel) Kari கரி (Mal-
yal) Iddallu ఇడ్డల్లు (Can) Koyalá (Beng) Angá
raha (Sans) Kolasé (Mah) Koelo Kolsa (Gu)
Anguru (Cing) Misu e or Midu ye (Bur)

The wood and animal charcoals are distinguished as follows —

Wood-charcoal (Carbo Ignis) — *Fahmul-lhashab* (Arab) *Zughále-chóbí* (Pers) *Lakri-lá-lóyelah* (Hind) *Lakri-lá-lólsá* (Duk) *Aduppu-lari* (Tam) *Kattai-lari* (Tel) *Katta-boggu* (Malyal) *Kattige-iddallu* (Can) *Kásh-tha-lóyalá* (Beng) *Kásh-ta-angaráha* (Sans) *Laladucha-lólsá* (Mah) *Lakdu-lóclo* (Gu.) *Thén-misu-e* (Bur)

Animal-charcoal (Carbo Animalis) —

Fahmul-harván (Arab) *Zughále-harván* (Pers) *Hadli-lá-lóyelah* (Hind) *Had-lá-lólsá* (Duk) *Elumbu-lari* (Tam) *Emika-boggu* (Malyal) *Eluu-iddallu* (Can) *Asli-angaráha* (Sans) *Hada-lólsá* (Mah) *Ayu-misu-e* (Bur)

The Cingalese name in the text, *Anquru*, is confounded in some books, with *Inguu*, which is the name of *Ginger*

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|
| 142 | CARCHARIAS GLAUCUS, — | } Oil of —
Fish oil |
| 143 | CARCHARIAS VULGARIS, — | |

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

144 CARDAMOMUM (*Cardamoms* or *Lessee*

Cardamoms)

Qáqilah (Arab) *Qaqilahe-sighár* (Pers) *Hél* (Hind) *Hél-bavá* (Duk) *Kh-an-bavá* (Tam) *Shóshmn* (Malyal) *Qaqilahe-khurd* (Can) *Iláyechí* (Beng) *Chhóti-iláyechí* (Sans) *Iláchi* (Mah) *Chhóti-iláchi* (Gu.) *Éla-ká* (Bur) *Éla-káy* (Pers) *Élakáy-virai* (Tam) *Éla-káya* (Duk) *Élakáya-vittulu* (Malyal) *Élat-tari* (Can) *Yálakki* (Hind)

Elachi (Beng) Upikunchiká (Sans) Vela (Mah)
 Ilachi (Gu) Ensal or Enasal (Cing) Phalá or Bhálá
 (Bur)

The above are properly the names of the Capsule but are generally used for both the capsule and seed. If necessary to indicate the former particularly the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Ilachi doré* الاحدور and *Ilachi bondé* الاحدود are employed.

See the remarks under the heads of *Amomum Sp of* with regard to the names of *Cardamom ed &c*

145 CARICA PAPAYA Linn (Fruit of)

Aanabahe hindi انابابه (Arab and Pers) Popaya پاپا or Popaiyah پاپا (Hind) Popái پاپا (Dul) Pappayi பப்பாயி Pappayi pa ham பப்பாயிபாம் Pappali pa ham பப்பாளிபாம் (Tam) Boppayi prandu ಬೊಪ್ಪಾಯಿ ಪಂಡು Madana anapakáya ಮದನಾ ಅನಾಪಕಯಾ Madhurnakam ಮಧುರ್ನಕಂ (Tel) Pappaya pazham ಪಪ್ಪಾಯಪಳಂ Ápapaya pazham ಆಪಪ್ಪಾಯಪಳಂ (Malyal) Boppayi hannu ಬೊಪ್ಪಾಯಿಹಣ್ಣು Pharangi hannu ಫರಂಗಿಹಣ್ಣು (Can) Pappaya Popoyiaa (Beng) Popya (Mah) Papyo Papyi (Guz) Pepolka (Cing) Simbo si or Timbo-si (Bur)

146 CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS Linn (Seeds of)

Qurtum قورتم or Qirtum قيرتم (Arab) Khasakdanah خساکدان Kujirah کوجیرا Kujirah کوجیرا (Pers) Karar کارر Karar ke bij کارر کے بیج (Hind) Kusam ke bij کسم کے بیج (Dul) Kushumba virai குசும்பாவிరై (Tam) Kusumbá vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు Kusumba vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు (Tel) Kusambi bija కుసంబిబిజా (Can) Kusum bichi (Beng) Kusamba bijam (Sans) Supan or Subán (Bur)

147 CARUI FRUCTUS. (*Caraway fruits or Caraway seeds*)

Karóyah كرويا , Kamúne-armaní كمون ارمنى , Kamúne-rúmi كمون رومى (Arab) Karóyah كروي , Zirahe-rúmi زيرارومى , Zirahe-armaní زيرارمنى (Pers) Vilayati-zírah ولايتى زيره (Hind) Karóyah كروي . (Duk) Kékku-viiaa கேக்குவிதா , Shímai-shómbu சீமைசோம்பு (Tam) Kéku-vittulu కేకువత్తులు , Shíma-sópu శీమసోపు (Tel) Bilá-ti-jíá (Beng) Rata-duru (Cing)

The English and Arabic words *Caraway* and *Karóyah* being somewhat analogous in their pronunciation, they are used synonymously in Southern India, while in many other parts of India, they are considered to be two distinct fruits. In the latter places, *Caraway seeds* are named *Viláyati zírah*, and no Arabic and Persian names assigned to it.

The Cingalese name *Mahá-duru*, which occurs in some books for *Caraway seeds*, is correctly the name of *Ani-seeds*.

148 CARUM NIGRUM, ——— (*Fruit of*)

Kamúne-kirmání كمون كرمى . (Arab) Zirahe-siyáh زيرارسماء , Zírahe-kirmání زيراركمائى , Síyah-zírah سيادرنه . (Pers) Sháh-zírah شادريرا or Shah-zíá شادرنه (Hind and Duk) Shímai-shílagam சீமைசீலகம் , Pilappu-shílagam பிளப்புசீலகம் (Tam) Síma-jíakara శీమజీకర (Tel) Shíma-jíakam ശിമജീരകം . (Malayal) Shíme-jirage ശിമേജരേ (Can) Viláyati-jiré (Mah)

149 CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN. D C
(*Fruit of—Ajowan fruit*)

Kamúne-mulúki كمون ملوكى (Arab) Nánláh Zinyán زيان (Pers) Ajáyan احوان (Hind) Ajván اجوان (Duk) Ómam ஒமம் . (Tam) Ómamu

ఓమము Vāmamu వామము (Tel) Ayamodakam ఆయమోదాకం
 హోమం Hómam హొమం (Malyal) Vóma వోమ (Can)
 Ajvan Ajvan (Beng) Vova sada Vova (Mah)
 Ajwán (Guz) Assamodagun or Assamodagam Omam
 (Cing) Samhum (Bur)

The Ajowan or Ómam water (*Aqua Ptychotis*) is known in the bazaar by the following names —

Aarge-ajvan عراحوان (Hind and Dul) Ómat ti ntr
 ఏమదత్తీర్ (Tam) Óma dravakam ఓమద్రావకం (Tel)

150 CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) ROXBURGHIANUM

Benth Syn APIUM INVOLUCRATUM Roxb (Fruit of)

Bazrul karafs برارالكرفس (Arab) Tukhme karafs
 بحم كرفس (Pers) Ajmud آحمود Ajmuda آحمودا
 (Hind) Ajmudah آحمودہ Ajmudah ajvan آحمودہ اچوان
 (Duk) Asham tagam ఆశమతాగమ Ashamta ómam ఆశమ
 తాగమ (Tam) Ajumóda vomam అజుమోదావోమం Ashu
 madága vómam అశుమదాగవోమం (Tel) Ajamoda voma
 అజమోదావోమా (Can) Ran dhoni Ajmud (Beng)
 Ajamodá vóná (Mah)

Karafs كرفس is in use in Arabia and Persia for the com mon *Celery* but in India generally applied to the above plant

Ajmud Ajmúda and Ajmudal ajvan are the Hindustani and Dukhni synonymes of the fruit of *Carum Roxburghianum* but are misapplied to Henbane seeds and other drugs in Shakespears and other Dictionaries

151 CARYOPHYLLUM (Cloves)

Qaranful قراںفول (Arab) Mekhak مہک (Pers)
 Lóng لونگ (Hind) Lavang لوانگ (Duk) Kirambu
 కిరంబు Navangap pu నిలవణకపపు karuváp pu కరువాపపు

(*Tam*) Lavangálu లవంగులు, Lavanga-pú లవంగ-పూ. (*Tel*)
 Kaiámpu കരാംപു (*Malyal*) Lavangá ലവംഗ (Can)
 Lóng (*Beng*) Lavangaha (*Sans*) Lavanga. (*Mah*)
 Lavang (*Guz*) Kiábu-natí or Kiámbu-natí. (*Cing*) Le-
 mah-poén or Lengan-poén (*Bur*.)

152 CARYOTA URENS, Linn (*Bastard Sago Tree*)

Máí مزای (*Hind*) Máí-ká-jhai مزای کاجی (*Duk*)
 Kúndal-panai കണ്ടലപനൈ (*Tam*) Chúntap-pana ചുണ്ടപ്പന
 ഈന, Íian-pana ഇറററമ്പന (*Malyal*)

153 CASSIA ABSUS, Linn (*Seeds of*)

Tashmizaj شمرج, Chashmizaj چشمیرج (*Arab*)
 Chashmizak چشمیرك, Chashúm چشموم (*Pers*) Cháksú
 چاكسو, Chakút چاكوب (*Hind and Duk*) Karunka-
 nam കറുങ്കനാണമ, Káttukkol കാட்டுക്കോள, Idikkol ഇട
 കൊள, Mulaippál-vnai முலைப்பால்வினா (*Tam*) Chanu-
 pála-vittulu చనుపాలివ్వులు (*Tel*) Karin-kolla కరికొల్ల
 (*Malyal*) Kan-kuti (*Mah*) Chinól (*Guz*) Kolu-kollu,
 Bú-tóra (*Cing*)

The meaning of some of the above names (*Karin-kolla*,
Kalu-kollu, &c.) is *black Horse-gram*, and they are applied to
 the seeds of *C. absus*, because they are black and bear a resem-
 blance to the *Horse-gram*. But some black seeds are often found
 in the *Horse-gram* itself, and also used for medicinal purposes,
 and they are, therefore, sometimes confounded with the former

154 CASSIA ALATA, Linn

Dadmudan دادمردن, Dat-ka-pat داتاکیات (*Hind*)
 Dát-ká-pattá دابکاپا, Viláyati-agti ولایتی اگتی (*Duk*)
 Shimai-agatti శైమిఅగత్తి, Vanḍukolli వండకొలలి.

(*Tam*) Shima avishi chettu శిమఅవిశెట్టు (*Tel*) Shima
akatti ശിമഅകത്തി (*Malyal*) Shime aga e శిమెఅగె
(*Can*) Dad murdan Dadmarī (*Beng*) Attora (*Cing*)
Timbó mezali or Simbo maizali Maizali gi (*Bur*)

155 CASSIA AURICULATA Linn

Tarvar ترور (*Hind and Dul*) Áviraí ஆவிரை
Ávaraí ஆவரై (*Tam*) Tangedu తంగెడు (*Tel*) Ávara
ആവാര Ponnáviram പൊന്നാവീരം (*Malyal*) Tan-
gádi gida తంగడిగిడా Ávara gida ఆవరగిడా Taravada gida
తరవడగిడా (*Can*) Taravada (*Mah*) Rana vara (*Cing*)

156 CASSIA (CATHARTOCARPUS) FISTULA

Linn (*Purging Cassia—Pod or Legume of*)

Khayar shanbar حنارسنبر (*Arab*) Khayar chanbar
حارحسبر (*Pers*) Amaltas املاطاس Amaltas ki phalli
املاطاس کی پالی Girmalah گرماله (*Hind and Dul*)
Konraik kay கொனரைக்காய Sharak konraik kay శరక
కొనరైక్కాయ (*Tam*) Rela kayalu రేలకాయలు Suvarnam
సువర్నం (*Tel*) Konnak kaya కొంనక్కాయ (*Malyal*)
hakke kayi ಹಕ್ಕಕಾಯಿ (*Can*) Honalu Shonalu Banor-
lati (*Beng*) Suvarnaka (*Sans*) Bhavácha senge (*Mah*)
Gar malu (*Guz*) Áhalla or Ahilla (*Cing*) Nusi (*Bur*)

The following are the names of the *Cassia pulp* (*Cassia pulpa*) which is often sold in the bazaars of S India separately —

Magh e khayar shanbar معرحارسنبر (*Arab and Pers*)
Magh e amaltas معراملاطاس (*Hind and Dul*) Shara konrai
puli శరకకొనరైపులి (*Tam*) Rela go u రేలగొంజు, Réla
gon u రేలగొంజు (*Tel*)

157 CASSIA LIGNEA *Syn* CORTEX CASSIÆ
(*Cassia-bark*)

Qufah قرفه (*Arab*) Salilhab سليح . (*Peris*)
Taj سج (*Hind*) Mótí-dar-chini موٹی دارچینی . (*Duk*)
Periya-lavanga-pattai பெரியவவங்கபட்டை (*Tam*) Moddu-
lavanga-patta మొద్దులవంకపట్ట (Tel) Élavannip-pattā എല
വண்ணിപ്പട്ട (Malyal) Taj (*Gur.*)

158 CASSIA LANCEOLATA, *Forsk* } *Isis of—*
159 CASSIA OBOVATA, *Colladon* } *Country, Indian,*
or *Tinnurilly*
Senna

Sanae-hindi سنا هندی . (*Arab and Peris*) Hindi-
sana هندی سنا , Hindi-saná-ká-pát هندی سنا کا پات (*Hind*)
Nát ki-sana ناک کی سنا , Nat-ki-sana-ká-patta ناک کی سنا کا پتا .
(*Duk*) Nattu-níla-vñai நாட்டுநிலாவணை , Nilávñai நிலா
வணை , Níla-vákai நிலவாகை (*Tam*) Néla-tangédu నేలఁ
తఁగు (*Tel*) Níla-vaka നിലവാകാ (*Malyal*) Nelavanike
നിലവടിക (*Can*) Shón-pat or Són-pat (*Beng*) Bhúti-
taiavaḍa, Mulkacha-shóna-makhi. (*Mah*) Sana-kola,
Nilávani or Nelávani (*Cing*) Puve-kain-yoe (*Bur*)

From the prefixes *ni*, *níl*, *nel*, and *nél*, in the Tamil, Telugu,
Canarese, Malyalm, and Cingalese names of *Senna leaves* (*coun-
try or otherwise*) they are misapplied sometimes to the *Indigo*
plant, and occasionally to *Indigo* itself. The proper names for
the latter are given under its respective head

160 CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS, *Linn*

Kasóndi كسوندى , Bari-kasóndi بری كسوندى (*Hind.*
and *Duk*) Náttam-takara நாத்தமதகரை (*Tam*) Kasindha
కసింధ (*Tel*) Nátram-takara നാട്രംതകര (*Malyal*)
Peni-tóra (*Cing*) Mezali or Maizali (*Bur*)

161 CASSIA SOPHORA Linn

Bas k1 kasóndi باس کی کسوند (Hind) Sari kasóndi ساری کسوندی (Duk) Ponna virai பொன்னவினா Periya takarai பெரியதகரை Pera virai பேரவினா (Tam) Kasa mardhakamu కాశమర్దకము Tagara chettu తగరచెట్టు Paidi tangedu పైడితండ్రి Nuti kashindha నూతికశింధ (Tel) Pon nam takara പൊന്നാമ്പതകര (Malyal) Kál kosandi (Beng) Uru tora (Cing)

162 CASSIA TORA Linn

Sanjsaboyah سنجسبويه (Arab) Sangsaboyah سنگسبويه (Pers) Chakónda حكوندا Chakónd حكوند Chakonr حكونر Panvár پانوار (Hind) Tarótá تاروتا or Tarotah تاروتا (Duk) Ushit tagarai உசித்தகரை Tagarai தகரை (Tam) Tantepu chettu తంపేపుచెట్టు Tagirisha chettu తగిరిశాచెట్టు (Tel) Takara തകര (Malyal) Chakonda (Beng) Tankli (Mah) Tóra (Cing) Kiyu e (Bur)

Qilqul قیلقل or Qulqul قلقل and Dajrul akbar دحرا الاكبر are found in some books (*Materia Indica* &c) among the synonymes of the above seeds but they are correctly the names of two other drugs

163 CASTOREUM (Castor)

Jund حند Jande bedastar حند بدستر Qusyatul kalbul bahr نصب الكلب البحر (Arab) Kunde bedastar كند بدستر Áshbachagán آس بچگان Khayahe sage ab1 حاسه گی آبی (Pers) Jund حند (Hind) Jun حن (Duk) Junnu శంఖం Nir nay virai நீநாயவினா (Tam) Zunnu జున్ను Niru lukka bijam నిరుకుక్కబీజం (Tel)

161 CASUARINA MURICATA, *Roxb* (*Casuarina* or *Tinian Pine*)

Jangli-sarو جنگلی سرو. (*Hind*) Jangli-jháu جنگلی جھاؤ (*Duk*) Shavuku-mai um శవకుమాయి (*Tam*) Ghavuku-manu చవుకుమాను (*Tel*) Chavala-maiam ചവലമൈ (Mal) (*Malyal*)

Jangl'-sar is misapplied to *Alunthus crabs* in some Dictionaries, &c

165 CATECHU (*the drug*)

Kat ك , Kát كات , Kath كته , Katthá كتا (*Hind*) Katthah كته (*Duk*) Kashu كاش , Kattakambu காதம்பு , Káshukatti காசுகட்டி (*Tam*) Káncu — కంచు (*Tel*) Káshikatti കാശികട്ടി , Katta കാത്ത (*Malyal*) Kachu కాచు (*Can*) Kat , Kát (*Beng*) Kat , Kancha (*Mab*) Kath-tho (*Gur*) Kaipu (*Cing*) Sheri (*Bur*)

Besides the three usual varieties of Catechu, *black*, *red* and *pale*, there is another in the bazaars of Southern India, which is called *Sufed-katthah* سفید کتھ (white catechu) It occurs in round masses of various size, grey or pale-brown externally and white internally, and astringent in taste It is not the produce of any particular plant, but is supposed to be prepared from the Decoction of several astringent barks It is brought here from Hyderabad, and therefore known also as *Hydrabadí-katthah* حیدرآبادی کتھ (*Hyderabad catechu*)

166 CAVALLIUM URENS, *Schott*

Kavile కవిలె , Eirapuniki-chettu ఎరపునికీచెట్టు , Tabasi తబసి , Tanuku-mánu తనుకుమాను (*Tel*)

167 CEDRELA TOONA, *Roxb*

Tún-ká-jhai تون كا حيا (*Hind*) Tún-maram తునుమరము (*Tam*) Nandi-chettu నందిచెట్టు (*Tel*) Arana-maiam ఆరణమై (Mal) (*Malyal*) Tún (*Beng*)

168 CELASTRUS PANICULATA Willd (*Seeds of*)

Mál kangni مال کنگی Mál kangni ke binj
 مال کنگی کے بیج (Hind) Valuluvai வாளுவைய
 Atiparich cham அதிபரிச்சம் (Tam) Malkanguni vittulu
 మాల్కంగునివిత్తులు Gundumeda గుండుమెడ (Tel) Valu huya
 വാല്യുഹുഡ (Malyal) Málkangni (Beng) Malkangoni
 (Mah)

169 CELSIA COROMANDELIANA Vahl

kukshima (Beng)

170 CERA (Wax)

Shama سمع (Arab) Mom موم (Pers Hind
 and Duk) Mozukku மொழுகு (Tam) Mainam మైనం
 (Tel) Mezhuha മെഴുക (Malyal) Mena మేన (Can)
 Móm (Beng) Madhujam (Sans) Mena (Mah)
 Min (Gu) Ifiti (Cing) Phayoun (Bur)

171 CETACEUM (Spermaceti)

Shahmu samak سحم السمك (Arab) Paíyahe mahi
 ماهی (Pers) Machhli ki charbi مچھلی کی حرب
 (Hind) Mach chli ki charbi مچھلی کی حرب (Duk)
 Min kozhuppu மீனகொழுப்பு (Tam) Chepa kovvu చేప
 కొవ్వు (Tel)

172 CHAVICA (PIPER) BETLE Miq (*Leaf of—
Betel leaf*)

Tanból بتول (Arab) Barge tanbol برگ بتول
 Tambol بتول (Pers) Pan پان (Hind and Duk)
 Vettilai வெட்டிலை (Tam) Tamalapiku తమలపాకు Nāga
 valli నాగవల్లి (Tel) Vetrila വെറ്റില (Malyal) Vile

dele ವಿಜ್ಜೆದೇ (Can.) Pán. (Beng) Nágavallí. (Sans.)
Videcha-pána (Mah) Pán (Guz) Balat (Cing) Kún-
joe (Bur)

See the remarks on *Alpina galanga*, with reference to the
Greater and Lesser Galangals being erroneously considered to be
the roots of *Chavica Belle*

173 CHAVICA OFFICINARUM, *Miq Syn.* PIPER
CHABA, *Hemter*

Cháb چا ب — fruit of, Gaj-phal گج پھل (Hind)

174 CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq Syn* PIPER
LONGUM, *Linn.* (Berries of—Long-pepper)

Dár-filfil دار فلفل (Arab) Filfile-daráz فلفل دارا .
(Pers) Pipli پپلی or Pipliyañ پپلیان (Hind and Duk)
Tippili திப்பிலி (Tam) Pippallu పిప్పళ్లు (Tel) Tippili
തിപ്പിലി. (Malyal) Yippali ಯಿಪ್ಪಲಿ (Can) Pipli.
(Beng) Pippali (Sans) Pimpili (Mah) Pipli, Pipér.
(Guz) Tippili (Cing) Paikhun or Palkhén, Peziñ-
ng-ouñ (Bur).

Krishna means *black* in Sanscrit, but by some mistake it is
given as the name of *Long Pepper* in some books

Instead of *Tippili*, *Kút-tippili* is found in the *Hortus Mala-
baricus* The latter means *the wild Long Pepper*

In a few books, the *Long Pepper* is confounded with *Cubebs*;
and in a few more, the Hindustani names *Pipli* and *Pippal* are
used synonymously The latter is, however, the name of *Ficus
religiosa*

175 CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq* (Root of)

Filfile-móyah فلفل مويه (Arab. and Pers) Piplá-
mór پپلا مور (Hind) Piplá-mól پپلامول. (Duk.)
Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்டை, Tippili-vér திப்பிலிவேர், Tippili-

mulam திபிலிமூலம் (*Tam*) Mōdi మొడి Pippili katta
 పిప్పిలకట్ట (*Tel*) Tippili ver തിപ്പിലിവെര kátta tippili
 കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി (*Malyal*) Pipli mul (*Beng*) Pimylī mula
 (*Mah*) Pipli mul (*Guz*) Tippili mul (*Cing*)

176 CHICORIA ENDIVIA, *Linn* (*Endive—Seeds*
of)

Bazrul hindabá بررا الهندا (*Arab*) Tukhme kāsni
 بھم کاسی (*Pers*) kāsni ke binج کاسی کے بندج (*Hind.*
and Duk) kāshni virai காகிணிவிரை (*Tam*) kāsni
 vittulu కపిరవిత్తులు (*Tel*) Kāchani (*Mah*)

177 CHIRONIA CENTAURIODES *Roxb Syn*
ERYTHREA ROXBURGHII G Don

Charáyatah حرا ياتاه (*Hind*) Gimá (*Beng*)

178 CHRYSANTHEMUM ROXBURGHII *Desv*
(Flowers of)

Gule daudi گل د اودی (*Pers*) Gul chini گل حنی
 Gul chini-ká phul گل حنی کا بول (*Hind and Duk*)
 Shamantip-pu శామంతిపట్ట (*Tam*) Chāmanti చామంతి
 Chemanti శేమంతి (*Tel*) Jévanti puva జెవంతిపువ
 (*Malyal*) Shyavantige huvu శ్యావంతిగేరువు (*Can*) Gul
 daudi (*Beng*) Shévantiká pushpam (*Sans*) Shévanti
 cha phula (*Mah*) Guldaudi (*Guz*)

Gul chini or Gule chini is applied to the above plant in
 South India but in Calcutta and many other places to *Plumiera*
acuminata

179 CICER ARIETINUM *Linn* (*Acidulated water*
or Exudation of)

Khallul himmas حل الحمص (*Arab*) Sirkahe
 nakhud سرکه بخود (*Pers*) Chane ká sirkah چنے کا سرکہ

Búnt-ká-sukah بوٹ کاسرکہ (Hind) Bút-lá-suká
 هر برے کاسرکا , Haibare-ká-suká بوٹ کاسرکا (Duk)
 Kadalai-pulippu கடலைபுல்லு, kadalai-kádi கடலை-காடி
 (Tam) Shanaga-pulusu శానగాపల్లసు, Shanaga-ládi శానగా-
 కాడి (Tel) Kadale-kádi కడలైకాడి (Malayal) K. dale-
 kádi কদলৈকাডি (Can.) Chanér-suká. (Beng) Búnt-nu-
 suko (Gur)

The above liquid, as I have already remarked under *Acetic Acid*, is held in the highest repute as a useful vinegar amongst the natives, and used by them frequently in many diseases. It is very cheap in those places where it is produced, such as, Mysore, Bangalore, Baugun Pully, but in great many parts of India, including Madras, its price is generally 3 or 4 times more than that of the Wine or Grape Vinegar.

Although it is commonly called a vinegar, and considered to be really so by the native practitioners and druggists, yet it is not a vinegar in the strictest sense of that word, for the following reasons —

First, it is not a product of *acetic fermentation* or *destructive distillation*, which is the case with all the liquids known as vinegars. Secondly, it consists almost wholly of Water, *Oxalic Acid*, and *Acid Oxalates*. Thirdly, if *genuine*, it does not contain *Acetic Acid*, at least, to any appreciable extent. I say, *genuine*, because on account of its high price and scarcity, it is generally adulterated with the common Vinegar, and this adulteration, if slight, cannot be detected, except by testing for Acetic Acid.

The specimens I have examined for *Acetic Acid*, were of undoubted genuineness, from Baugun Pully and Bangalore, and the usual tests for that acid were applied after the *Oxalic Acid* was completely removed by *Lime*, and the liquid filtered.

The article under examination is a secretion or exudation of the *Bengal-gram* plant (*Cicer arietinum*), and is collected from it during the season of dew, when it becomes mixed with the latter, is easily taken up or absorbed by cloth, and wrung out in a

ves el The following are the two ways adopted for this purpose —

1 In great many parts of India where *Cicer arietinum* is cultivated a piece of thin and clean cloth is tied to one of the ends of a stick and the plants are touched with it early in the morning so as to absorb the dew on them, which is squeezed out in a vessel

2 In a few places particularly in Southern India the plants are covered with a thin and clean cloth during the whole or last part of the night which becomes quite wet in the morning and is wrung out or rinsed out in a vessel

The latter is not only the more expensive and troublesome plan but also the liquid produced by it is much weaker therefore it is not extensively employed

It will be seen from the above explanation that our present article is simply an *acidulated water or dew* whose acidity almost wholly depends upon the presence of *Oxalic Acid* and *Acid Oxalates*. It is the best cheapest, and readiest *natural* source of *Oxalic Acid* and as it is quite fit to be administered internally in all cases where the use of that acid is indicated. This liquid varies in color from pale brown to reddish brown and has an intense and sharp acid taste the characteristic of *Oxalic Acid* and a slight and peculiar odour which is different from that of vinegar. Its specific gravity is generally between 1.008 and 1.020

180 CINCHONA CALISAYA H edd

181 CINCHONA CONDAMINEA D C

182 CINCHONA SUCCIRUBA Paron

and other Sp of Quinine yielding CINCHONA

} Bark of

Barak برك (Duk) Shurapattai శురపటై

(Tam) Jvarapatta జ్వరపట్ట (Tel)

Quinine is known amongst the native druggists practitioners and other educated persons in India as follows —

Kinalin کینالین (Hind and Dul) Shurapattai shattu

శురపటైశాట్టు (Tam) Jvarapatta sattu జ్వరపట్టశర్టు (Tel)

183. CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM, *Nees. Syn.*C CASSIA, *Blume.* (*Bark of—Cassia?*)See the names under *Cassia Inguera*

184 CINNAMOMUM EUCALYPTOIDES, *Nees Syn* C NITIDUM, *Hooker.* } *Leaves of*
 185 CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, *Nees* }

Zainab زرنب . (*Arab*) Tálispatar تاليسپتر ;
 Talispatri تاليسپتری , Barahmi برهمي . (*Hind*) Taj-pát
 تاج پات , Barmi برمي (*Duk*) Tálissha-pattiri தலிஷாபட்டரி
 தலிஷாபட்டரி (*Tam*) Taliṣha-patiri తాలిషపాతీరి (*Tel*)

Taj-pát means *Cassia-leaves*, and it is applied to the above leaves, for they were once considered to be the leaves of the plant which produced the *Cassia-bark*. The name is, however, incorrectly used in some books synonymously with *Taj*, which is the name of *Cassia-bark*, and not of any leaves

186 CINNAMOMUM INERS, *Rein* (*Bark of?—Wild Cinnamon*)

Jangli-dár-chini جنگلی دارچینی . (*Hind*) Jangli-dál-chini جنگلی دال چینی . (*Duk*) Kátṭu-karuváp-pattai கட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை (*Tam*) Adavi-lavanga-patta అడవిలవంగపట్ట (*Tel*) Kátṭu-karuvátoli കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി (*Malayal*) Adavi-lavanga-patte అడవి లవంగ పట్టె (*Can*) Ránácha-dála-chinni (Mah) Sikiyabo or Tikyobo (*Bur*).

The bark known by the above names, which is generally supposed to be the produce of *C. iners*, is frequently substituted in the bazaars for *Cassia Inguera*. The distinction, however, between them is very great, though it has almost the same color. It is a much larger and thicker bark, generally curved, but seldom completely quilled, and above all its smell and taste are slightly aromatic, but quite different from those of *Cassia* or *Cinna-*

tion So any one acquainted with *Cassia bark* will not easily confound the one with the other

167 CINNAMOMUM PARTHENOXILOM Meissner
kayo gadis (Malays)

188 CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM Nees (Bark
of—Cinnamon)

Qirfahe sa'ilaniyah دار سنې Dar sni (Arab) Salil'hahe sa'ilaniyah دار حینی Dar chini (Pers) Qalami dar-chini قلمي دار حینی Dar-chini (Hind) Qalami dal chini قلمي دال حینی , Dál chini دال حینی (Duk) Lavangap patṭa: ലവങ്ക പട്ട (Tam) Lavanga patṭa ലവങ്ക് പട്ട Sanna lavangapattā സన్న ലവങ്ക് പട്ട (Tel) Cheriya ela vanna toli ചെരിയയ്ക്കല വങ്ങയ്ക്കല Lavan ga patṭa ലവങ്ക പട്ട (Malyal) Lavanga patṭe ലവങ്ക് പട്ട , Dala chinni দাল চিনি (Can) Dal chinni (Beng) Dala chinni (Mah) Dálchini (Guz) kurundu (Cing) Simbo-sikiyabo or Timbo tikiyobo (Bur)

Sikiyabo or *Tikiyabo* is the Burmese name generally found in books for *Cinnamon*. It is not however the name of *true Cinnamon* but of that produced by *Cinnamomum n. ners*. To distinguish the former (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) the prefix *Simbo* or *Timbo* should always be added to that name

189 CISSAMPELAS HERNANDIFOLIA Wall
Nimúka (Beng)

190 CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS S hrad (Fruit
of—Colocynth)

Hanzal حنظل Aulqam علقم (Arab) Hindavánahe tal'h هندیوانه Kharbuzah tal'h خربزه , kabiste

talkh کسب بلخ, Khai-buzahe-rúbáh خربزه رواس ;
 (Pers) Indaráyan اندران (Hind) Indarávan
 اندراوان (Duk) Péy-komatti பேயகொமட்டி, Tumatti
 துமட்டி, Pcyt-tumatti பேயததுமட்டி, Varit-tumatti வரிதது
 மட்டி (Tam) Éti-puch-cha ఏటిపుచ్చ, Verii-puch-cha వెరి
 పుచ్చ, Chitti-pápara చిట్టిపాపర (Tel) Háva-mekke-káya
 హావమిక్కికాయి (Can) Indiávan, Mákhál (Beng) Indra-
 varuni (Sans) Indiavana (Mah) Yakkamadu (Cing)
 Kiyá-sí, Khíá-sí or Khíá-tí (Bur)

In Madras and a few other places, *Colocynth* is generally named in Tamil *Komatti* while the same name in many other parts of South India is applied to the fruit of *Bryonia callosa*

191 CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. (Fruit of—Orange)

Náianj نارنج (Arab) Nárang نارنگ (Pers) Náiangí
 نارنگی (Hind and Duk) Kich-chilip-pa ham కిశకిలిప
 పామ, Kozhunip-pa.ham కొఱుకుపామ (Tam) Kich-
 chali-pandu కిచ్చిలిపండు Náija-pandu నాజిపండు, Kittali-pandu
 కిత్తిలిపండు, Náranga-pandu నారంగపండు (Tel) Madhura-
 náranní మధురనారంజా, Kólánji-nárakam కొలాంజినారకం
 (Malayal) Kittale-hannu కిత్తలెహన్ను (Can) Komolá-
 nébu, Náungí (Beng) Nágaraṅga-phalam (Sans) Ná-
 ringa (Mah) Nárangí. (Guz) Dodang, Náiang-ká
 (Cing) Sh-on-sí (Bur)

192 CITRUS BERGAMIA, Risso (Fruit of—Lime)

Límúe-hámiz ليمون حامض, Límú ليمون (Arab.)
 Límúe-tursk ليمون ترش, Límú ليمون (Pers) Límúñ
 ليمون, Nibú نيبو, Ninbú نيبو, Límú ليمون (Hind and
 Duk) Elumich-cham-pazham எலுமிச்சம்பழம் (Tam)

Nimma pandu నిమ్మపండు (Tel) Cheru narannā ചെറു നാരങ്ങ (Jonakam nārannā ജോനകംനാരങ്ങ) (Malyal) Nimbe hannu నింబేదాగు (Can) Nebu (Beng) Jambira phalam (Sans) Limbu (Mah) Iumbu Nimbu (Gu) Delu (Cing) Sāmyā si or Tambiyā si (Bur)

There are numerous varieties of the fruit known as Nimbu (*Lime*) in India and except the Mīhā nīmbu (*Sweet lime*) all others which are more or less sour in taste are a perfect substitute for each other. The best and more juicy *Lime* which is generally sought for by the Halcems when *Citron* is not to be obtained has the following names —

Kughāri nīmbu كغاري نيمبو Patti nību پتی نیبو (Hind and Dul) Kuggi nebu Patī nību (Beng)

The meaning of the above names is *Paper lime* and *Leaf lime* because its rind is very thin like a *paper* or *leaf*.

193 CITRUS LIMONUM *Risso* (*Fruit of—Lemon*)

Qalambak قالمبك (Arab) Kalambak كلنك (Pers) Bara nīmbu براء نيمبو (Hind and Dul) Periya elumich cham pa ham பெரியதுளிகச்சாம்பறம் (Tam) Pedda nimma pardā పెద్దనిమ్మపండు (Tel) Valiya cheru nārannā വലിയചെറുനാരങ്ങ (Malyal) Doddā nimbe hannu దొడ్డనింబేదాగు (Can) Bara nōbu karna nōbu (Beng) Maha jambira phalam (Sans) Thora limbu (Mah) Motu limbu Motu nīmbu (Gu) Lokka delu (Cing) Kīgi sāmyā si (Bur)

The natives of India do not recognise *Lemon* as a distinct fruit but consider it a mere variety of *Lime*. It is therefore generally known by the same names or with an addition of the word *large* as *Bara nīmbu* &c. In Hyderabad and few other places however *Qalambak* or *Kalambak* seems to be a more familiar name for it than any other.

There is a species of *Citrus* in the garden of Madras, but I consider as a variety of *C. Limonium*, it has the following characters —

A large shrub or small tree, much branched, leaves oval or oblong-oval, alternate in young branches and opposite in young shoots, margin slightly toothed, petioles very short and broadly margined, spine axillary, solitary and short, flowers terminal and single, white and middle of lobes a deep yellow more and formed into 1 or 5 bundle, anther oblong and yellow, petals generally 5 and purely white, calyx cup-shaped with 4 or 5 indistinct lobes, fruit about the size of a small Citron, ovate with a more or less knob at the end, pale yellow when quite ripe, and thin with numerous vesicles of oil, and pulp red.

This plant and fruit correspond so much with the *Lemon* in Royle and Headland's *Materna Medica*, page 25 that the latter looks as if it were originally taken from them. On comparing the above description with that of *C. Limonium* in Wright and Arnott's *Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indicae Orientalis*, page 98, I find the plant under examination is deficient only in red tinge of flowers, which I believe is not sufficient to consider it a distinct species instead of a variety.

Besides the above variety of *Lemon*, the fruits generally known as *Lemons* in other parts of India, are also some times, though very rarely, met with in the market of Madras. I have obtained them twice from the market, but was not able to trace out their source. On one occasion (20th September 1867) I shewed them to Dr H. King, and he immediately recognised them to be the fruits known as *Lemons* in Europe.

These fruits were about the size of a small orange, obovate, of a greenish yellow colour, dotted with numerous vesicles of oil, terminated in an obtuse elevation or indistinct knob, and marked with 9 or 10 longitudinal depressions, which corresponded with the division of the cells inside.

194 CITRUS MEDICA, Linn (*Fruit of—Citron*)

Utraj اترج. (*Arab*) Turanj ترنج (*Pers Hind and Dul*) Nārttam-parham نارتتم پارهم (*Tam*) Nāra-

dabba నారదబ్బ Dabba దబ్బ Madhīpala pandu మాధీపలపండు,
 Biya pura బీజపుర Pulla dabba పుల్లదబ్బ Lungamu లంగము
 (Tel) Ganapati narannā గణపతిగారిగారెంబ (Malyal)
 Mida lada hannu మాదళదదణ్ణు (Can) Turanj Honsi
 nCbu (Beng) Phalapurā (Sans) Turanj Byora
 Bālanā (Guz) Sh onakhava or Sh on takhava (Bur)

195 CLAY (*A variety of—Pipe clay*)

Kadi كدى (Pers) Kharī كرى (Hind and Duk)
 Nāmam நாமம் (Tam) Namam నామం (Tel) Namam
 നാമം (Malyal) Nāma నామ (Can)

The above Hindustani and Dukhni name *Khari* should not be confounded with *Khari mitti*, which is the name of *Chall* in the same languages

The prepared *Pipe clay* fit to be used medicinally, is sold under the names of *Kadiyo-shustai* كدى سسته (Pers) and *Dhōi hui-kharī* دھوی ہوی کھری (Hind and Duk)

The following are the names of a few other varieties of *Clay* used frequently in medicine by the native practitioners and these are in addition to *Armenian Bole* and its *Indian variety*, which are already given under different heads

a *Salajit* سلاجیت (Hind) Shalajittu శాలజిత్తు
 (Tam) Salajittu సలజిత్తు (Tel)

b *Gile-multani* گل ملتانى (Pers and Hind) Glōpi గ్లోపి
 (Tum) G pi గ్పి (Tel)

c *Pakun bed* پکان بید (Hind)

Salajit is the *Alum Earth* of *Nepal* *Gile-multani*, a clay supposed to be exported from *Mooltan* at one time and it is of different color and consistence generally yellow or pale yellow and *Pakun bed* occurs in heavy lumps of brown or brownish blue color and ferruginous in nature

In some Indian bazaars the last name *Pakun bed* is also applied with a slight alteration (*Pakhan bed*) to a root (*Gentian*)

196 CLERODENDRON INERMIE, *Garcla*

Sang-kuppi سَنگ کُپی , Sang lupi سَنگ کُپی -
 (Hind) Isamdhāri اسدھاری. (Duk.) Shengam-kuppi
 செங்கம்குப்பி, Pinā-shengam-kuppi பிளாசெங்கம்குப்பி. (Tam)
 Pishinika பிஷிநிகா, Ūti-chettu உதிச்செட்டு, Pisangi பிசாங்கி, Tak-
 kólapu-chettu தக்கோலபுச்செட்டு (Tel.) Shangam-luppi ശംഗമപ്പ
 കൂപ്പി (Malyal) Bon-joi (Beng) Kundali. (Sans.).

Nir-noch-chi is the Tamul and Malayalam name of *Vitex trifolia*, but it is erroneously applied to *C. inermis* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol V, Tab 49)

197. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM, *Linn.*

Ghantú, *Bhánt* (Beng).

198 CLERODENDRON SERRATUM, *Blume*
(Root of)

Gant-bahārangi گنت بهارنگی (Hind) Gand-bahā-
 rangi گند بهارنگی (Duk.) Shiruték சிருதேக (Tam)
 Gandu-bhārangi గండుభారంగి, Bharangi భారంగి (Tel) Cheru-
 tékka చెరుதెకక, Nápálu നാപാലു, Kanta bhāranni
 കണ്ടാലാരന്നി (Malyal) Barbará (Sans.) Bharanga-
 mula (Mah)

199 CLITOREA TERNATEA, *Linn.*

Mázariyūne-hindi مازاریون ہندی (Arab) Nabate-
 bikhe-hayát ناب بیکھ حیات, Darakhte-bikhe-hayat
 درخت بیکھ حیات (Pers) Apara-jita اپراجیتا, Kava-thénthi
 کواٹھنڈی (Hind) Phiki-kí-jar-ká-jhái فیکیکجارجھائی;
 Ghutti-kí-jar-ká-jhái گھٹیکجارجھائی. (Hind and
 Duk) Kákkanan-kodí കാക്കനാൻകോടി. (Tam) Dintana
 ടിന്തന (Tel) Shanga-pushpam ശങ്കപ്പുഷ്പം, Kákkānam-

Loti കക്കന്നംകൊടി kākā valli കകവളളി (Malyal)
Aprajitā (Beng) kattarodu (Cing)

The two varieties of this plant are distinguished by the color of their flowers *white* and *blue* in most of the languages in the Catalogue. In some such as Malayalam each variety has a distinct name. According to this the name of the blue variety in the last named language is *Kāla valli* which means *the Crow creeper* in allusion to the resemblance of the color of its flowers to that of a crow. But this name is applied to *Mucuna gigantea* in the Hortus Malabaricus and some other works.

The meaning of the Arabic name *Mu ariyune hindi* is *Indian Mezereon* and this name is in use at Madras for *C. ternatea* from the supposed resemblance of the action of its root with that of *Mezereon* root.

The Dukhni names *Kālī zirī* کالی زرکی or *Kālī zirī kē binj* گالی زرکی کے بندج and *Sufīl zirī* سفیل زرکی or *Sufīl zirī kē binj* سفیل زرکی کے بندج are occasionally applied to the seeds of *C. ternatea* not only in some books, but also in some bazaars but these are undoubtedly the correct names of the seeds of *Pharbitis nil* and its *red* variety to which they should be confined.

The Tamil names *Kakkānan* காககனன or *Kakkānan* காககடாந are as frequently used for *C. ternatea* as for *Pharbitis nil* but they are more properly the names of the former and should be restricted to it. The seeds of *Pharbitis nil* are easily distinguished by other names given under that head.

200 CLITOREA TERNATEA Linn (Seeds of)

Bazrul mazariyune hindi برالمازریں ہندی (Arab)
Tukhmo bīkhe hayat بھم دج حیات (Pers) Aprajitā kē-
binj کواٹسٹنی کے بندج Kavāṭhēnṭhī kē binj ابراحیہ کے بندج
(Hind) Phūkī kī jar kē binj بھکی کی جر کے بندج Ghutti
kī jar kē binj گھٹی کی جر کے بندج (Dul) kakkānanḱodī virai
காககனனகொடிவிரை (Tam) Dintana vittulu దంతనవిత్తులు
(Tel) Shanga vitta ശങ്കവിത്ത kakkānam vitta കക്കന്നം

വിത്ത, Kāka-vitta കകവിത്ത (*Malayal*) Apiṅṅitār-bij.
(*Beng*) Kattarodu-bija (*Cing*).

See the remarks in the preceding No with regard to the correct application of some Dulhim and Tamil synonyms to the above seeds and to the seeds of *Pharbitis* and

201. CNIDIUM DIFFUSUM, D C. (*Seeds of*)

Kumunjī-ajvān كرمسبي اجوان (*Dul*) Kūmūṅṅi-vōmam
കുമ്മുണ്ടിചോമം (*Tam*) Kūmūṅṅi-vōmamam കുమ్మുണ്ടി
(*Tel*) Ban-ajvān (*Beng*)

See the remarks on *Hypocyanus aurum*

202 COCCINIA INDICA, W et A.

Kabare-hindī كرهدي (*Arab and Pers*) Kan-
dūi-kī-bél كندری کی بیل (*Hind*) Kandūi-kī-bél
دَ دَا پَ دَا وِ كِی بیل, Dundā-pandū-kī-bél , كندوری کی بیل
(*Duk*) Kóvar കോവ. (*Tam*) Donda ടോങ്, Kāki-
donda കാടിടോങ്, Bimbá മംപ, Bimbikā മംപിട (Tel)
Kóva കോവ (*Malayal*) Tonḍe-ballī തെండేబల్ല്യ. (*Can*)
Gorap-phal-lata, Tilā-ṣhūrā; Tilā-kúcha. (*Beng*) Bimbi-
ka (*Sans*) Gluru, Galédu (*Gur*) Kóvaka. (*Cing*)
Kenb̄h-oun-bin (*Bur*)

In the bazaars of Southern India, the root of the above plant is sold as *Bilhe-laban* بیلج کمر which is correctly the name of the root of *Capparis spinosa*

203 COCCULUS VILLOSUS, D C.

Jamti-kī-bél جمتي کی بیل, Jamti-kā-pattā جمتي کا پتا.
(*Hind and Dul*) Kāttuk-kodī കാട്ടുകടകൊന്ന (Tāṁ) (*Tam*)
Dúsari-tige దూసరితిగె, Chīpuru-tige చీపురుతిగె, Katle-tige
కాట్లతిగె (*Tel*) Haēi (*Beng*).

Tarid biti ترید بی is properly the name of *Petalium murex* which was so named in remembrance of the fact that 'Shah Iareed Shakar gunj' had lived for a long period solely upon the water rendered thick and mucilaginous by shaking its leaves in it. But the name is applied in some books to *Cocculus villosus* probably from it possessing also the same property when its leaves are bruised in water.

204 COCCUS CACTI Linn (Cochineal)

Qirmiz قرمز Dudussabbaghin دودالصباغين (Arab)
 Qirmiz dānab قرمز داناب Qirmize farangi قرمز فرنگی Kırme
 rangrézān کرم رنگر بران (Pers) Qirmiz dīnab قرمز
 (Hind) Kīraminchi pu kuvu கிரமிஞ்சிபு குவு Chappatti
 pu kuvu சப்பாதிபு குவு (Tam) Kīraminchi purugu கிர
 மించிபுருகு Chappāti purugu சப்பாதிபுருகு (Tel)

205 COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, D C

(Yellow flowered Cotton tree)

Pīlī kapās پلي کپاس Pīlī kapās kar har
 پلي کپاس کا حار (Hind and Duk) Tanaku தனகு
 (Tam) Kōnda gōgu கொண்டகுகு (Tel) Shīma paṇṇi maram
 சிம்பண்ணிமரம் (Malayal)

206 COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM D C

(Gum of—Indian Tragacanth)

Kasérac hindi کسرائہ ہندی Samaghul qatāde hindi
 صمغ القاتدي (Arab) Katerāc hindi کترایہ ہندی
 (Pers) Hindi katera gōnd ہندی کترایہ گوند (Hind and
 Duk)

Although the above gum is generally known in the Indian bazaars by the same names which are applied to the true *Tragacanth* yet to render them applicable correctly to the former,

the prefix *Indian* or *Country* should be added to them, as is the case in the text

By some mistake, the *Trapaconth* gum is considered in some bazaars of Southern India to be the produce of the *Almond Tree*, and named accordingly in Tamil and Telugu, *Bádam-pushun* பாத்தம்பிசுன, and *Bádam-pusunu* బాదంపిసును. These names are, however, not in much use, being generally superseded by the Hindustani name *Katíú*

207 COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn (*Coconut Tree*)

Shajratun-nárijil شجرة النارجيل, *Shajratul-jouze-hindí* شجرة الجوز هندي. (*Arab.*) *Darakhte-nárijil* درخت نارگیل, *Darakhte-bádmj* درخت بادامج (*Pers*) *Nariyal-ka-pér* ناریل کا پتر. (*Hind*) *Náriel-ká-jhár* ناریل کا حقیر. (*Duk*) *Tennan-chedi* தென்னஞ்செடி, *Tenna-maram* தென்னமரம் (*Tam*) *Tenkáya-chettu* పెంకాయచెట్టు. (*Tel*) *Ténna-maram* తెన్నెమరం. (*Malyal*) *Tenginá-gidá* తేంఱినాగిడా (*Can*) *Nári-kél-gáchh*, *Nárijal-gáchh* (*Beng*) *Nárikéla-vrikshaha* (*Sans*) *Náralícha-jháda* (*Mah*) *Nárijal-jháda* (*Guz*) *Pol-gahá* (*Cing*) *Onsi-pin*, *On-ti-pin* or *On-di-pin* (*Bur*)

208 COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn. (*Fruit of—Coconut*)

Nárijil نارگیل, *Jouze-hindí* جوز هندي (*Arab*) *Nárgil* نارگیل, *Bádmj* بادامج (*Pers*) *Nárijal* ناریل. (*Hind*) *Náriel* ناریل (*Duk*) *Téngáy* தேங்காய (*Tam*) *Tenkáya* పెంకాయ (*Tel*) *Ténna* తెన్నె (*Malyal*) *Tenginá-káyi* తేంఱినాకాయ (*Can*) *Nárikél*, *Nárijal* (*Beng*) *Nárikéla-phalam* (*Sans*) *Náral* (*Mah*) *Nárijal*. (*Guz*) *Pol* (*Cing*) *On-si*, *On-ti* or *On-di* (*Bur*).

The names of Cocoanut Oil Dry Kernel of Cocoanut and Cocoanut Toddy are as follows —

Cocoanut Oil

Dhonun nargil دهن النارجل *Dhonul jouze hindi*
 دهن النارجل (Arab) *Róghane nargil* روغن نارگل ,
Róghane bídinj روغن بادنج (Pers) *Khópare ka tel*
 نارگل کا تیل (Hind and Duk) *Nariyal ká tel* ناريل کا تيل
Ténga yennney தேங்காயெண்ணெய் (Tam) *Tenkaya nune*
 தேங்காய்நూనெ (Tel) *Tenná enna* തെങ്ങാണെണ്ണ (Mal
 yal) *Tengina yanne* தேங்கையெண்ணெய் (Can) *Nariél tazi*
Nariyal tel (Beng) *Nárikela taílam* (Sans) *Nárali*
cha tela கொரைச்சா தீலை (Mah) *Naryal nu tel* (Guz)
Pol tel (Cing) *Ón si oi Ón si* (Bui)


Dry Kernel of Cocoanut

Khopra کوبرا (Hind) *Khopra* کوبرا *Khopre*
 کوبرے کی سی (Duk) *Kobbarait tengay* கொபரை
 தேங்காய் (Tam) *kobbera* ಕೊಬ್ಬರ *kobbera-tenkaya*
 ಕೊಬ್ಬರದೇಣ್ಣ (Tel) *koppara* കൊപ്പാര (Malyal)
Kobari ಕುಬರಿ *kobbari* ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ (Can) *Khópru* (Gu)

Cocoanut Toddy

Tariye nargil تاري نارگل (Pers) *Náreh* ناريل
 (Hind) *Narel ki serdi* ناريل کی سندی (Duk) *Téngá*
kallu தேங்காய்க்கள்ளு *Tennan kallu* தென்னாங்கு
 (Tam) *Tenkaya kallu* தேங்காய்க்கல்லு (Tel)

The names of the Arrack and Jaggery of the above Toddy will be found under *Liquor Spirituous* and *Saccharum*

209 COFFEA ARABICA  Linn (Seeds of—
 Coffee)

Bun بن *Qahva* قهوه (Arab and Pers) *Bun* بن
Bun بن (Hind) *Bun* بن *Bund* بوند (Dul) *Kapi kottaz*

காபிகொட்டை. (Tam) Kápi-vittulu కాపివీడులు. (Tel)
 Káppi-kuru கப்பிகுரு. (Malyal) Bonda-bijá బండ్లబిజా;
 Kápi-bijá కాపిబిజా. (Can) Kapi. (Beng) Cáphi. (Gr.)
 Kópi-atta (Cing) Kaphi-si. (Bur)

210 COLEUS AROMATICUS, Benth

Pátér-chúi (Beng).

211 COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, Schott (Root of)

Qulqás قلعاس (Arab) Arvi اروی, Kachú كچو .
 (Hind) Arvi اروی, Chamkúic-ká-gaddah چمکریک گڈگڈ .
 (Duk) Shámak-kizhangu சாம-கிழங்கு (Tam) Cháma-
 gadda చామగడ్డ (Tel) Chémpa-ká.hanna చెంపకల్ల .
 (Malyal) Sháme-gadde రామగడ్డ , Kes/avaná-gadde కేశవన
 గడ్డ. (Can) Guri-kochu (Beng)

212 COPTIS TEETA, Wall. (Coptis, or Mishmi Tita)

Pita-karosana (Cing)

213. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS, Linn.

Peratti-kíaz பெரட்டிக்கொ, (Tam.) Parinta పరింట ;
 Périnta-kúra పేరింటకూర (Tel) Pát. (Beng).

214 CORDIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb (Fruit of—
 Small Sebestens)

Mokhátah موكھاطه , Mokhátah مخيطه (Arab) Sapis-
 tán سپستان , Sabist سبستا , Saggistán سگتپسا .
 (Pers) Chhótá-lasórá چھوٹا لسوڑا , Chhótá-laslasá
 چھوٹا لسلسا . (Hind) Chhóti-góndni چھوٹی گوندی . (Duk)
 Shuru-naruvili சிறுநறுவிளி. (Tam) Chinna-nakkeia-chettu

చిన్ననక్కరచెట్టు Chinna botuku చిన్నబొటుకు Kichavirigi
 chettu కీచవిరిగిచెట్టు (Tel) Cheru vanich chi చెరు
 వనిచ్చి Cheru viri చెరువీరి kotta కొత్తా (Malyal)
 Chhoto bohuzari (Beng) Nanu gundi (Guz) Tana
 Tana si or Sana si (Bur)

215 CORDIA MYXA Linn (Fruit of—Large
 Sebestens)

Molhatahe kabir محلاطه كابر (Arab) Sapistane kalan
 سسپستان كلان (Pers) Bara lasora برالاسورا (Hind) Bari
 gondni بری گوندی (Duk) Periya naruvili பெரியநறுவிலி
 (Tam) Pedda nakkeru chettu పెద్దనక్కరచెట్టు Iril ఇరి,
 Vura nakkeru వూరనక్కరు Pedda botuku పెద్దబొటుకు Nak
 keru నక్కరు Nakkeru chettu నక్కరచెట్టు (Tel) Valiya
 vanich chi వలియవనిచ్చి Periya viri పేరియవీరి
 (Malyal) Bara bohuzari (Beng) Mutti gundi (Guz)
 Sana gi or Tana gi Mayyá or Tana mayyá (Bur)

216 CORIANDRUM SATIVUM Linn (Fruits
 of—Coriander Fruits or Seeds)

Kuzbarah كزبار (Arab) Kashniz كشنيز (Pers)
 Dhanya धन्या (Hind) Dhanyán دھنیاں (Duk)
 Kottamalli కొత్తామలలి (Tam) Danyalu దానియలు,
 Kotimiri కొతిమిరి (Tel) kottam palari కొత్తామలారి,
 Kotta malli కొత్తామల్లి (Malyal) Kottamari బియా చేత్త
 మరిబీజా (Can) Dhanya a (Beng) Kustumbaru Dhán
 yákam (Sans) Dhana (Mah) Dhána (Guz) Dhānalu
 Kottamalli atta (Cing) Nana zi (Bur)

Kottamalli or Kothumir are the names of the plant in some
 of the above languages and Dhanya or Danyalu the names of
 its fruits (seed) but they are all used often indiscriminately for
 either or both

217 CORNU CERVI (*Hart's Horn*)

Qainul-él قرن الابل. (*Arab*) Shál he-gavazn ساج گورن
 (*Pers*) Bára-singé-ki-sing ناراسنگے کی سنگٹ (*Hind*)
 Bára-singí ناراسنگی (*Duk*) Kalamán-kombu கலாமன்கம்ப
 கொம்பு (*Tam*) Duppi-kommu దుప్పి కొమ్ము (*Tel*) Kale-
 yan-konpa കലെയൻകൊമ്പ (*Malayal*) Duppi-kombu డుప్పి
 కంబు (*Can*) Gou-soi-shing (*Beng*) Cha-gio o, Ságiyo.
 (*Bur*)

218 CORVINUS COITOR, *Blyth* (*Indian Whiting*)

Na-pou-tin—smaller variety, Nabye (*Bur*)

For the names of the *Sounds* of this fish, see *Irthyocollu*

219 CORYDALIS GOVANIANA, *Wall*

Bhút-kush بوت کش (*Hind*) Bhút-kas (*Beng*).

220 CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA, *Linn* (*Tali-
pot palm*)

Bajai-battú-ka-ghái سحر تنوكا حياز. (*Duk*) Kottai-
 panai கொட்டைப்பனை, Talip-panai தாளிப்பனை (*Tam*)
 Shritálam శ్రీతాలం (*Tel*) Kotap-pana കൊട്ടപ്പന. (*Mal-
 yal*) Shritale-maia శ్రీతాలమర. (*Can*) Tali, Bajar-
 battuléi-gáchh (*Beng*) Bajai-battu-nu-gháda (*Gur*) Táli-
 pat (*Cing*) Pé-bin (*Bur*)

221 COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM, *Cobb.* (*Wood
of*)

Jhár-kí-haldí جہار کی ہلدی (*Duk*) Maia-manyal
 மாமஞ்சள (*Tam*) Mānu-pasupu మానుపసుపు. (*Tel*) Maia-
 maunal మొదలెఱువ (*Malayal*) Maada-arishimá మరద

കരിമ്പ (Can) Dāru haridrakam (Sans) Ihādi halede
(Mah) Venivel (Cing)

See the remarks under the species of *Perberis* with respect to the name *Dar hild* which is occasionally misapplied to the wood of *C. fenestrata*.

222 COTYLEDON IACINIATA Linn

Zakham hayat kā pattā رحم حبابك (Dul) Lla
marunna എലമരുന്ന Murikutigūṭṭiki (Valyal) Tonnā
hadakuna gidā യെన్నാదടകനറ (Can) kop patā (Beng)
Loc hiyā pin ba (Bur)

223 CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA Forst (Leaf of)

Bél patri بل پتری Bēl la pāt بل کاب (Hind)
Vilvap pattiri ലിലവപട്ടിരി Bilva ilai ലிலവ (Tam)
Vilva patri విల్వపత్రి Bilva āku విల్వఆకు (Tel) Vilva
patram വിൽവപത്രം (Valyal) Bila patri బిలపత్రి
(Can) Bilva patram (Sans)

The meaning of all the above names is *the leaf of Bacl* or *the fruit of Agle marmelos* accordingly the medicine I have obtained under these names from several places was the dry leaves of the latter plant or its cultivated variety

224 CRETA (Chalk)

Tine abyaz طين ابيض (Arab) Gile suped گل مسد
(Pers) Khari mitti كرى مٹی (Hind) Vilayati chunnā
حلا ولاسى حنا (Duk) Shīmaī śhunnāmbu శీమశంఖముడి
(Tam) Shīma sunnam శీమశంఖం (Tel) Shīma nura
ശീമരൂറ (Valyal) Shīma sunnā శీమశంఖం (Can)
Khari mati (Beng) Dvipa sudhā (Sans) Vilayati
chuna (Mah) Ohak Vilati chuno (Gu) Rata hunu
(Cing) Mie phiu or Me biyu Thombiyu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Clay*

225 CRINUM ASIATICUM, var TOXICARIUM,
Herbert.

Sulhdarsan سكهدرسن ; Bará-kañvai نرّا كڙوار (Hind)
Nágin-ká-pattá ناگن كا پتا . (Duh) Visha-múngil விஷ
மங்கில. (Tam) Visha-mungali విషమంజరి , Lakshmi-
naráyana-chettu లక్ష్మీనారాయణచెట్టు , Késara-chettu కేశరచెట్టు
(Tel) Kánténna కారెంతెనె , Visha-múla విషమూల ;
Polattáli పొత్తతాల్లి (Malyal) Bara-kañvár, Gaer-
hónár-pátá (Beng) Tolabo or Hín-tolabo (Cing) Kó-
yánji (Bur).

The Malayalam name *Polattáli* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, which is not generally recognisable

Kánbalu is given in some books as a Burmese name of
C. Asiaticum, but it is the name of another plant, which is
odoriferous and generally found in Siam

226 CROCUS. (*Saffron*) .

Zaafaráñ زعفران . (Arab and Pers) Kumkum كم كم ;
Késar كيسر (Hind) Késar-ké-phúl كسر كے پھول . (Duh)
Kungum-pú குங்குமபூ . (Tam) Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమ
పువ్వు , Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమకేశరము (Tel) Kum-
kuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പൂ (Malyal) Kumkuma-késari
కుంకుమకేశరి , Kumkumada-huvú కుంకుమదాదువూ , Késari
కేశరి (Can) Késur, Japhráñ (Beng) Késara (Sans)
Késaré (Mah) Késar (Guz) Kum-kuma-pu , Kungama-
mal (Cing)

Kurkum كم كرم is the Arabic name of *Turmeric* (*Curcuma
longa*), but applied in many Persian and other works to *Saffron*,
apparently from confounding it with Kumkum كم كم Likewise
the Arabic name *Adbir* عذير is misapplied to the same (*Saffron*),
but it is the name of a compound odoriferous powder *Késar*
is correctly the name of *Saffron* but it is misapplied to *Rottleria
tinctoria* in some books

227 CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn (*Seeds of—
Sun hemp Seeds*)

San ke binj س کے س (Hind) Janab ke binj
ح کے س (Duk) Jenappa virai ஜெனப்பவிரை (Tam)
Jenapa vittulu జెనపవీట్లు (Tel) Janapa vera ജനപവൈര,
Pulivanji vitta പുളിവഞ്ചിവിത്ത വക്കാ വിത്ത
Chana vitta ചണവിത്ത (Malyal) Shana biná
byá ശബനബിയാ Pundi byá పుండిబియా (Can) Shon
bichi or Son bichi (Beng) San nu bij (Guz) Paisán si
(Bur)

The Malyalam name assigned to this plant in the Hortus
Malabaricus (Vol IX Tab 26) viz *Takkali kodi* is incorrect
The names that are generally in use are those that I have given
above in the text

228 CROTALARIA JUNCEA Linn (*Fibre of—
Sun hemp*)

San س (Hind) Janab ح Janab ka nár
ح کا س (Duk) Jenappa nar ஜெனப்பநார் (Tam)
Jenapa nára జెనపనార Janumu జనుము (Tel) Janapa nara
ജനപനാര Pulivanji nára പുളിവഞ്ചിനാര Vakkavanji
വക്കാവഞ്ചി Chanam ചണം (Malyal) Shanabiná nárú
ശബനബിനാർ Pundi naru పుండినాർ (Can) Shon or Shon
pát Son or Son pat (Beng) San (Guz) Paisán
(Bur)

Pán or Pan' is the Burmese name found in some books
for the above fibre but properly it is the name of another fibre
common in Thavoy and not of the *Sun hemp*

229 CROTON POLYANDRUM Roxb Syn C
ROXBURGHII Wall

Habbussalátine sahrá ح السلاطين صحراى (Arab)
Habbussalatine barrí ح السلاطين برى (Pers) Jangli

jamálgótá جمالگوتا . (Hind.) Jangli-jamal-ghuttah
 جنگلي جمال عده . (Duk) Káttámanakku கட்டாமனக்கு ,
 Shimar-ámanakku சைமர்அமனக்கு (Tam.) Konda-ámudam
 కొండఆముదం , Erra-dundiga-chettu ఎర్రదుండిగచెట్టు , Adavi-
 ámudam అడవిఆముదం (Tel) Shíma-ámanal ku శిమ
 ఆదమనక , Kata-lávanakku కటాలవనక (Malyal)
 Káda-haralu కాద హరలు (Can) Hakiu, Danti. (Beng)
 Jangli jamálgota (Guz) To-kanakho-സി or To-lhanakho-
 si (Bur)

The native names of *Croton polyandrum* and *Jatropha curcas* are very often confounded with each other. The reason of this is, that in some places as well as in some languages the first plant is considered and named as the wild variety of the *Croton-oil plant*, and the second the wild variety of the *Castor-oil plant*, while it is just the reverse in some other places and languages. The names inserted under the head of each of the above plants in this Catalogue, are those that are in use in most parts of India.

230 CROTON TIGLIUM, Linn (*Croton-oil plant—Seeds of*)

Habbussalátin حب السلطن , Dand دند , Datún دانون .
 (Arab) Béd-anjire-khataí بيدانجيرخطائي , Habbe-khataí
 حب خطائي . (Pers) Jépál جیپال , Jépál-góta جیپالگوتا ;
 Jamál-gótá جمالگوتا (Hind) Jamál-guttah جمالگتہ ;
 Jamál-ghuttah جمال عتہ (Duk) Néiválam நோவாளம்
 (Tam) Népála-vittulu నేపాలవీతులు (Tel) Niválam
 - നീവലം (Malyal) Jápálda-bijá జాపాలదబిజా (Can)
 Jépál, Jamálgotá (Beng) Népalacha-bi. (Mah) Jamálgoto.
 (Guz) Jápála or Jaipála (Cing) Kana-kho-സി or Khana-
 kho-si , Sa-diva or Tadiya (Bur)

231 CUBEBA OFFICINALIS Miquel (Fruit of—
Cubebs)

Kababah كبا (Arab) Kabab chini کباب حنی (Pers Hind and Duk) Valmilaku வாமிலாகு (Tam) Tóka miriyálu తోకమిరియలు Chalava mirivalu చలవ మిరియలు (Tel) Val mulaka വാൽമുളക (Malyal) Bala menasu బాలమేనసు (Can) Kabab chini (Beng) Kababa chini Himsi mire (Mah) Kabab chini Tada miri (Guz) Valmolagu or Val molavu (Cing)

In Southern India and other places Sital chini سیٹل حنی is the name in use for Cubebs and Kabab chini کباب حنی for the berries of *Eugenia Pimenta* (Allspice) but it is the reverse in Calcutta and many other places where the former (Sital chini) is applied to Allspice and the latter (Kabab chini) to Cubebs I have adopted the latter because it is by this name that Cubebs are generally recognised in most of the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in India

There is also another confusion about the name of Kabab chini in some bazaars particularly those at Madras where it is often applied to the buds of *Mesua ferrea* This is incorrect for the proper name of the latter is Nagé ar ناگسر

232 CUCUMIS HARDWICKII Roy (Fruit of)

Pahari indarayan پاری اندرایں (Hind) Malatt tu matti மலத்ததுமட்டி (Tam) Konda puch cha కొండపుచ్చ (Tel) Varik kumatti വരികുരുട്ടി (Malyal)

233 CUCUMIS TRIGONUS Roxb Syn C PSEUDO COLOCYNTHIS Roy (Fruit of)

Bislombi بسلومبی Bislambhi بسلامبی Jangli inda rayan جنگلی اندرایں (Hind) Kattut tumatti கட்டத்ததுமட்டி (Tam) Adavi puch cha అడవిపుచ్చ (Tel)

234 CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS, *Rorb.* (*Seeds of*)

Bazrul-qisáa بررا لقا (Arab) Tukhme-khiyare-daráz تخم خا ر د را , Tukhme-khiyárah تخم حا ر ر ; Tukhme-khiyár بحم خا ر (Pers) Kakri-ké-bij ككڑي کے بيج (Hind) Kankri-ké-bij ككڑي کے بيج (Duk) Kak-karik-káy-virai ககரிக்காயவினா , Mul-velluk-káy-virai முளவெள்ளிரிக்காயவினா. (Tam) Mullu-dósakáya-vittulu ముల్లదోసకాయవిత్తులు (Tel) Kakkarikka-vitta కకరికలి (Malyal) Mullu-savate-bijá ముల్లుసవతేబిజా. (Can) Khirai-bij (Beng) Takhva-qi. (Bun)

235 CUCURBITA MAXIMA, *Duch* (*Fruit of*)

Mitha-kaddú میٹھا کدو (Duk) Púshnik-káy ప్రశనికకాయ (Tam) Gummaḍi-kaya గుమ్మడికాయ (Tel) Mattanga మఠతంజ (Malyal) Kumbala-kayi కుంబళకాయ , Kumbalahannu కుంబళదణ్ణ (Can). Saphúri-komra (Beng)

See the remarks under the next plant

236 CUCURBITA PEPO, *Rorb* (*Fruit of*)

Majdabah ما جداب. (Arab and Pers) Kudimah كودما , Péthá پتھا , Kóndha كوندھا. (Hind) Péthah پتھا (Duk) Kaliyána-púshnik-kay కలియానాప్రశనికకాయ. (Tam) Búḍide-gummaḍi బూడిడెగుమ్మడి , Pendli-gummaḍi-káya పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ. (Tel) Kumpalanna కుంపలంజ; Kumpalam కుంపలం (Malyal) Búde-kumbala-kayi బూడిడుకుంబళకాయ (Can) Kumrá , Chál-kumrá (Beng) Kúsh-pandaha (Sans) Kohala (Mah) Kólu , Kátá-bhúro-kólu (Guz)

In some books the above fruit is confounded with *Mithá Laddú* میٹھا کدو, which is the name of the fruit of *C. maxima*.

237 CUMINUM CYMINUM Linn (*Fruit of Cumin Fruits or Seeds*)

Kamun كمن (Arab) Zira زيرا or Zirah زره (Pers and Hind) Jira حبرا (Duk) Shiragam شیرگام (Tam) Jilakara ஜிலகரா Jiraka ஜீரக Jirana ஜீரண (Tel) Jirakam ஜீரகம் (Malyal) Jirage జిరగే (Can) Jira Zira (Beng) Jirakaha (Sans) Jiré (Mah) Ziro (Gu) Duru Sudu-duru (Cing) Ziya (Bur)

238 CUPRUM (*Copper*)

Nohas نحاس (Arab) Mis مس (Pers) Tanbah تانبه or Tanba تانبا (Hind and Duk) Shembu செம்பு (Tam) Ragi ரகி Tamramu தாமிரம் (Tel) Shenba ശെമ്പ (Malyal) Tambra தாம்பிர (Can) Tamra Tanba (Beng) Tamram (Sans) Tambra (Mah) Trámbu (Guz) Kaiye ni (Bur)

239 CUPRI SUBACETAS (*Subacetate of Copper or Verdigris*)

Zangar زنگار (Arab) Zangár زنگار (Pers) Zangar زنگار Pitrai پترائی (Hind) Zangal زنگال (Duk) Shangal pach-ch ai சங்காலபச்சை (Tam) Jengalu pach cha ஜெங்கலபச்ச (Tel) Chengala pach cha చెంగలపచ్చ (Malyal) Jengala pach che జేంగలపచ్చ (Can) Tamar jhangar (Beng) Jengala-pacha (Sans) Jangar (Gu) Kihuj or Kihun (Bur)

240 CUPRI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Copper or Blue stone*)

Zájul akhzar زاج الاحضر Zaje akhzar زاج احضر Qalqand قلقدند (Arab) Zake sabz زاک سبز (Pers) Nil-

thútha نیلا توتا , *Nilá-tútá* نیلا توتا (Hind) *Mór-tuttá* مور توتا , *Mhór-tuttah* مهور توتا . (Duh) *Mayil-tuttam* மயிலுத்தம் , *Tuttam-turichí* துத்தம்துரிசி (Tam) *Mayilu-tuttam* மயிலுத்தம் (Tel) *Mayil-tutta* மயில்துத்த ; *Turiṣha* തുരിശ. (Malyal) *Mail-tutyá* మైల్ తుక్క. (Can) *Tútíyá* (Beng) *Tuth-ghanjanam*. (Sans) *Mórtúta* (Gur) *Palmánikam* (Cing) *Douthá* or *Douthá* (Bur)

241. *CURCULIGO ORCHIDIODES*, *Gacín* (Root of)

Kali-múslí كالى موسىلى , *Siyáhi-múslí* سيا ديموسلى . (Hind) *Kali-múslí* كالى موسىلى (Duh) *Nilap-panaik-kizhangu* நிலப்பனைக்கிழங்கு (Tam) *Néla-tátí-gaḍḍalu* నేలతాటిగడ్డలు (Tel) *Nelappana-kizhanna* నెలప్పనకిశనా . (Malyal) *Nela-tátí-gaḍḍe* నేలతాటిగడ్డ (Can) *Tállura* , *Sáda-mushlí* , *Shaphéd-mushlí* (Beng) *Tálamúliká* (Sans) *Káli-muslí* (Guz)

See the remarks under *Asparagus ascendens*

242 *CURCUMA AMADA*, *Roxb* (Root of—Mango Ginger)

Ám-haldí آم هلدی (Hind) *Ám-kí-bó-kí-adrak* آم کی بو کی ادراک (Duh) *Árukamlaka-chóram* ఆరుకంజకొరం , *Mámiḍi-allam* మమిడిఅలం (Tel) *Phóliyá* (Beng)

Although the Malayalam name *Kúra* కుర is correctly applicable only to *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza*, it is often used in Malabar for *C. Amada*, because the tuberous root of this plant also yields a kind of *Arrowroot*

243 *CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, *Roxb* (Root of)

Tikhar تیکھر , *Tikhar* تیکھر (Hind) *Vilayatí-até-ké-gaḍḍé* ولايتی آتے کے گڈے , *Kuvé-ké-nashásté-ké-gaḍḍé*

آراروت کے گدے {rarút ke gadde آراروت کے گدے
 (Duk) kuvamavu kizhangu कवामावुकिழங்கு Ararut-
 kizhangu அரரூடகிழங்கு (Tam) Ararut gaddalu అరరూట్
 గడ్డలు (Tel) kuva కువ kuva ki hanqa కువకిశంక
 (Malyal) Āroruṭer mul (Beng)

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*

244 CURCUMA AROMATICA *Salisb Syn CURCUMA ZEDOARIA Roxb (Root of—Round Zedoary)*

Ānbe halad آنبه حلد Ānbé haldī آنبه حلدی Jangli-
 haldī جنگلی حلدی (Hind) Ānbé haldī آنبه حلدی Ambé
 haldī امد حلدی (Duk) kasturi mayyal கஸ்தூரிமஞ்சள
 (Tam) kasturi pasupu కస్తూరిపసుపు (Tel) kaṭṭu mayyal
 കാട്ടുമഞ്ഞല kashuri mayyal കസ്തൂരിമഞ്ഞല Ānakuva
 അനക്കവ (Malyal) kasturi ariṣhina കസ്തൂരിരിശിന (Can)
 Jangli haldī Ban holodī Āmbe holodī (Beng) Āmbi
 haleda (Mah) Āmba halad Haradal (Guz) kiyasanoṭṭ
 (Bur)

In a great many works (Richardson Shakespear Forbes and other Dictionaries *Materia Indica* &c) the Arabic name *Jadiar* حذوار and its Persian and Hindustani synonymes *Mah parin* مه پروس and *Airbasī* ایربسی are applied to *Round Zedoary* which is incorrect as I have already explained under the head of *Aconitum* page 31 *Round Zedoary* is undoubtedly the *Ānbé haldī* of the bazaar which is very different from *Jadiar*. The cause of this error is attributable to the slight similarity that exists between the sounds of the words *Jadiar* or *Zadiar* and the English name *Zedoary*.

There is a root in the Indian bazaars which bears a resemblance to the *Round Zedoary* except the yellow color and aromatic smell of the latter. It occurs in segments (quarters and halves) which show that it is originally a round tuberous root. It is of dirty white or pale grey color possesses no smell

and has a bitter taste. It is recognised at Madras under the Sanscrit, Tamil, and Telugu names 'Nir-isha' and 'Nir-isham', and for the reason already explained, the Hindustani name *Nirbasí* is also misapplied to it. According to some Telugu practitioners it is the white variety of *Round Zedary*, and this view is also countenanced by some works (Flora Andhrica,) in which *Tilla-kastúri-pasupu* తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు is given as its Telugu name. How far this is correct I cannot say, because I have not as yet traced out the plant which produces the root, nor do I know any white variety of *C. aromatica* to exist.

The root under question is a strong and active medicine, and is supposed to be poisonous in large doses.

The Hindustani name *Ánbe-halí* is used synonymously with *Dár-halí* دار هلد in some Persian works, but the latter is more correctly the name of the wood of several species of *Berberis*.

See the remarks under '*Acomtum Sp of (Root of—Jaduar)*' and under *Berberis*.

245 CURCUMA LEUCORRHIZA, Roxb (*Root of*)

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*.

246 CURCUMA LONGA, Linn (*Root of—Turmeric or Curcuma*)

Kurkum كركم , Aurúqussufr عروق الصفر , Auruqussabbá-ghín عروق الصدائين , Zarsúd زرسود (Arab) Zard-chóbah زردچوبه , Zard-chób زردچوب , Dár-zard دارزرده . (Pers) Halad هلد , Haldí هلدی . (Hind and Duk) Mappal மஞ்சள . (Tam) Pasupu పసుపు . (Tel) Mappal മഞ്ഞൾ ; Marinnala മരിഞ്ഞള (Malayal) Ariṣhíná റിമിന (Can) Holodí (Beng) Haridrakam (Sans) Haledé (Mah) Halad (Guz) Kaha (Cing) Sanóe or Tanún. (Bur)

In many books *Kurkum* is incorrectly applied to *Saffron*, with reference to which see the remarks on *Crocus*.

The Sanscrit word *Haridra* which is also used for *Turmeric* is erroneously applied to the *Yellow Orpiment* in some books the name of the latter is *Haritalam*

247 CURCUMA RUBESCENS Roxb

248 CURCUMA ZEDOARIA Roscoe Syn C ZERUM
RET Roxb (*Root of—Long Zedoary*)

Zuranbad زورانباد Aurukul kafur عروق الكافور (Arab)
Kachur كچر Zhuranbád زورانباد (Pers) Kachur كچر
(Hind and Duk) Kich chilik kizhangu கிச்சிலிகிழங்கு
Pulan kizhangu புலங்கிழங்கு (Tam) Kich chili gaddalu
கிச்சிலிగడ్డు Kachoram কচুরাম (Tel) Kach cholam കച്ചോലം
Kach churi kizhanna കച്ചുരിക്കിഴങ്ങു Pula kizhanna
പുലരിക്കിഴങ്ങു (Malyal) Kachorá কচুরা (Can) Kochur
Shori (Beng) Kachkuraka (Sans) Kachora (Mah)
Kachur (Guz)

In some Arabic Persian and other medical works *Aurukul kafur* عروق الكافور is the Arabic name assigned to the above root which means *the Spirit or Liqueur of Camphor*. It should be *Aurukul kafur* عروق الكافور (*the root of Camphor*) and the *Long Zedoary* is so named in allusion to its aromatic smell

249 CYBIUM COMMERSONII Guv et Val (Sier Fish—Oil of)

See the names under *Oleum P sci*

250 CYCAS CIRCINALIS Linn

Jangli madan mast ka jhar جنگلی مدن مسکا جا Pahari madan mast ká jhar پاری مدن مسکا جا (Dul)
Uraí உரை kama maram காமமரம் (Tam) Varaguna வரகூர்,
Ranagurva ரனகூர் (Tel) Uranbu உரனமு (Malyal)
Mudain or Mudang (Bur)

251 CYCAS CIRCINALIS, Linn. (Cone of the male variety of)

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-phúl جَنْجَلِي مَدَن مَسْتِ كَا پُول ;
 Pahari-madan-mast-ká-phúl پَاهَرِي مَدَن مَسْتِ كَا پُول (Dul)
 Madana-kameshuap-pú மதனகாமசுப்பூ , Madana-lóu am-
 pú மதனலாமம்பூ , Kamappú காமப்பூ (Tana) Madana-
 mastu మదనమస్తు , Madana-kamáshá మదనకామాశా (Tel)
 Rimbadam రింబడం (Malyal)

The scales of the above cone is one of the most useful narcotic medicines in India, and are commonly sold in the bazaars of Southern India. I showed the cone to Dr. Baidj some time ago, and he kindly examined and identified it to be the produce of the male variety of *C. circinalis*. We have not frequently found it produced by a male plant of that species in the Agri-horticultural Society's garden at Madras.

I believe that the male variety of another species (*C. rotundus*?) of the genus *Cyperus* also produces a similar cone, which possesses the same medicinal properties.

252 CYPERUS ROTUNDUS, Linn (Root of)

Motha مو تپا , Bará-nágar-mothá بَارَا نَا گَر مو تپا (Hind)
 Kóré-kí-jai كورے كِي حَر (Dul) Koraí செண்பா (Tam)
 Bhadia-tunga-muste భద్రకుంజముస్తై , Bhadramuste భద్రముస్తై ,
 Tunga-muste కుంజముస్తై , Mustakamu ముస్తకము , Shákha-
 tunga-véru శాఖకుంజవేరు , Kavantaka-muste కైవంతకముస్తై
 (Tel) Mothá (Beng)

253. CYPERUS PERTENUIS, Roab (Root of)

Soade-kúfi سَوَاد كُو فِی , Soad سَوَاد (Arab) Mushke-
 zamin مَشْك رَمَن (Pers) Nágai-móthá نَا گَر مو تپا .
 (Hind) Nágai-mótah نَا گَر مو تپا (Dul) Kóráik-kirhangu
 கோராக்கிற்றங்கு , Mutta-kách முத்தகாச. (Tam) Tunga-

gaddala veru గొడ్డలవేరు, kolatunga muste కొలతుంగుమస్తే
 (Tel) kóra ki hanna കോരകിഴങ്ങ (Malyal) kónnari
 gadde చెన్నారెడ్డి (Can) Nagor móthá (Beng) Mustá
 (Sans) Nággar móta (Mah) Jatamakuṭu (Cing)
 Vomou yiu oi Vo mou ng io (Bui)

See the remarks under *Nar lastachys Jatamansi*

D

254 DÆMIA EXTENSA R B.

Utran اتران Utran ki bál اتران کی بیل (Hind) Utran
 اتران Jufuk حنك Jutup حب (Duk) Velip parutti
 வேலிப்பருத்தி Uttamani உத்தாமணி (Tam) Jittupaku
 జిత్తుపాకు Dushtupu chettu దుష్టుపుచెట్టు Guruti chettu గురుతి
 చెట్టు (Tel) Velip parutti వెలలి పరుత్త (Malyal)
 Hala kóratige ಹಾಲಕೊರತಿಗೆ (Can) Chhagul bātī (Beng)

255 DALBERGIA SISSOO (Wood of)

Sasam ساسم or Sasim ساسم (Arab) Shisham سسّم
 Sisam سسم Sisu سسو (Hind) Shisham ki lakri
 ششّم کی لکری Shisham سسّم (Duk) Nukku kaṭṭai
 నూక్కుకట్టై (Tam) Sissu karra సిస్సుకర్త (Tel) Shishu
 kat (Beng) Sisam (Guz)

In Dukhni the word *Shisham* is used for any wood which
 is black or reddish black and heavy whatever tree may produce
 it *Shishu kát* is the Bengali name for the above wood not
Shishu or *Sissoo* by itself, which means a young boy

256 DATURA ALBA, Linn (*White flowered Dhatūra*)

Jouz-másal حورما تل , Jouz-másale-abyaz
 حورما تل ابيض , Jouz-másame-abyaz حورما تل ابيض
 (Arab) Kouz-másale-supéd كورما تل سپيد , Tátúrahe-
 supéd كورما تل سپيد , Kouz-kunác-supéd كورما تل سپيد
 (Pers) Suféd-dhatúra سفيد دكتورا , Sádah-dhatúra
 ساد دكتورا (Hind) Ujlá-dhatúrah اجلادكتورا
 (Duk) Úmattar உமத்தை (Tam) Ummetta உమ్மெட்டை , Duttáramu
 దుత్తరము (Tel) Ummatta ఉమ్మత, Ummam ఉమ్మ.
 (Malyal) Ummatte-giḍá ఉమ్మട്ടేനിട (Can) Dhútúra;
 Sádā-dhútúra (Beng) Ummatta-viṇśhaha (Sans) Dha-
 túro (Guz) Attana, Sudu-attana (Cing) Padáym-phú.
 (Bur)

See the remarks in the following No

257 DATURA FASTUOSA, Willd (*Purple flowered Dhatūra*)

Jouz-másale-asvad حورما تل اسود , Jouz-másame-
 asvad حورما تل اسود (Arab) Kouz-másale-siyáh
 كورما تل سياه , Tátúrahe-siyáh كورما تل سياه , Kouz-kunác-
 siyah كورما تل سياه (Pers) Kálá-dhatúra كالادكتورا;
 Údah-dhatúra اودادكتورا , Kálá-dhatúrah كالادكتورا
 (Hind and Duk) Kairu-vúmattar கைரூமத்தை (Tam)
 Nalla-ummetta నల్లఉమ్మెట్ట (Tel) Kairu-ummetta కైరూమ్మత
 (Malyal) Kare-vummatte కరేవుమ్మత్తే (Can) Kálá-
 dhútúra (Beng) Kála-hémiká, Kṛishna-datúra (Sans)
 Kálo-dhatúro (Guz) Kalu-attana (Cing) Padáym-
 lhatta (Bur)

The imperfect flowers or buds of both the above species of *Datura* (*D. alba* and *D. fastuosa*) are sold in the bazaars of Madras under the following names —

Ghar bhulī گربولی (*Duk*) Ūmattai pu மமததைப்பு
(*Tam*) Umatta purru ఉమ్మత్తుపువ్వు (*Tel*)

Forgetfulness of love is the meaning of Gharbhulī which is one of the results of the intoxication of the drug and this name is occasionally applied to the plants themselves

The buds of *Datura* appear to be sold in some bazaars of South India under the name of *Marati-moggu* with reference to which see the remarks under *Eriodendron anfractuosum*

The Burmese names pa-daing phoo pa daing khato' and pa daing ame are used synonymously and applied to either of the above species in some books but according to their meaning the first should be confined to *D. alba* and the two last to *D. fastuosa*.

258 DAUCUS CAROTA Linn (*Root of—Carrot*)

Jazar زجر (*Arab*) Gazar زردك Zardak زردك
(*Pers*) Gajar گج (*Hind and Duk*) Manjal mullangi
மஞ்சளமுள நாங்கி karttu kizhangu கார்டுகிழங்கு (*Tam*)
Pach cha mullangi పచ్చకు ల్లంబ Pita kanda పీతకండ Shikha
mulamu పిఠాములము (*Tel*) Gajjara गज्जरा (*Can*) G'ajar
(*Beng*) Garjaram Shikha mulam (*Sans*) Gázara
(*Vah*) G'ajar (*Guz*)

The Sanscrit name *Garjaram* is confounded in some books with *Griyjanam*

259 DAUCUS CAROTA Linn (*Seeds of*)

Bazrul jazar زجرالجزر (*Arab*) Tukhme gazar
تخم زردك Tukhme zardak تخم زردك (*Pers*) Gujar
گج بىج گج بىج (*Hind and Duk*) karttu kizhangu
కార்டுகిழங்கుబీజ (*Tam*) Griyara gaddala గిర్రులు

కజ్జరగడ్డలవిత్తులు (Tel) Kempu-mullangi-bíjś శంపుముల్లంగి
 బియా (Can) Gájai-bíchi. (Beng) Gajajai-bíjam, Shikhá-
 múla-bíjam (Sans) Gázarácha-bí (Mah) Gajar-nu-bij
 (Guz)

260 DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, Pers. Syn E
 GLUTINIFERA, Roxb

Ábnúse-hindi آبنوس هندی (Arab. and Pers)
 Téndú, سد , Gáb گاب (Hind) Téndú, تید (Duk)
 Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய (Tam) Tumiki శుమికి, Tinduki
 తింజుకి, Tubiki శుమికి (Tel) Panich-chi పనిచ్చి, Vananchik-
 ká-maram పనంతురిశామరం (Malyal.) Gáb (Beng) Tin-
 dukaha (Sans) Timbiri (Cing).

Ábnús is the name of *D Ebinaster* (Ebony), but often
 applied in books to *D embryopteris* Ábnúse-hindi would be a
 proper name for the latter

261 DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, Ham (Exudation
 of—Wood Oil or Gurjun Balsam)

Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تیل (Hind) Gorjon-tail
 (Beng) Hora-tel (Cing) Kapin-si or Kanyen-si (Bur).

262 DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM, Wall.
 (Seeds of)

Bálanko بالانكو or Bazrul-bálanko بررا بالانكو (Arab)
 Bálango بالانگو or Tukhme-bálango تھم بالانگو (Pers)
 Balango بالانگو (Hind.) Balanká بالانكا (Duk)

E

263 ECHIUM Sp of

Lasánussour لسان التور (Arab) Gāi zabān گاو زبان
(Pers Hind and Duk)

As I have remarked under *Cacalia kleinia*, the *Gow aban* of bazaar is neither the produce of that plant nor of any other species of *Compositae*. On examining the dry leaves sold under that name in many Indian bazars together with the seeds or nuts often found in them I considered them to be the produce of one of the species of *Boraginaceae* and to make myself certain on this point I raised a few plants from the seeds and sent one of them to Dr Waring at London. It had been submitted by him to Drs Wight and Hooker and pronounced by them to belong to one of the genera of the same Natural Order viz *Echium*. The species was not determined by them from want of flowers.

Some of the plants I raised were more than 2 years old but did not flower nor did they appear to thrive well in this country.

The medicine sold in many Indian bazars under the Persian name of *Gule-gai aban* گل گاو زبان are dry flowers of a pink color and the meaning of the name is *flowers of Gai aban* or *Echium*. I cannot say however whether they are the flowers of *Gai aban* or not because I have never found them with it when it is newly brought in large quantities to Madras though I have found every other part of the plant *

264 ECLIPTA PROSTATA Linn

Bharangraj بهرنگراج Bhangra بهنگرا (Hind)
Bhangrá بهنگرا (Duk) Kariṣha lāṅganu கரிசலாங்கண்ணி,

* See making the above remarks I have found *Gai aban* mentioned and the name of *Onosma bracteatum* in Royle's Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains page 304

Karkésli കേരേഴി, Kaivíshī-īlai കൈവീശിമുலை (Tam)
 Gunta-galiyēru గుంటగలిజేరు, Galagara-chettu గలగరచెట్టు,
 Gunta-kalagara గుంటకలగర (Tel) Kaishānganni കരിശാ
 ഞ്ണി, Mukutri മുകുറ്റി, Kalenṇiyam കലഞ്ഞിയം;
 Kannunni കഞ്ഞുന്നി (Malyal) Garagada-sappu గరగద
 సప్పు, Bara-garagada-giḍḍa బరగరగదగిడా, Kāḍigga-gaiagá
 కాడిగ్గగరగా (Can)

265. EIRETIA BUXIFOLIA, Roxb (Root of)

266 ELEODENDRON ROXBURGHII, W et A

Cheluppar-maram శెలుపపైమరం (Tam) Nirija నిరిజ,
 Bira బీర, Nerasi నెరసి (Tel)

267 ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, Maton (Cap-
 sules of—Official or Malabar Cardamoms)

See the names and remarks under *Cardamomum*, and also
 the remarks under *Anomum*

268 EMBELIA RIBES, Bunn. (Berries of)

Biranje-kābalī بیرنج کابلی. (Arab and Pers) Bāba-
 rang برگ بابا (Hind) Bāi-barang بائی برنگ. (Dul)
 Vāyu-vilangam వాయువిలాంగమ (Tam) Vāyu-vilangam-
 chettu వాయువిలాంగచెట్టు (Tel) Vāyi-valānnam వాయి
 వలెణ్ణం. (Malyal) Vāyi-vulanga వాయివులంగ (Can.)
 Bābrang (Beng) Bāvāḍanga (Mah) Vayī-valāng (Guz)

These berries are supposed to be used in some places for
 adulteration with *Black Pepper*. If so, they can be easily dis-
 tinguished from the following characters —

The berries of *E ribes* are much smaller than *Black-pepper*,
 very smooth; almost always have a thin peduncle or stalk
 attached to them with a persistent calyx, and possess a very

slight pungent taste which is different from that of *Black-pepper*. With regard to their color there are 2 varieties of them sold in the bazaar one is grey or reddish grey and the other dull brown

269 ERIODENDRON ANFRACUOSUM D C

Sufed semal سدف سمل Sufed senbal سدف سنبل

Tula per تولا پر (Hind) Ahatyán احاتیان Ahatyán ká

ghar احار گار (Duk) Ilava maram இலவமரம்

(Tam) Buraga chettu బురగచెట్టు (Tel) Panyu maram

పయమరం Mulhillá púla మల్లీపూల (Malyal) Bura

mara బురమరా (Can) Tula g'ichh Shemal gachh

(Beng) Shalmaní vrishaha (Sans) Imbul (Cing)

Timbo le bip (Bur)

There is much confusion about the Tamil and Telugu name *Maruti-moggu* మరటిమొగ్గు in the bazaars of Southern India. What is sold in Madras under that name are very young fruits of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. They are about 1 or 1½ inches in length and about 2 lines in thickness attached to a portion of the peduncle with the brim of the calyx and of brown color. If the young fruits of this plant when about 1½ or 2 inches long are dried in the sun and a portion of the calyx removed they assume the appearance I have just described. When not old they are demulcent and astringent and are used as such in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. In some other places however the buds of *Datura alba* and *D. fastuosa* appear to be sold under the same name and in a few others again the buds of *Artabotrys odoratissima* which is a narcotic medicine used occasionally by the natives in the manner described in the *Materia Indica* Vol II page 185 under the article *Maratia Mooghoo*. The fact is that the drug to which that name was originally applied or ought to be applied now is not known and therefore it is unsafe to buy any medicine under that name. Any medicine which is really intended by that name can be obtained by other and more sure names. The confusion about the name is still great when we know that other names used synonymously with

Maráti-moggu in the above work (*Jangh-lóng* حندلی لونت, &c.), are the names of drugs which are totally different from one another. If the dry buds of *Datura* are sold under the above name, they can be distinguished by the following characters —

They are conical, of greenish brown color, and consists of two envelopes and one bundle. The first or outer envelope is the *calyx*, when this is torn, the second or inner one (*corolla*) will be exposed, which is oblong in form and encloses the bundle of 5 *stamens* and 1 *style*. See the remarks under *Go yppium*.

270 ERYTHRINA INDICA, Linn

Pángerá پانگرا (*Hind and Duk*) Kalyána-murukku கலியாணமுருகு (*Tam*) Baḍidapu-chettu బడిదపూచెట్టు, Baḍchupa-chettu బడిచూపచెట్టు (*Tel*) Karu-murukkin-maram കരുമുരുക്കിൻമരം, Murukka മുരുക്ക, Kalyána-murukku-maram കലയാണമുരുക്കമരം (*Malyal*) Páraválada-mará পাৰৱালদামৰা (*Can*) Pányaa-mandár, Pálitá-mandár (*Beng*) Erabadu-gahá (*Cing*) Kasi (*Bur*)

Mahámeda occurs as one of the Telugu names of this plant in some Dictionaries and other works, but it is properly the name of another plant.

271. EUGENIA ACRIS, Wight. (Berries of— Indian Allspice)

Sital-chíní سیتل چینی (*Hind and Duk*)

Allspice is known in Southern India and some other places as *Kabáb-chíní* کباب چینی, with reference to which and some other points connected with that name, see the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis*.

272 EUPATORIUM AYAPANA, Vent

Ayappanar அயப்பனை (*Tam*)

273 EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM, Linn

Zaqqúme-hindí زقوم هندی (*Arab*) Zaqúníyác hindí زقونائے هندی (*Pers*) Tidhára تد هارا, Tidhára-

sehnd سندا را دھا Tīdhārā sehnر دھارا سندر (Hind)
 Tīdhārī sēnd دھاری سند Tin dhārī send دھاری سند
 (Duk) Shadurak kalli శత్రురకణలని Tirikkalli திருக்கணலని
 (Tam) Bonta jemudu బొంతజెముడు Bomma jemudu బొమ్మ
 జెముడు Mudu mula jemudu మూడుమూలజెముడు (Tel)
 katak kalli కడకొత్తలి Chatirak kalli చాతిరొత్తలి (Mal
 yal) Telāta shij Lanyā daona (Beng) Vajra kantaka
 (Sans) Tandhārī send (Gu) Daluk (Ing) Shazāvn
 or Shazāvn ji (Bur)

274 EUPHORBIA CATTIMANDO W Elliot

katti mandu కత్తిమండు (Tel)

275 EUPHORBIA NIVULIA Ham

Shij (Beng)

276 EUPHORBIA NERIFOLIA Linn Syn E

LIGULARIA Roxb

Sij سيج Pattōn kī sēnd سید کی سندا Thohar
 کئے کی چند کی سندا kutte kī jibh kī sēnd کئے کی چند کی سندا (Hind)
 kutté kī jibh kī pattā کئے کی چند کی سندا (Duk) Ilāik
 kalli இலைக்கணலని (Tam) Ālu jemudu అలజెముడు (Tel)
 Elakkalli എലക്കൊള്ളി (Malyal) Yalakalli യലകള
 (Can) Patā shij Munsa shij Hiy daonā (Beng)
 Shazāvn mina (Bur)

277 EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI Linn (Mill

hedge plant)

Zaqqume hindi زقوم ہندی (Arab) Zaquṁ
 yāo hindi زقوم ہندی (Pers) Sehnر سندر Sehnd
 سندا kōnpāl sehnd کونپال سندا (Hind) Sēnd سندا

Káí-kí-súnd كزى كى سىند , Bár-kí-súnd بار كى سيمد (Duh)
 Kallí कल्लि, Kallí-kombu കൽക്കമ്പു (Tam) Jemudu
 జెముడు, Jemudu-káḍalu జెముడుకాడలు, Káda-jemudu కడ
 జెముడు. (Tel) Kól-kallí കൊൽകളളി, Tiruk-kallí
 തിരുക്കളളി, Kallí കളളി (Malay) Bonta-kallí బంటకల్ల
 (Can) Látá-daoná, Lanká-shij (Beng) Vagraduhú
 (Mah) Thóvai Navahandi (Cing).

278 EURYCOMA LONGIFOLIA, Jacq

Penvar-pút (Malan)

279 EXACUM BICOLOR, Roeb (Country Kariyat)

Baí-chaáyatah بای چرا یته, Habsí-chaáyatah
 حبشی چرا یه (Hind)

280 EXACUM PEDUNCULATUM, Linn

281 EXACUM TETRAGONUM, Roeb (Purple
 Chnolla)

Udah-charáyatah اودد چرا یه. (Hind and Duh)
 Kúchoi (Beng)

F.

282 FAGRÆA FRAGRANS, Roeb.

283 FEL BOVINUM (Or Gall or Or Bile)

Şafiául-baqai صفا اللقر. (Arab) Zahrahe-gáv
 زهرا گاو. (Pers) Baí-ká-safiá بای کاسفا. (Hind) Baí-
 ká-pit بای کاپت (Duh)

284 TERONTIA ELEPHANTUM Cori (Fruit of—
Wood apple)

Habit كندب (Arab and Pers) Kathel كبل
(Hind) Kavut كوت (Dul) Vilam pa ham விளம்பழம்
(Tam) Velaga pandu వెలగపండు Kapidh dhamu కపిధమ్మ
(Tel) Vilam pazham విలంపాళం (Malayal) Byalada
hannu బ్యాలదాహన్ను (Can) Koth bel kat bel (Beng)
Kapidtha phalam (Sans) Kavita (Mah) Kavut Kothu
(Gu) Divul (Ging) Si si or Ti di (Bur)

Mahn or 'Hman is the name of a fruit only found in
Burmah which bears some resemblance to Wood-apple but it is
incorrectly applied to the latter itself in some works including
Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah

From its great abundance and cheapness the Wood apple
is occasionally substituted for the Bael fruit (*Ajle marmelos*)
when the latter is sold in large quantities but they can be easily
distinguished from each other by the following characters —

Bael fruit

Wood apple

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Generally round and slightly obovate and often oblong | 1 Almost always round or spherical |
| 2 Generally about the size of an orange and often as big as a pomegranate or larger | 2 Generally about the size of an orange and some times as large as a pomegranate |
| 3 Greenish yellow in color smooth and slightly shining | 3 Dull white or greenish white in color and not smooth |
| 4 Rind very hard and woody | 4 Rind hard and woody, but more easily broken |
| 5 In the centre of the pulp there are from 5 to 18 cell each of which contains from 1 to 12 or more seeds and mucus | 5 No cells at all and the seeds are embedded in the pulp |

Bael-fruit

6 The seeds are oblong, flat or compressed, woolly, and about the size of a lime-seed

7 The mucus is thick, very tenacious, transparent, and terbinthinate in smell and taste

8 When the fruit is quite ripe, the pulp is of brownish red color, with a strong balsamic odour and taste

9. When very ripe or dry, the pulp is very adherent to the rind

Wood-apple

6 The seeds are small, round, and smooth

7 Contains no mucus

8 In the same condition, the pulp is of reddish grey color, with a very sweet and agreeable taste and smell

9 In the same condition, the pulp and seeds are more or less loose from the rind

See the remarks under the next plant and also under *Gummi Acacie*

285 FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Corr. (*The small variety of*)

Bhūn-kat-bél بېئس کت بیل (Hind) Bhūn-kavit
 كتوئى كويٹ (Duk) Kuttī-vilām குட்டி விலம், Nīla-vilām
 நிலவிலம் (Tam) Nēla-velaga நெலவேலக (Tel) Bhū-
 kapittha-phalam (Sans).

From the very small size of this plant, which is often not more than a foot, it is some times considered to be a different species from *F. Elephantum* (*Wood-apple tree*) The difference in size, however, is only enough to constitute a variety, and as the plant does not differ in any other respect, it may be considered to be the same species

286. FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM (*Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Magnet, or Load-stone*)

Miqnātīs معناتيس, Mighnātīs معناتيس, Hajrul-
 mighnātīs حجر المعناتيس. (Arab) Sange-āhamubā
 سنگ چمک (Pers) Sange-chamak سنگ آه ربا
 چمک, Chamak کچمک, Chamak کاپتھر (Hind)
 چمک پتھر (Duk) Chamak-patthar

287 FERRI PEROXIDUM (*Rust or Impure Red Oxide of Iron*)

Ahabsul hadid حد الحديد Zaafaranul hadid
 Zanzarul hadid زنجار الحديد (Arab)
 Lange ahan رگت آهن Ohirke ahan حرک آهن Rime
 ahan ریم آهن Zangare ahan زنگار آهن (Pers) Loheka
 zang لوہکا زنگ Lohe ka gu لوہکا گو, Mandór مندور
 (Hind and Duk) Ayach chenduram அயசுசெந்தூரம்
 Irumbu chittam இரும்புசிட்டம் (Tam) Inapa chittam ఇనాప
 చిట్టం Aya shinduramu అయశంధూరము (Tel) Irumbuk
 kitam ఇరమ్புகితం (Malyal) Khabbanada kitta খব্ব
 নাদা কিতা (Can) Lohar gu Lohar jhangir (Beng)
 Manduram (Sans) Lohhan dhacha katai (Mah) Loha
 nu zang (Guz) Yakkada kittam మల్లొకడా (Cing)
 Sanpiyá or Tambiya Sankha or Tankha (Bur)

288 FERRI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Iron or Green Vitriol*)

Laje asfar راج اسفر (Arab) Zake zard زاک زرد
 (Pers) Kasis كسيس Hirá kasis هیرا کسيس (Hind)
 kashish كسيس Hira kashish حیرا کسيس (Duk) Anna bedi
 అన్నబెడి (Tam) Anna bhédi అన్న భేడి (Tel) Anna bhedi
 అన్నబెడి (Malyal) Anna bhedi అన్న భేడి (Can) Hirá
 kos or Hira kosis (Beng) Hira kasis (Guz)

289 FERRUM (*Iron*)

Hadid حد الحديد (Arab) Áhan آهن (Pers) Loha लोह
 or Lohah लोह (Hind and Duk) Irumbu இரும்பு (Tam)
 Inumu ఇనుము (Tel) Irumba ഇരുമ്പ (Malyal) Kabbina
 కబ్బినా (Can) Loha or Lahá (Beng) Ayam Loham
 (Sans) Lohhanda (Mah) Levu (Gu) Dan (Bur)

290 FICUS BENGALENSIS, *Linn. Syn* F. INDICA, *Roxb.* (*Banyan-tree*—*Milk of*)

Bar-ká-dúdh بركا دودھ (*Hind and Duk*) Álam-pál ஆலமபால (*Tam*) Mañi-pálu మర్రిపాలు (*Tel*) Féra-lin-pála പേരാലിൻപാല (*Malyal*) Álada-hálu లాలద యాలు (*Can*) Batei-khñ (*Beng*) Vata-kshñam (*Sans*) Vadécha-dúda (*Mah*) Nuga-kiri (*Cing*) Nán-kí-dáv or Niyáv-kí-dáv (*Bur*)

Nugu or *Nugu-gaha* is the Cingalese name of *F. Indica*, but in some books *Kui-palla* is given. It means *milk-plant*, and may therefore be applied to several plants which abound in milk, without any particular distinction.

291 FICUS CARICA, *Linn* (*Fruit of*—*Fig*) .

Tin تين (*Arab*) Anjír انجیر (*Peis Hind and Duk*) Shímar-attí சிமைஅத்தி, Tén-attí தேனஅத்தி. (*Tam*) Shíma-attí శిమలత్తి, Téne-attí తేనెలత్తి, Anjúru అంజూరు (*Tel*) Shíma-attí ശിമരത്തി (*Malyal*) Shíme-attí శిమేలత్తి (*Can*) Dumur (*Beng*) Anjir (*Guz*) Rata-attí-ká (*Cing*) Sa-phán-sí, Timbo-thán-di or Simbo-Saphán-sí (*Bur*).

292 FICUS ELASTICA, *Roxb* (*Indian Caout-chouc-tree*)

Viláyati-bar-ká-ghár ولايتى بر كا حجاز. (*Duk*) Shímar-álai-maram சிமைஆலைமரம் (*Tam*) Shíma-marri-chettu శిమమర్రిచెట్టు (*Tel*) Shíme-álada-mará శిమేలాలద మరా. (*Can*) Viláyati-vadécha-gháda (*Mah*)

293 FICUS GLOMERATA, *Roxb* (*Fruit of*)

Jammuz حمير, Tinul-ahmaq تين الا حمى (*Arab*) Samarc-pash-shah سمر پشه Anjire-ahmaq انجیر احمى. (*Peis*) Gúlai گولر (*Hind*) Gullai گلر, Gulléi گلسر.

(*Duk*) Atti pa ham அததிபழம் (*Tam*) Atti pandu
 உத்திபந்து Medi pandu மீதிபந்து Boda mamidi போதமமிதி,
 Bramha médi ப்ரஹ்மீதி Bodda pandu பித்தபந்து Paidi
 pandu பீதிபந்து (*Tel*) Atti yilum അത്തിയാലും (*Malyal*)
 Atti hannu ഉത്തപ്പാ (Can) Jogia dumur Guller (*Beng*)
 Udumbara phalam (*Sans*) Umdecha phal (*Mah*) Gullar
 (*Guz*) Atti ki (*Cing*) Saphin si oi Saphin ti (*Bur*)

294 FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Tine barri سن نرى (*Arab*) Anjire dashi انجیر دشی
 (*Pers*) Jangli anjir جنگلی انجیر Jangli guller جنگلی گولر
 (*Duk*) Pe attip pazham பேஅதிபழம் (*Tam*) Verru
 atti pandu வெறித்திபந்து (*Tel*) Pe yatti பேயத்தி
 Paraka pazham பராகபழம் (*Malyal*) Adavi atti అదవి తి
 (*Can*) Kaku dumur (*Beng*) Ummattó dumbara phalam
 (*Sans*) Jangli anjir (*Guz*) Veda umdécha phada (*Mah*)

295 FICUS POLICARPA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Chhotá jangli anjir حوتا جنگلی انجیر Ohhoti jangli
 guller حوتا جنگلی گولر (*Duk*) Cheriya pé atti சிறியபே
 அதி (*Tam*) Chinna verru atti pandu சின்னவெறித்திபந்து
 (*Tel*) Cheriya kaṭṭatti ചെറിയകാട്ടത്ത (*Cheru*) paraka
 pazham ചെറുപരകപഴം (*Malyal*)

296 FLACOURTIA CATAPHRACTA Roxb

(*Leaves of*)

Zarnab زرناب (*Arab*) Talispatar تاليسپاتر Talis
 patri تاليسپري Barahmi برهمي (*Hind*) Taj pat
 تاج پات Barmi برمي (*Duk*) Talisha pattiri தாளிசைத்திரி
 (*Tam*) Talisa patri తాలిషపత్రి (*Tel*) Talisa patri

তাণ্ডপত্রী (Can) Tālishpatrī, Pāmāla (Beng) Tāli,ha
(Sans) Talis-patari (Mah.) Talis-patturu (Cing).

The vernacular names of the above plant, and of *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* and *C. Tamala*, are generally the same.

See the remarks under the latter plants

297 FLUGGEE LEUCOPYRUS, Willd

Suféd-madh-ká-pér سید مد کا پیر (Hind) Suféd-
madh-ká-jhár سید مد کا جہا (Duk) Vellai-pillāyji
வெள்ளையிலவாகுசி (Tam) Tella-purugudu తెల్లపరగడ
(Tel).

The names of this plant in Tamil, Hindustani, and some other languages inserted in several books (*Materna Indica*, *Shakespears'* and other Dictionaries, &c,) are incorrect

The Syrup prepared from the fruits of this plant is considered to be equal to honey (*vegetable honey*), hence the name *Suféd-madh* سید مد (white honey) The word *white* distinguishes the plant from *Kala-madh* کال مد (black honey), a name given to *Phyllanthus multiflorus*, for a similar reason

298 FENICULUM DULCE, D C (Fruit of— Sweet Fennel)

Sweet fennel is not to be found in India, at least, I was not able to procure it from any bazaar It has no native name, but the names generally applied to it in books (*Materna Indica*, &c,) are those belong to *Aniseeds* See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*

299 FENICULUM PANMORIUM, D C. (Fruits of)

Pānmohúri (Beng)

The names of *Aniseeds* are often confounded with those of the above fruits See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*

G

300 GALBANUM

Qinnah سه (Arab) Bárāzd بارزد Bára hd باررد
 Berāzd سررد (Pers) Barijá بریجا Barijá gónd
 بریجا گوند (Hind and Dvl)

301 GALLA (*Galls or Oak Galls*)

Aafs عصف (Arab) Mazu ما (Pers) Mazu phal
 مازو پھل Maphal مائل (Hind) Máju phal ماحوسل
 Mai phal ماییل (Dvl) Mashik káy மச்சிகைய (Tam)
 Mashik kaya మచ్చికయ (Tel) Máshik káya മാശിക്കായ
 (Malyal) Machi káy మచ్చికయ (Can) Máju phal
 (Beng) Mayuhu (Sans) Mái phala Mashik ká (Mah)
 Máyi phal (Guz) Masa ká (Cing) Pinzakáni si or
 Pinz ganí di (Bur)

302 GARCINIA MANGOSTANA Linn (*Fruit of*)

Mangústan منگوسان (Hind) Mangustan (Beng)
 Mango si or Mengo ti (Bur)

303 GARCINIA MORELLA Desv var G PEDICELLATA (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*

304 GARCINIA PICTORIA Roxb

Mukki maram முக்கிமரம் (Tam) Kochi goraka
 (Cing) Sanoto pin Tanato bin or Sanatho bin (Bur)

305 GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb. (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*

306 GARCINIA PURPUREA, Roxb (*Concrete Oil of—Kokum-butter*)

Kokam-ká-tál كوكم کا تیل (*Hind*).

307. GARDENIA CAMPANULATA, Roxb.

308 GARDENIA LUCIDA, Roxb

309 GARDENIA GUMMIFERA, Linn

} Resin
of

Dikmalí دیکملی (*Hind*) Dikámali دیکاملی (*Duk*).
Kumbar கும்பை, Diká-mallí டிகாமலலி (*Tam*) Tella-
manga తెల్లమంక, Chinaká-linguva చినకాకింకువ (*Tel*)
Dikke-mallí దిక్కివల్లి (*Can*) Kola-lákada (*Cing*)

310 GENIOSPORUM PROSTRATUM, Benth.

311. GENTIANA KURROO, Roy Syn PNEUMANTHE KURROO, Don

312 GENTIANÆ RADIX. (*Gentian Root*)

Jintiyáná جنتيانا (*Arab*) Kou-shád كوساد .
(*Pers*) Pakhán-béd پکھان بید (*Hind*) Juntiyánah
جنتيانا (*Duk*)

See the remarks under *Clay* with regard to the above Hindustani name, *Pakhánbéd*, being applied to a mineral *Clay*, with a slight alteration, viz, *Pahán-béd* پکھان بید

313 GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES, Linn

Bálú-ká-ság بالوکا ساگ , Bálú-kí-bhají بالوکی بیاجی .
(*Duk*) Manal-kírar மணலகிரை (*Tam*) Isaka-dásari-
kúra ఇసకాదాసరికూర (*Tel*) Attnilla-pála (*Cing*).

314 GLORIOSA SUPERBA Linn (Root of)

Nāt ka bachhnig (Dul) kalaippaik
 kizhangu கலப்பைகிழங்கு karttikai kizhangu கார்த்திகை
 கிழங்கு (Tam) Adavi nabhi அடவிநாபி Potti dumpa పొత్తి
 డంపా Agni shikha అగ్నిశిఖా kalappa gadda కలప్పుగడ్డ
 (Tel) Ventóni വെൻതോണി (Malayal) Olot chandal
 (Beng) Śūma dou or Śimmi dāy (Bur)

The above root is considered by the native practitioners and druggists in Southern India to possess nearly the same medicinal properties as the root of *Aconitum ferox* hence its names *Nāt ka bachhnig* (Country *Aconite*) *Adavi nabhi* (Wild *Aconite*) &c For the same reason it is sometimes wilfully substituted for or adulterated with the true *Aconite* root though there is a great difference between their physical characters

The root of *Gloriosa Superba* is tuberous cylindrical bent at a right angle near one end knotty at the angle and occasionally much pointed at both ends varies in length from 3 to 5 or more inches generally about the size of a finger or thumb and some times much larger when the plant grows in the sandy and wet soil The knot bears a mark of the stem on the upper surface and gives an attachment to many thin rootlets by the lower The root is covered with a thin loose and wrinkled epidermis which is of brownish grey or pale brown color and the surface underneath the latter is brown or dark brown if it is a well dried root The substance internally is of white color Its taste is faintly bitter not acid and it is *farinaceous* in structure It is not poisonous in 12 grain doses which I have taken myself and then given to others but on the contrary it is an alterative tonic and antiperiodic It might be poisonous in a much larger quantity, but as far as I was able to examine it contains no *Aconitia* *

The root I h ed int mally were d g out by my lfto id il doubts w th

315. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (*Liquorice Root or Liquorice*)

Aslussús اصل السوس (*Arab*) Bikh-mahak بیک مہک .
 (*Pers*) Jéthi-madh جیتی مدہ , Jathi-madh حنبی مدہ ;
 Mulatthi ملاتی . (*Hind*) Mitthi-lakri متی لکڑی
 (*Duk*) Ati-maduram அமிதூரம் . (*Tam*) Yashiti-madhukam
 యశితిమధుకం , Ati-madhuramu అతిమధురము (*Tel*)
 Yashiti-madhukam యశితిమధుకం , Ati-madhuram అతిమధురం ,
 Iratti-madhuram ఇరతిమధురం (*Malyal*) Yashiti-madhukā
 యశితిమధుకా ; Ati-madhurā అతిమధురా (*Can*)
 Jai-shtomodhu (*Beng*) Madhu-yashitikam , Yashiti-madhukam
 (*Sans*) Jéshita-madha (*Mah*) Jethi-madh (*Gu.*)
 Ati-maduram , Velmi (*Cing*) Noe-llhyu , Noe-llhyu-amı ;
 No-e-giyu or Simbo-noegiyu (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Abrus precatorius* with reference to the above names being misapplied to the root of this plant, &c

316 GLYCYRRHIZA (*Extract of—Extract of Liquorice*)

Rubbussús رب السوس (*Arab*) Ausarah-mahak
 عصاره مہک (*Pers*) Jathimadh-ká-ras حنبی مدہ کارس ;
 Mulatthi-ká-ras ملاتی کارس . (*Hind*) Mitthi-lakri-ká-ras
 متی لکڑی کارس (*Duk*) Ati-maduram-pál அமிதூரம்
 పాల (*Tam*) Yashiti-madhuam-pálu యశితిమధురంపాలు ;
 Ati-madhuram-pálu అతిమధురంపాలు . (*Tel*) Iratti-madhu
 ram-pál ఇరతిమధురంపాలు (*Malyal*)

317 GMEIINA ASIATICA, *Linn*

318 GMEIINA PARVIFOLIA, *Roxb*

Nilak-kumizh నీలకక్రమిత్త. (*Tam*) Challa-gummuḍu
 చల్లగుమ్మడు , Kavva-gummuḍu కవ్వగుమ్మడు. (*Tel*) Nilak-
 kumazh నీలకంజర. (*Malyal*)

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| 319 | GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM | Linn | } Cotton-plant |
| 320 | GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM | Linn | |
| 321 | GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE | Linn | |

Nabátul qutn نبات القطن *Shajratul qutn* شجرة القطن
 (Arab) Darakhte punbah درخت پنبه (Pers) Kapás-
 ká per كپاس کا پیر (Hind) Kapás ká
 jhár كپاس کا حار (Duk) Parutti chedi பருத்திசெடி
 (Tam) Patti chettu పత్తిచెట్టు Karpásamu కర్పాశము
 (Tel) Parittich cheti പരിത്തിച്ചെടി (Malyal) Hatti-
 gida ಹತ್ತಿಗಿಡ (Can) Karpásh gáchh Shuter gáchh
 (Beng) kárpása vrishaha (Sans) Kapusí cha jháda
 (Mah) Ru nu jhada kapas nu jhada (Guz) Kapu
 gahá (Cing) Wa bin (Bur)

The following are the names of Cotton seeds which are frequently used in medicine by the Hakeems —

Habbul qutn حب القطن (Arab) Punbah-danah پنبه داناه
 (Pers) Banóla بنولا or Banólah بنولاه (Hind and Duk) Pa-
 rutti urai பருத்திவிளை (Tam) Patti vittulu పత్తివిత్తులు
 Karpa a vittulu కర్పాశవిత్తులు (Tel) Paritti vitta പരിത്തി
 വിത്ത (Malyal) Hatti bija ಹತ್ತಿಬೀಜ (Can) Karpásh bíj
 Karpa h bíchi (Beng) karpasa bijan (Sans) Kapusí cha bí
 (Mah) Pu-nu bíj Kopas nu bíj (Guz) Kapu atta (Cing)
 Wu si (Bur)

322 GOSSYPIUM (Cotton)

Qutn قطن or Qutun قطن (Arab) Punbah پنبه
 (Pers) Rú روى (Hind and Duk) Parutti பருத்தி
 (Tam) Patti పత్తి Pratti పరత్తి (Tel) Parutti പരുത്തി
 (Malyal) Hatti ಹತ್ತಿ (Can) Rui Phuta karpásh or
 Kapás (Beng) karpásaha (Sans) kapas (Mah)
 Ru (Guz) kapu (Cing) Gun or Gon Wa (Bur)

In some Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionaries, *Kapur* or *Kárpása* and *Tílá* or *Tíla*, are used synonymously, but the former is the name of the common *Cotton* and the latter of that produced by *Theiodendron anfractuosum*

- 323 GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, *Gracille* }
 324 GRACILARIS CONFERVOIDES, *do* } *Ceylon*
Me

Daryá-kí-páchi داریا کی پاشی, *Mós* (Dul.)
 Kadál-páchi-chi கடல்பாசி (Tam) Samudrapu-píchi
 సముద్రపుపాచి (Tel) Kiyá-poén (Bur)

The above Burmese name is also often applied to *Persea*
perlata and *P. perfoliata*

325 GUMMI ACACIÆ (*Gum Arabic*)

Samaghe-aarabbi سمع عربي (*Arab and Pers*)
 Babúl-kí-gónd ببول کی گوند (*Hind*) Kíkar-ké-gónd
 کیکر کا گوند (*Dul*) Vélam-pishin வேலம்பிசின் , Karu-
 vélam-pishin கருவேலம்பிசின் (Tam) Nalla-tumma-banka
 నల్లతుమ్మబంక , Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక. (Tel) Vélakam-
 pasha వెలకంపశా , Karu-vélakam-pasha కరువెలకం
 పశా (*Malyal*) Gobbalí-góndu గొబ్బళి గొండు , Karé-gobbalí-
 góndu కరే గొబ్బళి గొండు (*Can.*) Bábúléi-gun. (*Beng*)
 Kála-baibúra-niriyasam (Sans) Kála-báblí-cha-gonda.
 (Mah) Kálo-bával-nu-gúndar (*Guz*)

Though in many works, the Arabic name *Samaghe-aarabbi* as well as its English synonyms *Gum Arabic* or *Indian Gum Arabic* are applied to the gum of *Elephas* *Elephantum*, they are not correctly applicable to any other gum but that of *Acacia Arabica* and other species of *Acacia*. It is the latter which is most abundantly produced in India and found in every bazaar, and although there are several other gums, including that of *F. Elephantum*, which resemble the true *Gum Arabic*, they are

comparatively very scarce *Samaghe arabbi* is more properly the name of the true Gum Arabic (*Acacia vera* &c) but as the latter is quite identical with the gum of *A. Arabica*, the same name is applied to both gums in India

The names in the text are those properly belong to the gum of *A. Arabica* and those of the gum of *F. Elephantum* are as follows —

Samaghe lab t صمغ كندب (*Arab and Pers*) *Ka'bel la gond* کب سل کی گوند (*Hind*) *Kavit la gond* کوب کا گوند (*Dul*) *Vilum pishin* விளம்பிசின் (*Tam*) *Velaga banla* வேலகாண்டா (*Tel*) *Vilum pasha* விளம்பாசா (*Malyal*) *Byalala góndu* ಬೈಲಾಲ ಗೊಂಡು (*Can*) *Koth bel gun* *Kat bel gun* (*Beng*) *Kapudtha mryasam* (*Sans*) *Kavita gónda* (*Mah*) *Kavit gón* (*Guz*) *Duul melliyam* (*Cing*) *Ti-n* (*Bur*)

It will be seen from the above names that the Tamil synonyme for the gum of *Acacia Arabica* *Vilum pi hin* sounds very much like the synonyme in the same language for the gum of *Peromia Elephantum* *Vilum-pishin* and it is not improbable therefore that this was originally the cause of confounding those gums with each other

326 GYMNEMA SILVESTRE R B.

Parpatrah پربتراه (*Dul*) *Shuru kurupjā* சிறுகுறுஞ்சா (*Tam*) *Chkota dudhi lata* (*Beng*) *Binnug* (*Cing*)

327 GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA D C

Hurhur هرهر *Hurhur ka per* هرهر کا پیر (*Hind*) *Hulhul* هلهل *Hulhul ka jhār* هلهل کا چہار (*Dul*) *Velai* வேலை (*Tam*) *Vaminta* వామింట (*Tel*) *Tai vela* తై వేలె (*Malyal*) *Kara velā* కరవేలె, *Vela* వేలె (*Beng*)

328 GYNOCARDIA ODORATA R Br Syn HYDNOCAFFUS ODORATUS Lindly (Seeds of)

Chal mogré ke binj حال موگرے کے بیدج or *Chhal mogré ke binj* حمال موگرے کے بیدج (*Hind*)

II.

329 HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, *Linn* (*Seed of*)

Հայնն արու (Arab) Vartáح , Tul hme-
gule-áftáb-parast , Tul hme-áftáb-
parast , Tul hme-áftáb-parast (Pers) Surij-makhlí
سورج مکھی or Surij-mukhlí (Hind) Surij-ké-jhár-l-
bínj (Duk) Shúnya-kanti-vuar
சூரியகாந்திவினா (Tam) Surya-kánti-vittulu
சூரியகாந்திவினா , Poddu-tirugudu-vittulu
பொட்டுதருகுடுவினா (Tel) Surya-kantam-vitta
சூரியகாந்தம்
വിത്ത (Malyal) Surya-kánti-bijá
സംയോജനവിത്തം (Can) Súrya-kánti-bi
(Muh) Négíya-si or Négíyá-si
(Bur)

See the remarks under *Acacia speciosa*330 HEMIDESMUS INDICUS, *R B* (*Hemi-*
desmus or Country Sarsaparilla)

Zaryán عيائ Aushbatunnar (Arab)
Aushbahe-hindi عشب هندی , Yasamine-bairí
ياسمين بری . (Pers) Jangli-chañbéli
جنگلی چنبیلی , Hindí-salsa
هندی سالسا (Hind) Sugandí-pála
سگندی پالا , Nannai
நன்னா , Nat-ka aushbah
நாதகா அஷ்பா (Duk) Nannai
நன்னா (Tam) Sugandhi pala
சுগந்திபலா , Pala-sugandhi
பலாசுగந்தி , Pála-chukkam-deu
பலாசுக்கம் தேய , Gadí-sugandhi
கதிசுగந்தி (Tel) Nanná-
n-kizhanna നന്നാരികിഴങ്ങ ,
Nau-ninti നൂനീണ്ടി (Malyal) Sugandha-palad-
gidá

సుగంధపాలదగ్ధి (Can) Ananto mul Ananto (Beng)
Sugandhi Gópi mulam (Sans) Irimusu (Cing)

From the close resemblance of the sound of the Bengali names *Ananto mul* and *Antomul* they are some times confounded with each other. The former is the name of the Country *Sareaparilla* and the latter of the Country *Ipeca uanla* (*Tylophora asthmatica*)

In some Persian works there is a much confusion about the above names in the text and they are misapplied to more than one plant and in a few others again the Hindustani name *Maló* مكو or *Malóe* مكوي is given to *H Indica* while it is correctly a synonyme of *Solanum nigrum* of Blume and *S rubrum*. See the remarks under *Sarsæ Radix*

331 HERMODACTYLUS (*Hermodactyl*)

Loabate barbari لعب ترری Surinján سورجیان ,
Aaknah ككه (Arab) Surinján سورجیان (Pers
Hind and Duk) Shuriyyán శురీయన్ (Tam) Shuringján
శురింజన్ (Tel)

The *Surinjan* is of two kinds named according to its taste as *Surinjane shfrin* سورتجان شیرین (*sweet Surinjan*) and *Surinjane talkh* سورتجان تلخ (*bitter Surinjan*)

332 HERPESTIS MONNIERA *H B et K*

Sufed chamni سفید چمنی (Hind) Nir bramí நீరబ్రామి
(Tam) Sámbráni áku సాంబ్రానిఆకు Sámbráni chettu
సాంబ్రానిచెట్టు (Tel) Dhóp chamni Adha birni (Beng)
Jala primmi (Sans) Sunu vila (Cing)

333 HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS Linn (*Flowers of*)

Angharác hindi انغرا حدى (Arab and Pers)
Jásun حاسون Javá حوا (Hind) Jásut حاسوب

Gudhól گد هیل , Kudhal كد هل (Duk) Shappáttup-pŭ
 சப்பாததுபு (Tam) Dásani-puvvu దాసానిపువ్వు , Japá-
 pushpam జపాపుష్పం , Java-pushpamu జవపుష్పము (Tel)
 Chemparattip-púva ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പൂവ , Ayim-paratti
 അയിമ്പരത്തി (Malyal) Dásválada-huvu दासवाढादहवु.
 (Can) Ór-phúl , Jobá-phúl (Beng.) Japá-pushpam
 (Sans) Dásinda-cha-phúla (Mah) Jásút-nu-phúl
 (Guz) Kh-ounyan (Bur)

334 HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA, Linn (Roselle or Red Sorrel)

Lál-anbári لال انباری (Hind) Lál-anbára لال انبارا .
 (Duk) Shuvappu-káshuruk-kūar சிவப்புக்காசுருக்கினை ;
 Shīmar-káshuruk kirar சிமைக்காசுருக்கினை (Tam) Erra-
 gómgúla ఎర్రగోంజూర , Shīma-gómgúra శిమగోంజూర (Tel)
 Lál-mistá (Beng) Ténbo-lhénboun (Bur)

335 HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, Gaertn

Kuindar குறிந்தை , Shiru-kumjā சிருகுறிஞ்சா (Tam)
 MādHAVI-tíge మాధవీతీగ , Vadla-yārāla వడ్లయారాల , Pótu-
 vadla పోతువడ్ల (Tel) Mádhubi, Madhubi-latá, Bos-antí
 (Beng)

336 HIRUDO. (Leech)

Aalaq علق , Zaló رلو (Arab) Zaló رلو , Zalók
 رلو . (Pers.) Jók حوك (Hind.) Jónk حوك .
 (Duk) Attar அட்டை (Tam) Jelagalu జెలగలు , Attalu
 అట్టలు (Tel) Atta അട്ട (Malyal) Jigani జిగాని (Can)
 Jonk (Beng) Jalúkaha (Sans) Jala (Guz) Kudallu,
 Púndal (Cing) Míyon or Mínyon (Bur)

337 HIRUDO GRANULOSA Sav (*Indian Leech*)See the names under *Hirudo*

- 338 HOLARRHENA ANTIDISENTERI } *Seeds*
 CA R Br } *of*
 339 HOLARRHENA PUBESCLNS Wall }

Lasunul aasafirul murr لسان العصار المر (*Arab*)
 Indar jave talkh اندر جو بلخ Zabane kunjashke talkh
 زبانه کونجاشکه بلخ Tullhmc ahare talkh توله امر بلخ
 (Pers) harvā indarjou کروا اندر جو (*Hind and Duk*)
 Kashappu vetpā larishā ಕಪ್ಪು ವೆತಪಾಲರಿಶಿ kulap pālai
 ಕುಲಪ ಪಾಲಿ (*Tam*) Chedu kodishā vittulu ಚೆಡು
 ಕೊಡಿಶ ವಿತ್ತಲು Amikudu vittulu ಅಮಿಕುದು ವಿತ್ತಲು (*Tel*) kaipa
 kotakap pāla vitta ಕೈಪ ಕೊತಾಕಪ್ಪಾಲ ವಿತ್ತ (*Malyal*)
 Titā indarjou (*Beng*) kadu indra jou (*Mah*) kadvo
 indarjou (*Gu*)

See the remarks under *Wrightia tinctoria* with regard to
 the sweet and bitter varieties of Indarjou اندر جو &c

340 HOPEA ODERATA Roxb

341 HORDIUM SEMINA (*Barley*)

Shaar سعار (*Arab*) Jou جو (*Pers Hind and*
Duk) Bārālī arishā பாரலி அரிசி (*Tam*) Barālī biyyam
 பாரலி பய்யம் (*Tel*) Jōo (*Beng*) Jav (*Guz*) Muyo
 (*Bur*)

342 HOYA VIRIDIFLORA R Br

Nah chhikni نك حكي (*Hind*)

343 HYDNOCARPUS INEBRIANS, *Vahl.* (*Nut of*)

Jangli-bádam جنگلی بادام (*Hind and Duk*)
 Nñadi-muttu நீடிமுத்து (*Tam*) Nñadi-vittulu நீடிவத்து.
 (*Tel*) Rata-kekuna (*Cing*)

344 HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM (*Impure Bisulphuret of Mercury, or Cinnabar*)

Shanjarf شجراف, Zanjafr زنجافر (*Arab*) Shangerf
 شگراف, Hingól هنگول (*Pers and Hind*) Shangraf
 شگراف. (*Duk*) Lingam ලිංගம், Jádī-lingam ஜாதிலிங்கம்
 (*Tam*) Ingili-gamu ఇంగిలము (*Tel*) Cháyilyam
 ചായില്യം, Chahyam ചാലിയം, Játī-lingam ജാതിലിംഗം.
 (*Malayal*) Ingahka ইংগহকা (*Can*) Hingol, Shangraf.
 (*Beng*) Inghúlam (*Sans*) Sangraf (*Guz*) Lingam,
 Játī-lingam (*Cing*)

Zanjafr زنجافر, Dardár دردآر, Sañre-ahmar سمر وراستر,
 and some other names are found applied to *Cinnabar* in some
 Persian and other works, but they are neither restricted to it,
 nor in use at present, and I have, therefore, omitted them from
 the text

345 HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM *Syn*
 HYDRARGYRI CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM (*Corrosive Sublimate,*
or Perchloride of Mercury)

Shaviram شویرم, Shavir شویر (*Duk*) Viram வீரம்,
 Shav-víam சவவீரம் (*Tam*) Shaviramu శవరము, Viramu
 వరము (*Tel*) Shavíram (*Cing*)

The medicine sold in the bazaars of Southern India under
 the above names is *Perchloride of Mercury* (*Corrosive Sublimate*),
 and responds to all the chemical tests of that salt. It is less
 crystalline and more dull and opaque in appearance than the
 salt in use in Hospitals, and occasionally contains a small

quantity of *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)* As far as I was able to examine this salt I found it to contain no other impurity It is quite fit for use both externally and internally as a substitute for the *Corrosive Sublimate* imported from Europe

In some books the Arabic name *Sulaimant* سليمان is considered to be applicable to *Corrosive Sublimate* but this is incorrect because the *Sulaimant* contains *Arsenic* in its combination

346 HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM (*Impure Subchloride of Mercury Calomel or Calomelas*)

Ras kapur رسكپور (*Hind and Duk*) Raṣka karup puram ரசகரூபபுரம் Puram புரம் (*Tam*) Rasa karpuramu రసకర్పూరము Puramu పూరము (*Tel*) Rasa karppuram രസകപുരം (*Malyal*) Rasa karpuram (*Cing*)
 ۱۶

The medicine obtained by these names in the Indian bazaars is according to chemical tests an impure *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)* though it differs much in some of the physical characters of that salt supplied to Hospitals It does not occur in powder but in heavy crystalline masses and bears some resemblance to *Camphor* hence the names *Ras kapur* *Rasa karpuram* &c which mean *Mercurial camphor* When powdered in a mortar it is rendered yellowish white and this powder generally corresponds with the common *Calomel* Its chief impurity is *Perchloride of Mercury* which it occasionally contains in a minute quantity and it is not therefore a safe medicine to be used internally Used in the form of *Ointment* or *Lotion* it is more sure and effectual medicine than *Calomel* probably from its containing a small quantity of *Perchloride of Mercury*

The native practitioners particularly the *Vaidhyans* resort to this medicine both for external and internal use more frequently than any other preparation of Mercury and they consider it poisonous in more than a few grain doses

In some medical and other works *Ras kapur* is applied to *Corrosive Sublimate*, while in a few others, *D'g bar deg* دگت بردگ

is considered to be its Persian synonyme. Both the operations are incorrect, because the former is applicable only to the Medicine I have just described, and the latter is generally in use for a preparation of Arsenic. *Digbar-deg* is, moreover, a very uncertain name, and could be applied to all the medicines prepared by sublimation. It means *a little* or *a little*, in reference to the manner in which some solid volatile medicines are prepared by sublimation by keeping one vessel upon another.

347 HYDRARGYRUM (*Mercury*)

Zibaq ربق (Arab) Simab سیماب, Jivah جوہ .
(Pers) Pára پارا (Hind and Duk) Irashan ایرشان
(Tam) Rasam ரசம், Páda-rasam படைரசம் (Tel) Rasam
ರಸಂ (Malayal) Padu-rasá പാദരസം. (Can) Peru
(Beng) Páradaha, Rasam (Sans) Pára (Mak) Páro
(Gur) Rasadiya (Cing) Pada or Pada (Bur)

348 HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, Linn (*Indian Hydrocotyle or Penny-wort*)

Atáníyác-hindi ارتا نیاع ہندی (Arab) Vallari
ولاری, Vallari-ha-patta واری کا پتا (Duk) Vallarai
வல்லாரை (Tam) Mandúka-biamha-kúraku మండుకబ్రహ్మకూరకు,
Pimna-Úlákí-chettu పిమ్మనలకీచెట్టు, Bokkudu-chettu
బొక్కుడుచెట్టు (Tel) Kutakan കടകൻ (Malayal) Von-de-
lagá വോണ്ടേലാ (Can) Thol-kuri (Beng) Hingotu-kola.
(Cing) Minkhua-bin (Bur)

The Tamil names *Vallárai* and *Vilárai* are some times confounded with each other on account of the resemblance of their pronunciation. The latter is the name of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

349 HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall Syn CINCHONA EXCELSA, Roxb

Bandarú بدارو, Bandarú (Hind) Bandarí
جنگلی امارکا جبار (Duk)

Viları விலரி (*Tam*) Bandara chettu ಬಂದಾರಚೆಟ್ಟು Burija ಬುರಿಜ Burja ಬುರ್ಜ Chetippa చేట్ట (Tel) Vallari വല്ലാരി (*Malyal*)

The Hindustani name *Kala bachhnag* کالا بھانگ is very erroneously applied to this plant in many books with reference to which see the remarks under *Aconitum ferox* See also the remarks on *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* The meaning of *Jangli anar* *Ja jhar* is the wild *Pomegranate* plant and this is applied to *H. Excelsum* in S India on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the former

350 HYOSCYAMUS INSANUS *Stocks*

Kohi bang کوہی بنگ (*Hind*)

351 HYOSCYAMUS NIGRUM Linn (*Seeds of—Henbane seeds*)

Bazrul banj بررا الدنج (*Arab*) Khurasani ajvayan حراسانی احوان (*Hind*) Khurasani ajvan حراسانی احوان (*Duk*) Kurashani yomam కూరాశానియోమమ్ (*Tam*) Kurasani yamam కూరాసానివామం Kurinji vāmam కురింజి వామం (*Tel*) Khurasani voma ఖురాసానివోమా Khurasani vadakki ఖురాసానివాదక్కి (*Can*) Khorasani vova (*Mah*) Khorasani ajmo Khorasani ajvan (*Guz*)

Kura ani yamam is a correct Telugu name of the above seeds but it is improperly applied to the seeds of *Cnidium dffusum* and considered to be synonymous with *Kuranyi yamam* in Flora Andhrica

352 HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS Linn (*Husk of the seeds of*)

Zufac yabis زوفاع یابس (*Arab and Pers*)

I.

353 ICTHYOCOLLA. (*Isinglass*)

Ghuríyus-samak عرى السمك , *Gharrus-samak*
 سرشم ماهی (Arab) *Siréshame-máhi* سرشم ماهی (Pers)
Mach-chhi-ká-súish . (Hind) *Mach-chhi-*
ki-súish کی سرش . (Duk) *Mín-vajjaram* மீன்
 வச்சரம் (Tam) *Chépa-vajramu* చేపవజ్రము (Tel).

354 IGNATIA AMARA, Linn (*Seeds of—St*
Ignatius' Bean)

Papitah پپیه (Hind and Duk) *Kayappan-kottai*
 கயப்பன்கொட்டை (Tam)

355 ILICIIUM ANISATUM, Linn (*Fruit of—*
Star Anise)

Bádyáne-khatái نادیاں خطائی , *Ráziyánaje-khatái*
 رازیانہ خطائی (Arab) *Ráziyánahe-khatái* رازیانه خطائی;
Bádyáne-khatái نادیاں خطائی (Pers) *Anas-phal*
 اناس پھل (Hind) *Anas-phal* اناس پھل (Duk)
Annáshup-pú அண்ணாசுப்பழ (Tam) *Anása-puvvu* అనాస
 పువ్వు (Tel) *Nanat-poón* (Bur).

From the resemblance of the above fruit to a flower, it is incorrectly named in some books as *Anas phul* instead of *Anas-phal*. In addition to this, the word *Anas* is confounded in some Persian works with *Anánás*, and the *Star-anise* is accordingly and erroneously named *Gule-anánás* گل اناس, which means the flower of *Ananas sativus*.

356 INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA Linn

Nabátun nilaj ناب البلیج (Arab) Darakh̄te nil
 Nil ka per بل کا سر (Hind) Darakh̄te nil
 Nil ká jhár بل کا حہار (Duk) Aviri அவிరి Nilī maram
 அவிமரம் (Tam) Nilī chettu நிலச்செட்டு Aviri அவிరి (Tel)
 Amari അമരി (Malyal) Nilī gidā నిళిగిడా (Can)
 Nil gachh (Beng) Nila vrikshaha (Sans) Nilicha
 jhada (Mah) Avari Nil gaha (Cing) Mé bin (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata* *O* *Obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil

357 INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA Linn (*Express
 ed juice of—Indigo*)

Nilaj نيلاج (Arab) Nilah نيله Ausārahe nil
 Nil حاره بل (Pers) Nil بل (Hind and
 Duk) Nilam நிலம் (Tam) Nilī mandu నిలిమండు (Tel)
 Nilam നിലം (Malyal) Nilī నిళి (Can) Nil (Beng)
 Nilam (Sans) Nilī (Mah) Nil Galī (Guz) Nila or
 Nila (Cing) Me or Mai Maine or Méne Sham me
 (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata* *O* *obovata* and
Pharbitis Nil

358 IPOMCEA CYMOSA Rom et Schu }
 letes } Seeds of

359 IPOMCEA SEPARIA Kon

Lāl dānah لال دا ? (Hind)

360 IPOMCEA TURPETHUM R B, (*Root of—
 Turbith root*)

Turbud تربد (Arab) Nisut نسوت Nākpatar
 ناک پر Pitohri پتوہری (Hind) Tikrá ٹکرا (Duk)

Shivadar சிவதை, *Shivadari-vér* சிவதைவேர (Tam) *Tegada* తెగడ, *Tegada-véru* తెగడవేరు (Tel) *Chivāka-véra* ചിവാക വെര (Malyal) *Turbut*, *Tribut*, *Téurí*. (Beng) *Triputa* (Sans) *Trista-válu-múl*. (Cing).

J.

361 JALAPA (*Jalap*)

Shátíl شاتل (Arab) *Róshanak* روشنك, *Bikhe-jallabah* بيح جلا به. (Pers) *Békhe-jullabah* بهج حلاه ; *Békhe-jallabah* بهج جلاه, *Jálap-kí-jar* جا لب كى جر, *Jálap* جالب (Duk) *Bédik-kizhangu* பேதிககிழங்கு (Tam) *Bédi-gadda* బేదగడ్డ (Tel)

362 JASMINUM SAMBAC, *Aiton* (*Flowers of*)

Suman سمن or *Saman* سمن, *Yasaman* ياسمن, *Vardeabyaz* وردا بس (Arab.) *Gule-supéd* گل سپید (Pers) *Mógrá* موگرا, *Mógré-ké-phúl* موگرے کے پھول (Hind. and Duk) *Malligaip-pú* மலலிசைபூ, *Mallip-pú* மலலிபூ (Tam) *Malle-puvvulu* మల్లపువ్వులు, *Mallelu* మల్లలు. (Tel) *Mullách-cha-pú* മുല്ലച്ചെമ്പ്, *Mullappú* മുല്ലപ്പ (Malyal) *Mallige-huvvu* మల్లగిరువ్వు (Can) *Mogra*, *Mogia-phúl* (Beng) *Mográ-cha-phúla* (Mah) *Mogia-nu-phúl* (Guz) *Pich-chi-mal* (Cing)

The following are the names of the double-flowered variety of the above plant —

Bat-mógrá بٹ موگرا (Hind and Duk) *Kuda-malli* కూదమలలి (Tam) *Gundu-malle* గుండుమల్లె (Tel) *Bat-mogia* (Beng and Gur)

363 JATROPHA CURCAS Linn (Nut of—
English Physic Nut)

Dande nahrí دند بری Dande barrی دند بری (Arab
and Pers) Jangli arandi جنگلی ارندی (Hind) Jangli
yarandi جنگلی برندی (Duk) kattamanakku கட்டா
மணக்கு (Tam) Pépalam పేపాలం (Tel) káttá vanakka
കാട്ടാവണക്ക (Valyal) Bettada haralu ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಹರಳು
(Can) Bon bheranda Eranda gáchh (Beng) Parvata
yeranda (Sans) Rána yerandi (Mah) Jangli arandi
(Guz) Val endaru Erandu (Cing) kesu gi Simbo
kesu or Timbo kesu (Bur)

The Bengali name *Bagh bheranda* which occurs in some
books ought to be *Ban bheranda* See the remarks under *Oroton*
polyandrum and *Ricinus communis*

364 JATROPHA GLANDULIFERA Roxb

Údalai உதலை (Tam) Néla amudamu నేల అముదము
(Tel)

In some books *Aabab* عاب is assigned as the Arabic name
of the above plant but it is the name of a species of Solanace

365 JATROPHA MULTIFIDA Linn (Nut of—
French Physic Nut)

366 JUGLANS (Walnut)

Jouz حور (Arab) Girdagan گردگان Char maghz
چارمغر Chahar maghz چهارمغر (Pers) Akhrot
اکروت (Hind and Duk) Akróttu
அக்ரோட்ட (Tam) Akrótu ఆక్రొటు (Tel) Akródu
అక్రొడు (Can) Akhrot (Beng) Akroda (Mah) Sis
lhyá si or Tikya zi (Bur)

See the remarks under *Al urtis triloba*

367 JUNIPERI FRUCTUS (*Juniper Berries*)

Abhal ابل , Habbul-aaraar حب العرعر , Šamratul-aaraar عرعر كا ببل . ثمره العرعر . (*Arab*) Aaraar-há-phal عرعر كا ببل . (*Hind*) Abhal ابل (*Dul*)

368 JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, *Linn. Syn* GINDARUSSA VULGARIS, *Nees*

Aslage-asvad اتلق اسود (*Arab*) Banj-angashite-siyáh بهجكش سياده (*Pers*) Údí-sanbhálú اودي سنبالو ; Nili-nugandí نلي بر گندي (*Hind*) Káli-shanbáli كالى شنبالى (*Duk*) Karu-noch-chi కరుచెఱఱి , Karuppu-noch-chi కరుపుచెఱఱి (*Tam*) Nalla-vávilu నల్లవావిలి ; Nalla-noch-chili నల్లనెచ్చిలి , Néla-vávilu నేలవావిలి (*Tel*) Karun-noch-chi కరుణెఱఱి , Vátak-koti వాతకొత్తి ; Vátan-golli వాతకొట్టి (*Malyal*) Karelakkí-gidá శరలక్కిగిడా (*Can*) Jogmodon (*Beng*) Níla-nirgundi , Krishṭna-śūrasa (*Sans*) Kalu-varaniá (*Cing*) Bavancet (*Bur*)

The meaning of the Telugu and Bengali synonymes *Gandhārasamu* and *Gandhos* is a *smelling* or *fragrant juice*, and they are, therefore, applied in some books either to some fragrant drugs, as *Myrrh*, &c, or to some odoriferous plants. They are also applied in some books (*Flora Andhnica*, *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c,) to *Justicia Gendarussa*, but this plant possesses no particular smell, unless it is mistaken for a variety of *Ficus negundo* or *F. trifolia*, which is often indicated or intended by the native names applied to the former.

K

369 KÆMPFERIA GALANGA Linn (*Root of*)

Chandra mula Humula Chandu mulá (Beng)

Pánvu Khamou or Gamou Pán vu lamun (Bur)

The Malyalam and Mahratti names given to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol xi Tab 41) are those properly belong to *Curcuma erumbet*

370 KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA Linn

Bhu champa (Beng)

371 KINO (*the drug*)

Dammul akhvain دم الا حوس Dammul saabán
 Dammut tanín دم النس Qáterud dam
 حوس سا وسان (Arab) Khune siyavashán
 (Pers) Dammul akhvain دم الا حوس (Hind and
 Duk) Shumai kándá miruga mirattam ശൈകാന്ദാമിരു
 ഗമിരട്ടത്തം (Tam) Shima ganda mrugam netturu
 శిమగండామృగం నెత్తురు (Tel) Shima vennap paṣṣa ശിമവെన్నപ്പശ
 (Malyal)

The above are properly the names of the Kino which was known formerly as *Dragon's Blood* and which was imported into India chiefly from Africa. It is not to be found now in the bazaar.

Of the two varieties of Kino commonly met with in the Indian markets at present one is the produce of *Pterocarpus marsupium* and the other of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*. The above names are also used for the Kino of *P. marsupium* but they are correctly applicable to it only in the manner I have marked them under the head of that plant. The names of *Butea* Kino are quite different from those of other varieties of Kino and are already given under its proper head.

L.

372. LAC (*Milk*)

Labn لبن. (*Arab*) Shīr شیر (*Pers*) Dúdh دودھ -
 (*Hind and Duk*) Pāl പാല (*Tam*) Pēlu പాలు. (*Tel*)
 Pāl പാൽ, Kshīram ക്ഷീരം (*Malyal*) Hālu ಹಾಲು.
 (*Can*) Dúdh. (*Beng*) Kshīram (*Sans.*) Dúda. (*Mah*)
 Dúdh. (*Guz*) Kiri (*Cing*) No (*Bur*)

The milk which is most frequently used for the sick as a diet in this country is that of Cow and Goat, and the milk of Ass is a valuable medicine in *Phthisis*. The names of these milks are as follows —

a Cow's milk—Labmul baqar لبن البقر (*Arab*) Shīr-gāv شیر گاو (*Pers*) Gái-lá-dúdh گادی کادودھ (*Hind and Duk*) Paṣhum-pāl പശുപാല (*Tam*) Áru-pālu అవుపాలు. (*Tel*) Paṣhuvu-pāl പശുവിൻപാൽ (*Malyal*) Álu-hālu అలహాలు (*Can*) Gúcha-dúda (*Mah*) Gai-nu-dúdh (*Guz*) Mí-hní (*Cing*)

b Goat's milk—Labmul-mauz لبن المعز (*Arab*) Shīre-buz شیر بز, Shīre-tis شیر بمس (*Pers*) Bakrī-lá-dúdh بكری کادودھ (*Hind*) Chhéli-lá-dúdh چھیلی کادودھ (*Duk*) Velláttup-pāl വെളുത്തുപാല (*Tam*) Kanchi-mícha-pālu കంచిമിഴ പాలు (*Tel*) Velláttup-pāl വെളുത്തുപ്പാൽ (*Malyal*) Bakrī-cha-dúda (*Mah*) Bakrī-nu-dudh (*Guz*) Yelu-kiri (*Cing*)

c Ass' milk—Labmul-atún لبن الاتان (*Arab*) Shīre-khar شمر خر (*Pers*) Gadhi-lá-dúdh گدی کادودھ (*Hind*) Gaddhé-lá-dúdh گدھے کادودھ (*Duk*) Kazhudayp-pāl കടുതെപാല (*Tam*) Gádhī-pālu గడిపాలు (*Tel*) Kazhutap-pāl കഴുതപ്പാൽ (*Malyal*) Katte-hālu కత్తెహాలు. (*Can*) Gádhā-a-cha-dúda (*Mah*) Gadha-nu-dúdh. (*Guz*) Buro-hní (*Cing*).

373 LACTUCA SATIVA Linn (Seeds of)

Bazrul khas برالחס (Arab) Tukhme kahu تھم کاهو

(Pers) Káhu ke bin کاهو کے سبج (Hind and Duk)

Shallattu virai சலலாததுவினா (Tam) Kávu vittulu కావు

వక్కులు (Tel)

374 LAVANDULA Sp of

Ustokhudus اسطوحودوس (Arab Pers and Duk)

375 LAWSONIA ALBA Lam (Henna plant)

Hinná حنا Yoranná نرنا (Arab) Hiná حنا (Pers)

Mhindi مہندی (Hind) Mhendi مہندی Menhdi

மேக்டி (Duk) Marutonri மருதோனறி Aivanam

ஐவணம் (Tam) Goranta గోరంట (Tel) Mayilanchi

மயிலாணி Marutónni மருதொணி (Malyal) Gorante

గోరంటి (Can) Mehedi (Beng) kuravaka (Sans)

Méndhi (Mah) Mendi (Guz) Maritondi (Cing) Dan

bin (Bur)

The Persian names *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند are applied to the seeds of *L. alba* in Southern India while the same are in use for the seeds of *Paganum harmala* in Hyderabad Calcutta Patna Benares and Northern India The latter is correct

376 LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOIDES Roth

(Bulb of)

Ohhóti jangli piyaz حوتی جنگلی سار (Duk) Shiru

narı vengayam சிறுநரிவெங்காயம் Shiru kattu vengáyam •

சிறுநாடவெங்காயம் (Tam) Uhuru adavi vulli gadda ఏరు

అడవిల్లిగడ్డ (Tel) Náni jangli kando (Guz)

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica* with reference to the bulbs of *L. hyacinthoides* being confounded with those of the former &c

377 LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, Linn (*Seed of*)

Habbur-rashád حَب الرشاد (Arab) Hurf حرف (Arab)
 Tulkme-turiah-térak تخم ترد ترك (Pers) Hâlim هالم;
 Chansar چنسر (Hind) Helim هليم (Duk) Âli-virai
 അലിവിരൈ (Tam) Âdêli അദ്ദേഹി, Âdiyâlu അദിയálu (Tel)
 Hâlim (Beng Mah and Gur) Samah-ni (Bur)

378 LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn (*Seed of—
Linseed*)

Bazrul-kattân بررا الكتان (Arab) Tulkme-zaghîr
 Tulhme-kat'in تخم كتان (Pers) Alsî السى;
 Tîsî تيسى (Hind) Alsî-kê-binj السى کے بیج (Duk)
 Alîshî-virai அலிசிவிரை (Tam) Atasî അടപ്പി, Mvlana-
 ginjaļu మదనగింజలు (Tel) Cheru-chânattinté-vitta ചെറു
 ചാനത്തീൻതെവിത്ത (Malyal) Alashî ലാശി (Can)
 Tîsî, Mosînâ (Beng) Atasî (Sans)

By some mistake, 'Atees' is applied in some books to *Linseeds*, which is correctly the name of the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*. The above names *Alsî*, *Alîshî* or *Alashî*, and *Tîsî* or *Atasî* or *Tisî*, are confounded occasionally with *Alisî* or *Agashî*, and *Agathî* or *Agtî*. The latter are the names of *Agath-granulifera*.

379 LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn (*Oil of—
Linseed oil*)

Dhonul-kattân دهن الكتان (Arab) Roghane-zaghîr
 Roghane-katân روغن كتان (Pers) Alsî-kâ-têl
 السى کا تیل, Tîsî-kâ tél تيسى کا تیل (Hind) Alsî-
 kâ-têl السى کا تیل (Duk) Alîshî-virai-yenney
 அலிசிவிரை யெண்ணெய் (Tam) Madana-ginjaļa-nûne
 మదనగింజలనూనె, Atasî-nûne അടപ്പിനూనె (Tel)
 Cheruchâna-vittinté-cunnâ ചെറുചാനവിത്തിൻതെണ്ണ (Malyal)
 Alashî-yanne ലാശി-യന്നെ (Can) Tîsî-tail (Beng)

380 LIQUIDAMBER ALTINGIA *Blume (Resin of—Liquid Storax)*

Mezhe sāyelah معة ساءله (Arab) Asle lubni
عسل لسي (Pers) Silāras سلا رس (Hind) Neri ri lip
pal நெரி அரி லிப்பால் (Tam) Shilā rasam నెరి రసం (Tel)
Selāras (Guz) Nantayu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Ophelia Elegans* and *O multiflora*

381 LOBELIA NICOTIANÆFOLIA *Heyne*

Deva nal Bók nal Davul (Mah)

382 LODOICEA SECHELLARUM *Labill (Nut of)*

Naryle bahri نارحل بحري (Arab) Nārgile bahri
نارگل بحري (Pers) Daryā k' nāriyal داريا كاريل
(Hind) Darya k' nārēl داريا كاريل (Duk) Kadaṭ
réngay கடற்பழைய (Tam) Samudrapu tenkaya సముద్రపు
తెంకాయ (Tel) Katal temṇa കടൽതെങ്ങ (Malayal)
Darya nu nariyal (Gu) Mudu pol (Cing) Penle on si
(Bur)

See the remarks under *Xylocarpus granatum* with regard to the above Burmese name

383 LUFFA AMARA *Roxb (Fruit of)*

Karvi turu كروي توري (Hind) Karvi turu كروي توري
(Duk) Pé pirkham പേർകട (Tam) Chedu bira चेडु
बिरा Verrī bira వెర్రీ బిర (Tel) Tito jhugá Tito torai
Tito dhundul (Beng)

Kardā or Kerula is the Hindustani name assigned to the above plant in some books but it is correctly the name of *Momordi a charantia* in that language as well as in Bengali

384 LUFFA ECHINATA *Roxb*

M.

385 MALVA MAURITIANA,

Viláyati-kangar-ká-pér ولاسي كنگني كا پمز (Hind)
 Viláyati-kangói-ká-jhár ولايتي كنگوئي كا چپا ز (Duh)

See the remarks under *Abutilon Indicum* with reference to the names of that plant being incorrectly applied to *M. Mauritiana*

386 MALLOTUS PHILLIPIENSIS, Mull Syn.

ROTTLEA TINCTORIA, Roxb (*Pubescence of the Capsules—Kamala*)

Qinbil قنبيل (Arab) Kañbélá كندبلا (Pers)
 Kamélá كاملا, Kamúd كود (Hind) Kaméla-mávu కమలం
 మారు (Tam) Kápila-podi కపిలపొడి (Tel) Kaméla.
 (Beng) Kapila (Sans.) Kaméla. (Guz) Hampuilla-
 gedivella-buvá (Cing)

Vas ورس is the Arabic name of a medicine which resembles *Saffron* when not powdered, and *Kamdlá* when powdered, and therefore often confounded with these drugs. It is neither the produce of *Crocus Sativus* nor of *Mallotus Phillippiensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*), and is found only in Arabia.

The Arabic word *Qinbil* is applied to more than one drug in some Arabic and Persian works, but according to the present usage of the language in India, it is restricted to *Kamélá*.

Késar and *Kunkuma-puvvu* are the correct Hindustani and Telugu names of *Saffron*, but are confounded in some books with those of *R. tinctoria*, *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*, and *Mesua ferrea*, &c. See the remarks under *Crocus*.

387 MANGIFERA INDICA Linn (*Mango tree*)

Shajratul anba سحره الب (Arab) Daralhte
 anbah درحب الب Daralhte naghzak درحب عرك
 (Pers) Ánb ká pér آم كا پەر Ām ká pér آم كا پەر
 (Hind) Ām ka jhar آم كا جهار (Dul) Mángá maram
 மாங்கா மரம் Mā maram மாமரம் (Tam) Māmidi cheṭṭu
 మామిడిచెట్టు Mahandamu మాకండము Mavi మావి (Tel) Mávina
 మార్చి Much chi maram ముచ్చిరం (Malyal) Mavina marā
 మావినామర (Can) Ām gáchh (Beng) Āmra vrishkaha
 (Sans) Amba cha jhada (Mah) kairi nu jhada Amba
 nu jháda (Guz) Amba gahá (Cing) Siya pin or
 Tiye pin (Bur)

388 MANIHOT UTILISSIMA Phol (*Root of*)

Pindálu پندالو Pindalam پندلم (Dul) Mara
 vallik ki hangu மரவள்ளிகிழங்கு Ál vallik ki hangu
 అలవణికిழங்கు (Tam) Mānu pendalam మానుపెండలం harra
 pendalam కర్రపెండలం (Tel) Mara kizhanna మరకికొండా
 Mara valli kizhanna మరబల్లికికొండా Maram chāni-
 ki hanna మరంబీనికికొండా (Malyal) Palopinan u Pālo
 pinan mi (Bur)

389 MANNA

Mann من Shir khisht سرحسب (Arab) Shir
 khisht سرحسب (Pers Hind and Dul) Móná மேனா
 (Tam) Menā మేనా (Tel) Mannā మన్నా (Malyal)

The above are the general names of *Manna* from whatever source it may be but at present they are generally meant for the *ash manna* imported from Europe The names of each of the varieties of *Manna* supposed to be found in India are given under their respective heads viz, *Alhagi maurorum*, *Calotropis procera*, and *Tamarix gallica*

390 MASTICHE (*Mastich or Mastic*)

Mastaki مصطكى , Mastakíc-rúmi رومي مصطكى ;
 Aalake-rúmi علك رومي . (*Arab*) Kundue-rúmi
 رومي مصطكى (*Pers*) Rúmí-mastakí مصطكى
 Mastakí مصطكى (*Hind*) Iúmi-malar-takí இருமிமலர்
 தகி , Púnai-khan-kungilikam பூனைகன்குங்கிலகம் (*Tam*)
 Rúmaidhakamu రుమైదకము , Pilli-kandla-guggilam పిల్లి
 కండ్లగుగ్గిలం (*Tel*) Rúmí-mostokí (*Beng*) Rumí-mastakí.
 (*Mah*) Rúmí-mastakí (*Gur*)

391 MEL (*Honey*)

Aasl عسل, Aaslun-nahal عسل النحل (*Arab*) Shahad
 شید , Angabín انگبین (*Pers*) Shahad شید , Madh مدد .
 (*Hind*) Shahad شید (*Duk*) Tén தேன் (*Tom*) Tíne
 தேன் . (*Tel*) Tén തെൻ . (*Malyal*) Jenu ജെను (*Can*)
 Modhu (*Beng*) Madhu (*Sans*) Mada (*Mah*) Madh
 (*Guz*) Páni (Cing) Pijá-ye (*Bur*)

A preparation of *Honey* and *Vinegar* is sold in many Indian
 markets, which corresponds to *Ozymel* It has the following
 names —

Sihanyabín سكهنجبین (*Arab*) Sihangabín سرکهگبین .
 (*Pers*) Sihanyabín سكهنجبین (*Hind*) Shikayabín شكهنجبین .
 (*Duk*)

392 MELANORRHÆA USITATISSIMA, Wall

(*Resinous juice of—Black Varnish*)

Tisi or Sissi (Bur) .

393. MELIA AZEDARACH, Linn

Bakáyan بکایں , Mahá-ninb महा निंब (*Hind*)
 Gouri-nim گوری نیم , Gouli-nim گولی نیم . (*Duk*) Malai-

vémbu மலைவெம்பு Malai vuppam மலைவெப்பம் (Tam)
 konda vepa కొండవేప Turaka vépa తురకవేప (Tel)
 Bettadá bévina బేట్టదాబేవిన (Can) Mahá nim (Beng)
 Pariata nimba vriksahá (Sans) Dóngri cha limbácha
 ghada (Mah) Mahá nimba (Cing) Simbo tama biq
 Simbo thamá/há or Simbo thamágá Simbo /hamá/ha or
 Simbo kamá/há (Bur)

Whether *Melia acclaracl* and *M Semperirens* are distinct species or mere varieties of the same species the native names of both are generally the same

See the remarks under *Voringi pt ryggy rma*

394 MENTHA SATIVA Linn (Indian Pepper mint)

Naanavul hind نعانول هندی Naanave hindi نعانای هندی
 Habaqul hind حباقول هندی Godanaje hindi گوداناجی هندی
 Godanaje hindi گوداناجی هندی (Arab, Pudina) پودینا
 (Pers) Pádinah پادینا (Hind and Duk) Pudina
 புதினா Í ech chak kura எச்சச்சாகுரை (Tam) Pudina
 పుడినా Íga engili kura ఇగాఎంగిలకూర (Tel) Putiyina
 പുതിയിന (Malyal) Chetni maragu చెత్తిమరగు (Can)
 Podina (Beng) Pudina (Mah) Pudina (Gu) Bhudina
 (Bur)

395 MERIANDRA BENGALENSIS
 Benth

396 MERIANDRA STROBILIFERA
 Benth

} Leaves of

kafur ká pát كافور كاسا (Hind) kafur ka patta
 كافور كاسا (Duk) Shima karpuram áku శిమక-పుర-అకు
 (Tel)

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of camphor plant and they are applied to the leaves of *M Bengalensis* and *M Strobilifera* simply because they smell of camphor

397 MESUA FERREA, Linn

Nágésar ساگسر , Nag-késar ساگ . (Hind) Shru-nágap-pú శ్రునాగపృ , Nagaśháp-pú నాగశాప (Tam.) Nága-késaram నాగకేశరం , Geja-pushpam గేజపుష్పం (Tel) Velutta-chenpakam వెల్దుత్తచెంపకం (Malyal) Nága-késaram (Sans).

The meaning of the Malayalam name *Velutta-chenpakam* is the white *Michelia champaca*, and is applied to *Mesua ferrea* on account of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the former, particularly with regard to their smell

See the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis* in reference to the buds of *M. ferrea* being called *Kabúb-chini* at Madras

398 MESUA FERREA, Linn (Oil of)

Nágésar-ká-aitr ساگسر كا اتر , Nág-késar-ka-aitr ساگسر كا اتر (Hind) Nágésar-ká-aatar ساگسر كا اتر . (Duk)

399 MEZEREI RADIX (Mereicon)

Mázariyún ما زريون (Arab)

400 MICHILIA CHAMPACA, Linn (Flowers of)

Champa چمپا , Champé-ké-phúl چمپه كے پھول . (Hind and Duk) Shampangi-pushpam శంపంగిపుష్పం (Tam) Sampangi-puvvu సంపంగిపువ్వు , Champakamu చంపకము ; Kanchanam కాంచనము , Chámpéyamu చాంపేయము ; Gandha-phali గంధఫలీ , Hémángamu హేమాంగము , Héma-pushpakamu హేమపుష్పకము (Tel) Chempakap-pú చెంపకప్ప (Malyal) Sampage-huvvu సంపగేరువ్వు (Can) Chámpá (Beng) Champaka-pushpam (Sans) Chámpécha-phúla (Mah) Sappu (Cing).

Sipunga is considered as synonymous with *Minorajitam* in some Telugu works which is incorrect the former with a slight alteration (*Sampangi*) being the name of *Melchiam champaca* and the latter of *Artabotrys odoratissima*

Sijajan occurs in some books as the Burmese name of *Melchiam* but it is the name of the flower of another plant which is also fragrant and bears some resemblance to the flower of the former

401 MIMUSOPS ELengi Linn

Molsari مولسرى (Hind) Gholsari گولسرى,
Bholsari بولسرى (Duk) Mogadam மொகடம் (Tam)
Pogada manu పొగడమను (Tel) Flangi എലങ്കി (Malayal)
Bakal (Beng)

402 MIRABILIS JALAPA Linn

Gule gabbās گل سانس (Pers and Hind) Gul' bāsh
گلاس (Duk) Pattaráshu పత్తరశు (Tam) Bhadrakshi
భద్రాక్షి Chandra malli చంద్రమల్లి Chandra kanta చంద్ర
కాంత (Tel) Anti mantaram అంతిమంతారం Anti malari
అంతిమలరి (Malayal) Chandra mallige చంద్రమల్లిగే
Gulamāji గులమజ్జ Sanya mallige సంజమల్లిగే (Can)
Krishno kēli Gulā bā (Beng) Sindrika gahā (Cing)
Mizu biñ (Bur)

403 MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, Linn

404 MOMORDICA CHARANTIA Linn

Qisāul barri قيساول بررى (Arab) Sim' hang
سمانگ (Pers) Karólá كرولا (Hind) Karólá کر
(Duk) Pavakkā chedi పావకాచెడి (Tam) Kākara
chettu కాకరచెట్టు (Tel) Kaippa valli కైప్పవల్లి,

Pávakká-*cheti* പാവക്കാച്ചെടി, Pánti-pávél പാണ്ടിപ്പാ
 വെൽ, Kappakka കപ്പക്ക (Mal^{yl}) Hágala-l-ya-gidá
 ഹാഗലാ-ല-യാ-ഗിദാ (Can) Korola (Beng) Kera-valli-latá
 (Sans) Kárli (Mah) Kariólo (Gu.) Ke-hin-ga-bin
 (Bui)

The Malvalum name *Pántipávél* is from the Hortus Mala-
 bariensis, (Vol VIII, Tab 9), and it is a rather doubtful one
 See the remarks under *Luffa amara*

405 MOLLUGO CERVIANA, *Sei*

Hazár-danah هزار دانه (Duk) Porpatakam പൊ-
 പാടകം, Parpátakam പാപാടകം (Tum) Parpátakamu
 പാപാടകము (Tel) Paipashitaká పాపాషిత్తకా (Can)

406 MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA, *Gælin* (Horse-radish tree)

Shajnah شاجنه or Shajná شاجنه , Ségvá سیگوا . (Hind)
 Mungé-ká-jhár مینگے کا حبا (Duk) Muungai முருங்கை
 (Tam) Munaga ముంజ (Tel) Murinna മുരിങ്ങ (Mal^{yl})
 Nugge-gidá నుగ్గినిదా (Can) Sojna (Beng) Shóbbhán-
 jana-vrikshaka (Sans) Munagacha-jhāda, Badadī-
 shingācha-jhāda (Mah) Muungá (Cing) Dándalon-
 bin (Bui)

The Arabic or Persian name *Bán* بانه is generally con-
 sidered to be applicable to the above plant, but it is the name
 of a quite different one, probably not to be found in India. In
 some books, (Shakespear, Forbes, and Richardson's Dictionaries,
 &c.) it is confounded with no less than five or six plants, viz.,
Melia sempervirens, *Hyperanthera moringa* (*Moringa pterygosperma*),
Tamarisk tree, *Myrobalan tree*, and *Bed-mushk* (*Salix Babylonica*
 or *S. Aegyptica*). There is almost the same confusion about
 the nut, *Habbul-bán* حب اللان, which is often substituted by
 some other seeds, particularly those of *Melia sempervirens*, and

Moringa pterygo perma under the name of *Ben-nut* The true *Habbul ban* bears a great resemblance to *Pistachio nut* and it is not *Ben nut* The cause of confounding *Habbul ban* with *Ben nut* is apparently the resemblance of the sound of *ban* and *ben*

Munaga is the Telugu name of *Moringa pterygosperma* but *Adari munaga* is found applied to it in some books (*Flora Andhrica* &c) The meaning of the latter is *the wild munaga* and it is therefore applicable to the wild variety of that plant (*M pterygosperma*) if it exists at all

407 *MORUS INDICA* Linn (*Indian Mulberry plant*)

Tut توت (*Arab Pers and Hind*) Shali tut شالی توت (*Dul*) Kambili puch chi chedi కంబిలిపూచిచెడి (*Tam*) Mushu kattai chedi முசுகட்டைச்செடி (*Tam*) Kambali chettu కంబలిచెట్టు Kambali buchhi chettu కంబలిబుచ్చిచెట్టు (*Tel*) Hippal nerali gida హిప్పల్ నేరలి గిడా (*Can*) Tut (*Beng*) Shalmali vrīśhaka (*Sans*) Shatu tacha ,hadra (*Mah*)

408 *MOSCHUS* (*Musl*)

Mishk مشک Mishk مشک Mushk مشک (*Arab*) Mushk مشک (*Pers*) Kasturi كستوری Mushk مشک (*Hind and Dul*) Kasturi கஸ்தూరి (*Tam*) Kasturi కస్తూరి (*Tel*) Kasturi കസ്തുരി (*Malyal*) Kasturi కస్తూరి (*Can*) Kashturi or Kasturi (*Beng*) Kasturi (*Sans*) Kasturi (*Vah*) Kasturi Mushk (*Gu*) Kasturi (*Cing*) Kado (*Bur*)

469 *MUCUNA PRURIENS*, D C (*Hairs covering the Legume of—Cowhage or Cow itch*)

Kivachh کواچھ Kivachh کواچھ (*Hind*) Kách kuri کاحوری Kanch kuri کاحوری (*Dul*) Punai kali பூனைக்காளி (*Tam*) Pilli adugu పిల్లిఅదుగు Dula gondi దులాగండ్లి Pedda dula gondi పెద్దదులాగండ్లి (*Tel*)

Náyk-korana നായ്കൊറണ (Malyl) Nasaguni-gidá
 నసగునిగిదా, Turachi-gidá తురచిగిదా (Can) Ákolsu,
 Kámách, Bichhoti (Beng) Kavacha. (Mah) Kivánch.
 (Guz) Acháryapalbe (Cing Khwelo or Khu-c-le
 (Bui)

Utangan اُتنگان, Anyarah اَنراره, Karnah كرنه, &c, are
 often found misapplied to the above plant in several Persian
 and other works. They are the names of another plant, possess-
 ing nearly the same medicinal properties

410 MURRAYA (BERGERA) KONIGII, Linn

Karé-pák كرى پاك, Karjá-pák كرى پاك, Karyá-
 pát كرى پا (Duk) Karu-veppilar క్రువెప్పిలారు, Karu-
 vembu క్రువెంబు (Tam) Karu-vépa-chettu కరవేపాచెట్టు
 (Tel) Karu-veppa కరువెప్ప (Malyl) Karu-béviná-
 gidá కరవేవినాగిదా (Can) Baisungá (Beng) Surabhí-
 nimba-vrikshaha (Sans) Karépákácha-jháda (Mah)
 Karu-pincha. (Cing) Pido-sin or Pindo-sin (Bui).

411 MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn.

Shajratul-talh شجرة الطلح, Shajratul-mouz شجرة الموز.
 (Arab) Darakhte-mouz دارح مور (Pers) Kéle-ká-
 pér كيلة كا پر (Hind) Mouz-ká-jhái मूज का जहा (Duk)
 Vázha-ar-ch-chedi வாழைச்செடி, Kadali கடலி (Tam)
 Arati-chettu అరటిచెట్టు, Anati-chettu అనటిచెట్టు, Anti-chettu
 అంటిచెట్టు, Kadali కడలి (Tel) Vázha-maam வாழை
 (Malyl) Bále-gidá బాలేగిదా. (Can) Kela-gáchh
 (Beng) Kadali-vrikshaha. (Sans) Kela-jháda, Kelicha-
 jháda (Mah) Kéla-nu-jháda (Guz) Kehal-gahá. (Cing)
 Napiyá-biñ (Bui).

412 MUSA SAPIENTUM Linn (*Fruit of—
Plantain or Banana*)

Talh طلع Mouz مور (*Arab and Pers*) kólá كلة or
Kelah كلة (*Hind*) Mouz مور (*Duk*) Vazhaip pa ham
வாழைப்பழம் kadali कदली (*Tam*) Arati pandu అరటి
పండు Anati pandu అనటిపండు Amṭipandu అంఠిపండు kadali
కడలి (*Tel*) Vā hap pa ham വാഴപ്പഴം (*Malayal*) Bāle
hannu బాళెపండు (*Oan*) kela (Beng) kadali phalam
(Sans) Kela or Pikh kela (*Mah*) Kēla (Gu) kehal
or kessel (*Cing*) Napiya si (*Bur*)

413 MYLABRIS CICHORII Fabr

414 MYLABRIS INDICA Fussl

415 MYLABRIS PUSTULATA, —

416 MYLABRIS PUNCTUM —

} *Telini
Fly*

Zarārishul hind ذراريج الهند Zarārīhe hindi
ذ راريج هندی (*Arab*) Dabāne hindi ذ بان هندی
(Pers) Tolni تولى Tēlni makkhī تولى مکھی (*Hind*)
Bad bó ki zirangi بد بوکی زیرنگی Zirangi زیرنگی (*Duk*)
Pinsitarin : பிஸ்தரின (*Tam*) Blishtering igelu బ్లిష్టరింగ్
ఇగెలు (*Tel*)

Although the Dukhni name Zirangi زیرنگی is not a correct
one either for *Mylabris cichorii* or *Cantharis vesicatoria* yet their
preparations such as the *Blistering ointment* &c are commonly
known by that name in Southern India.

417 MYRICA SAPIDA Wall (*Barl of*)

Azuri ازوری Audul barq عود البرق Qındol قندول
(Arab) Darshishaaan دارششعان (*Pers*) kálphal
کالی پهل (*Hind and Duk*) Marudam patṭai மருதம்

புடை (Tam) Kaḍḍaryamu కెడడ్యము. (Tel) Marutam-
toli മരുതംതൊലി (Malyal) Kāi-phal (Beng) Kāya-
phala (Mah).

418 MYRISTICA MALABARICA, Lam (Nut of—
Malabar Nutmeg ?)

419 MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn (Nut of—
Nutmeg.)

Jouzbuvá حوربوا , Jouzuttib حورالطيب (Arab)
Jouzbóyah حوربويه (Pers) Jáé-phal حانے پیل (Hind)
Jáphal حانيل (Duh) Jadikkáy ജാതികകాయ (Tam) Jáji-
kāya జాజికాయ , Játí-phalamu జాతిఫలము. (Tel) Játikkā
జాతికకాయ (Malyal) Jájikāy జాజికాయ (Can) Jáé-phal
(Beng) Jáji-phalam (Sans) Jaiphala (Mah) Jáye-
phal (Guz) Jádi-ka, Sádika (Cing) Zádīphu (Bur).

The Telugu name *Lavangam* is generally considered to be
synonymous with *Lavangálu* and *Lavangapu*, which are the
names of *Cloves*, but it is misapplied in some books (*Flora*
Andhnica, &c.) to *Nutmeg* or its plant, *Myristica officinalis* *Játi-
phalamu* or *Jáji-kāya* is the proper name of the latter

420 MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn (Aillus of
the Nut—Mace)

Basbāsah بسا سه , Basbās بسا س (Arab) Bazbaz
بربار (Pers) Jávati جاورى , Javattari حوتري ;
Jápati حاپري (Hind) Jouti حورى (Duh) Jádi-
pattiri ஜாதிபத்திரி (Tam) Jápatti జాపత్రి. (Tel) Játí-
pattiri జాతిపత్తిరి (Malyal) Jápatiri జాపత్రి (Can)
Jóti (Beng) Jájipatti, (Sans) Jáyapati (Mah)
Jávantari, Jápatti (Guz) Vasávasi, Vaduváshu (Cing)
Zádīphu-apóén (Bur)

421 MYRRHA (*Myrrh*)

Mur مر or Murr مر (*Arab*) Ból بول (*Pers Hind and Dul*) Vellaip pólam வெள்ளைப்பேரளம் (*Tam*) Balimtra pólam బలింట్రిపోళం (*Tel*) Bolá బోలా (*Can*) Bol (*Beng*) Gandha rasaha Rasa gandhaha (*Sans*) Bálata bola (*Mah*) Ból (*Gu*) Gandarassa Bolam (*Cing*)

Kalane soi is occasionally confounded with *Myrrh* but it is the Burmese name for a kind of *Mummy* which is supposed to be the dried flesh and bones of a human body embalmed with *Myrrh* and *Spice* See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*

N

422 NARDOSTACHIYS JATAMANSI D C

(*Indian Spil enard—Root of*)

Sunbuluttibe hindi سنبل الطيب हندی Sunbulul aasáfire hindi سنبل العاقر حندی (*Arab*) Sunbuluttibe hindi سنبل الطيب हندی (*Pers*) Jatámánsi حجاماسی, Bál chhar بال حر (*Hind*) Jhatá mansi حجاماسی (*Duk*) Jatamáshu ஜதாமாசி (*Tam*) Jatámámslu జతామాశి (*Tel*) Jetá máncu ജെടാമാഞ്ചി (*Malyal*) Jetá mávaşhi జేటామావడి (*Can*) Jatámámsi (*Beng and Sans*) Jeta mava í (*Mah*) Jatamamsi or Jaramánsi (*Cing*)

Billi l tan بلی لوس is another *Dukhni* name of *A. jatamansi* but it is also often applied to *Acalypha Indica* The cat is supposed to be very fond of these plants hence the meaning of the name *cat's struggle* The Cingalese name *Jatamalutu* is applied to *A. Jatamansi* in some books but it is correctly the name of the root of *Cyperus pertenuis*

423 NAUCLEA OVALIFOLIA Roxb

Shál (?)

424. NERIUM ODORUM, *Aiton* (*Sweet-scented Oleander*)

Diffi د فلی (Arab) Khar-zahiah خرزهره (Pers)
 Kanér كمير , Kanél كدمل , Karbér كربر (Hind) Ganér
 گمر (Duk) Alarí அலரி (Tam) Gannéru గన్నేరు (Tel)
 Alarí അലരി (Malayal) Kanagale കനാൽ (Can)
 Kanéi , Karabí (Beng).

There are several varieties of this plant, the whole of which are distinguished and named according to the color of their flowers, as red, white, &c

See the remark under *Tamarix Gallica*

425 NICOTIANA TABACUM, *Linn* (*Leaves of—Tobacco*)

Tanbák سباك (Arab) Tanbakú تنباكو (Pers
 and Hind) Tamákú سما , Tamáqu سما (Duk)
 Pugai-ilai புகைஇலை (Tam) Pogáku పొగాకు , Dhúma-
 patramu ధూమపత్రము (Tel) Puka-yilá పుకయిలొ , Pokala
 పൊకల (Malayal) Hógesappu హోగెసప్పు (Can.) Támák ,
 Támáku. (Beng) Dhúma-patram (Sans) Tambákúcha-
 pálá (Mah) Tamáku (Guz) Dungazha , Dimkola ,
 Dungkola (Cing) Sé (Bur).

The names of the principal varieties of Tobacco sold in the bazaars of Southern India are—

a —Bandar-há-tambákú بندرکاسماکو (Hind and Duk)
 Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தாபுகைஇலை (Tam) Bandaru-pogáku
 బందరుపొగాకు (Tel)

b —Séndúr-há-tambákú سندورکاسماکو (Hind and Duk)

c —Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோவைபுகைஇலை. (Tam) Kórva-
 pogáku కోర్వపొగాకు (Tel)

d —Kámbu-pugai-ilai కామపுகைஇலை (Tam) Káda-pogáku
 కాడపొగాకు (Tel)

426 NIGELLA SATIVA Linn Syn N INDICA

D O (Seeds of)

Sh ouniz سوسر Kamune asvad كيون اسود Habba
tussoudá حبة السودا (Arab) Siyáh danah ساء داناه
Siyah biranj ساء برنج (Pers) kalónji الكلونجى Kala
zíra كالزرا (Hind and Duk) karuñ shíragam ಕರುಣಶಿರಗಮ
(Tam) Nalla jilakara నల్లజిలకర (Tel) karun chirakam
കരുണച്ചിരകം (Malyal) Kare jurage ಕರೇಜುರಣ (Can)
kala jirá or kal zira (Beng) káravi dushavi (Sans)
kálajire (Mah) kaluduru (Cing) Samou ne (Bur)

The only difference between the Hindustani and Dukhni
names *Kala íra* كالزرا and *Kali ziri* كالى زبرى is the
one is in masculine and the other in feminine gender yet accord-
ing to the present usage the former is applied to the seeds of
N sativa and the latter to those of *Vernonia anthelmintica*
The literal meaning of the Arabic and Persian names *Habba*
tussoudá حبة السودا and *Siyah danah* ساء داناه in Hindu-
stani is *Kala danah* (black seeds) which is the name in the latter
language for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil* From this similarity
in the meaning the seeds of *N sativa* and *P Nil* are often con-
founded with each other See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga*
with reference to the names *Kalony* and *Kulanjan*

427 NIMA (BRUCEA) QUASSIOIDES Ham

Bharangi بهنگى (Hind)

428 NOTONIA CORYMBOSA Linn

429 NYMPHÆA EDULIS D C

Nilu far ملوفر (Arab and Pers) Kanval كندول ,
Ohhóta kanval حوتا كندول (Hind) Chhótá kanval
الى بول Aali phul على بول All phul حوتا كندول

(*Duk*) Allí അലി , Allí-tamaraí അലി-താമര , Ámbul
 ஆம்பல (*Tam*) Allí-támara అలితామర (*Tel*) Allit-támara
 അല്ലിത്താമര , Anpala ആമ്പല (*Malayal*) Nyadale-huvu
 ನ್ಯದಲೆಹುವು (*Can*) Kanval (*Beng*) Kamala (*Sans*)
 Kamula (*Mah*) Kanval (*Gur*) Nalun or Nelun (*Cing*)
 Kiyá-nu (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Pharbitis Nil*

O.

430 OCIMUM ALBUM, *Linn*

Bádrúje-abyaz بادروح ابيض (*Arab*) Rarihane-
 kóhí ريحان كوهي (*Pers*) Saféd-tulsi سعيد تلسی , Jangli-
 tulsi جنگلی تلسی (*Hind*) Ujli-tulsi اُحلی تلسی ;
 Kukká-tulsi ککاتلسی . (*Duk*) Kappan kóiaa കപ്പാമ്പറേട ,
 Náy-tolashu നായതോണി (*Tam*) Tella-tulasi తెల్లపూసి ;
 Kukka-tulasi కుక్కపూసి (*Tel*) Vella-tulasi వేల్ల
 పూసి , Nákkappu നാക്കపേటి . (*Malayal*) Sáda-tulshi
 (*Beng*) Saphéd-tulsi . (*Gur*)

431. OCIMUM BASILICUM, *Linn*.

Shahasfaram شا هسرم , Rarahan ريحان (*Arab*)
 Sháhaspariam شا هسرم , Narbó ناربو , Daban-shab
 دبان ساب (*Pers*) Sabzah سرسبز (*Hind and Duk*)
 Tiruníttru-pach-cha-az திருநீற்றற்பச்சை , Tiruníttru-pattiri
 திருநீற்றற்பத்திரி (*Tam*) Vibúdi-patiri விபுதிப்படு , Rudra-
 jeda రుద్రజేడ , Vépudu-pach-cha వేపుడుపచ్చ (*Tel*) Tiru-
 níttru-pach-cha తిరునీరుపచ్చ , Pach-cha-pushpam పచ్చ

പുഷ്പം (*Malyal*) Kam kasturi കാంచസുര (Can)
 Sabja Nashbó Nasbon Babu tulshí (*Beng*) Visha
 tulasí (*Sans*) Sabja Tukamirai (*Mah*) Sabza (*Guz*)
 kala pinzain Pinzain or Pinzin (*Bur*)

432 OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM Linn

Faranjmishk فرنجمسك (*Arab*) Palangmishk
 رائخانه گرانفولی — seeds of
 Bálanhóe khurd با لنگو (Pers) Rám tulsi
 رام تلسی (*Hind and Duk*) Elumich cham tolashi
 ഇലുമിഷചമതൊഷി (*Tam*) Nimma tulasí నిమ్మతులసి Ráma
 tulasí రామతులసి (*Tel*) Kattu tuttuva കാട്ടുതുരുവാ (*Mal*
yal) Rama tulasí రామతులసి (*Can*) Ram tulshí
 (*Beng*) Rama tulasí (*Sans*)

433 OCIMUM SANCTUM Linn

Baranda بارندا Varanda ورندا Tulsi تلسی (*Hind*)
 Tulsi تلسی (*Duk*) Tulashi తులసి (*Tam*) Tulasí
 తులసి kruskha tulasí కృష్ణతులసి Gaggera chettu గజ్జరచెట్టు
 (*Tel*) Tulasí తులసి Nalla tirtta నల్లతిరుత్తా Nalla
 tuttuvá నల్లతురుత్తా (*Malyal*) Tulashí గిడ పుళిరినా
 (*Can*) Tulshí (*Beng*) Tulashí vrikshaha (*Sans*)
 Tulasichakhada (*Mah*) Tulsi (*Guz*) Maduru talla
 మదురుతల్ల (*Cing*) Lun (*Bur*)

434 ODINA WODIER Roxb

Jingam جنگا Kashmala كشملا (*Hind*) Besharam
 بهاركار kashmala كشملا (*Duk*) Odiya maram
 ఒడియమరం (*Tam*) Oddi manu ఒద్దిమను (*Tel*) Udi maram
 ఉడిమరం (*Malyal*) Jival (*Beng*)

435 ODINA WODIER, *Roxb.* (*Gum of*)

Jingan-kí-gónd گوند کینگی, Kinné-kí-gónd گوند کینه کی.
(*Hind*)

The Gum known as *Kinné-kí-gónd* in Upper India is different from *Kinyá-gónd* گوند کینیا of Southern India, and also from *Qinnah* قینه (*Galbanum*)

436 OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA, *Linn* (*Root or Wood of*)

Chirval چرول or *Chirval-kí-lakí* لکری کی چرول (*Hind and Duk*) *Imbua-vér* இம்பூராவேர , *Shiru-vér* சிறுவேர , *Imbúal* இம்பூறல் (*Tam*) *Chiru-véru* చిరువేరు (*Tel*)

Chirval is misapplied to *Rubia cordifolia* in some books

437 OLEUM NIGRUM (*Black Oil*)

Málkangní-ká-jantar مال کنگی کا جنتر (*Duk*) *Válu-luvai-tailam* வாலுவைதலைம (*Tam*) *Málkangni-tailamu* మాలకంగినితైలము (*Tel*)

The above black, thick, and oily liquid, which is obtained by destructive distillation of the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, is quite different from the oil of the same seeds extracted in the usual way by expression. The latter is yellow, of rather thin consistence, and sold in many bazaars under its proper name, *Málkangní-ká-tél* مال کنگی کا تیل. This name, however, is more in use for *Black Oil* than the other in some parts of Northern Cears.

438 OLEUM OLIVÆ (*Olive Oil*)

Zait زیت (*Arab*) *Róghane-zaitún* روغن زیتون .
(*Pers*) *Zaitún-ká-tél* زیتون کا تیل (*Hind and Duk*)
Jaitú-nenney ஜைதுனெனைய (*Tam*) *Jaitún-núne* జైతున్నునె. (*Tel*) *Zaitún-tél* (*Beng*)

439 OLEUM PISCIS (*Fish oil*)

Dhonu samak دهن السمك (*Arab*) *Roghane mahu* روغن ماهی (*Pers*) *Mach chhi ka tél* মাছ কঁচা তেল (*Hind and Duk*) *Min jency* மீன் தেল (*Tam*) *Chupanne* చేపనూనె (*Tel*) *Malsyam nai* മൽസ്യം നൈ (*Min*) *Min* മീൻ തൈ (*Malyal*) *Minin' yanne* మినినాయనై (*Can*) *Machar tail* (Beng) *Machhya tailam* (Sans) *Mosólícha tela* (Mah) *Min tel* *Mal tel* (Cing)

440 OLEUM RICINI (*Castor oil*)

Dhónul kharva دهن الخروع (*Arab*) *Roghane bedanjir* روغن بدانجر (*Pers*) *Arand ká tél* ارند کاسل, *Arandi ká tel* ارندی کاسل (*Hind*) *Yarandi ká tel* یارندی کاسل (*Dul*) *Ámanak kenney* అమణక తేనె (*Tam*) *Ámudam* అముడం (*Tel*) *Kottenná* കൊട്ടന്ന (Malyal) *Harilenne* హరిలెన్ (*Can*) *Bherandi tail* (Beng) *Vatyálaka tailam* (Sans) *Eran dela* (Mah) *Divas* యెరంది ను తేల *Yerandium* (Guz) *Endaru tel* (Cing) *Kesu si* (Bur)

The above are the general names for *Castor Oil* whether obtained from the seeds of the *Large seeded* variety or from the *Small seed d*. But there is a great difference between these two articles as found in the bazaars of Southern India so much so the one is used by natives only for Lamp and the other for medicinal purposes. The latter is viscid nearly colorless or of pale yellow color and has a peculiar bland oily taste with a slight nauseous smell. The former is much thicker more or less of brown color and has an acrid and very disagreeable nauseous taste and odour. Its action as a purgative is much stronger and generally accompanied with much griping. It is often used in Hospital practice with Purgative Enemata, for which

purpose it is more suited, in my opinion, than the other article.* These oils are distinguished in the bazaar by the following names —

Castor Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Small-seeded Castor Oil plant —

Dhonul-khuvaaus-saghír دهن الصغیر (Arab)
Róghane-bédanjire-káñ روغن بیدانه مرحد (Pers)
Chhóti-arand-ka-tél چھوٹی ارند کا تیل, *Chhoti-arandi-ká-tél* چھوٹی ارندی کا تیل (Hind)
Chittí-varandi-ka-tél چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل, *Chhóti-varandi-ká-tél* چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل (Duk)
Chittámanak-kenney சித்தாமனக்கெனே (Tam)
Chittamudam-núne சித்தமுதம்நுனே (Tel)
Cherukottenná ചെറുകൊട്ടെണ്ണ, *Chitravanakka-enná* ചിത്രവാണക്കെണ്ണ (Malyal)
Chitta-baralenne ചിറ്റാബരലന്നേ (Can)
Chhóta-bhérandá-tail (Benq)
Lahana-caiandéla (Mah)
Nani-yeiandi-nu-tél (Gur)
Punji-endaru-tel ;
Sudu-endaru-tel (Cing)
Angén kesu-si (Bur).

Lamp Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Large-seeded Castor Oil plant —

Dhonul-khuvaaul-kabír دهن الكبير (Arab)
Róghane-bédanjire-kaláñ روغن بیدانه مرحد (Pers)
Barí-arand-ká-tél باری ارند کا تیل, *Barí-arandi-ka-tél* باری ارندی کا تیل (Hind)
Charagh-ká-tél چراغ کا تیل ;

* The above remarks are applicable only to the varieties of Castor Oil sold in the bazaar, but I believe that there is no difference between the Oils of small and large seeds, if they be prepared in a proper manner, or by cold drawn process. Dr Bidie has kindly furnished the following note on the subject, when the proof of this form was submitted to his examination —

‘I have prepared oil from both varieties of the seeds by cold drawn process, and there was not the least difference as regards quality or action between them. Several dozen bottles of each were prepared, so there could be no chance of error.’

Barı yarandı ka tel بری برندی کا تل (Duk) Vilak
 kenney விளகெண்ணெய் (Tam) Amudam ಅಮುದಂ
 Dipamu samuru దీపము సమురు (Tel) Dīpa yanue దీప యనై
 (Can) Barı bheranda tail (Beng) Thora erandēla
 (Mah) Molu yerandı nu tel (Guz) Lokka endaru tel
 (Cing) Agı kesu ۱ (Bur)

By some mistake *Cactor* oil is called *Tilucha tel* in some
 Mahratti works It is the name of the oil of *Sesamum Indicum*

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 441 | OPHELIA CHIRATA | D C | } <i>Chiretta</i> |
| 442 | OPHELIA ANGUSTIFOLIA | D Don | |
| 443 | OPHELIA DENSIFOLIA | Gris | |
| 444 | OPHELIA ELEGANS | Wight | |
| 445 | OPHELIA MULTIFLORA | Dalz | |

Qasabuzzarırāh قاسابزریرہ (Arab and Pers)
 Charayatah حراية (Hind and Duk) Shirat kuch chi
 சிரட்டுச்சி Nila vembu நிலவேம்பு (Tam) Nela vemu
 నేలవేము (Tel) Nila voppa నిలవొప్ప (Valyal) Nela
 bevu నేలబేవు (Can) Cherota (Beng) Bhū nimbaka
 (Sans) Chiráyita (Mah) Chirayata (Guz) Bin
 cohamba (Cing) Sel hagi (Bur)

The names of all the varieties of *Chiretta* or *Chiretta yield*
ing plants as well as *Andrographis paniculata* are nearly the same
 in India In some places however a few of these plants have
 different names which are confined to those localities For
 example *O elegans* and *O multiflora* are well known by the
 following names in Northern Circars —

Silaras سلا رس *Salajit* سلاجيت (Duk) Salaras సలారస్ ,
 Shulayatu శులాయతు (Tel)

But these names all over India are applied to quite
 different substances viz *Silaras* to *Storax* and *Salajit* or *Salajit*
 to a mineral clay (*Alum Earth of Acpaul*)

446 OPHIORHIZA MUNGHIOS, Linn.

Kun-purandan கிளிபுரண்டன் (Tam) Sarpākhichettu சர்ப்பக் கிச்செట్టు (Tel) Datkattiya (Cing)

447 OPHIOXYLON SERPENTINUM, Linn

Pātala-gāndhī పాటలగంధి (Tel) Chuvanna-avilpori చువనాఅవిల్పోరి (Malyal) Ghandia, Chhotoghand (Beng)

448 OPIUM

Afyūn افيون, Labnūl-khash-khash لبن الاشعاش (Arab) Mahānūl مله نك, Tiryāk ترياك (Pers) Atyūn اتيون (Hind) Afīm افيم (Dul) Gaska-gaska-pal గశగశపాల, Abini అబిని (Tam) Gasa-gasāla-palu గశగశాలపాలు, Abhin అభిని (Tel) Kasha-kasha-karappa కశకశకరప్ప, Kasha-kashap-pashā కశకశప్పశాల (Malyal) Aphīmu అఫీము (Can) Aphim or Aphin (Beng) Aphim, Aphinam (Sans) Aphīn (Mah) Aphim (Guz) Abin (Cing) Bhain or Bhin (Bur).

The following are the most common varieties of Opium found in Southern India —

a Malwa Opium—Malvi-afyūn مالوی افيون (Hind) Mālvi-afīm مالوی افيم (Dul) Malvi-abim మాలవీఅబిని (Tam) Mālva-mandu మాల్వమండు (Tel) Mālvi-aphim (Beng Mah and Guz)

b Dādhi Opium —Dādhi-afīm دودھی افيم (Dul) Pāl-abim పాలఅబిని (Tam) Pāl-mandu పాల్మండు (Tel)

The first variety is the same what is described in many books under the title of *Malwa Opium*. The second variety is very soft, darker in color, and contains a large quantity of milky juice, whence the meaning of its names *milky-opium*. 1½ grains of this Opium is equal to 1 of the former in strength.

449 OPUNTIA DILLENII *Haw Syn* CACTUSINDICUS *Roxb*

Nag phana ناک سا (Hind) Chappal sônd چل سند
 (Duk) Naga dâli நாகதாளி (Tam) Naga dâli നാഗതളി
 (Tel) Nâga mulla നാഗമുള്ള (Malyal) Nâg phana
 (Beng) kodu gaha (Cing)

450 ORYZA SATIVA Linn (*Seeds or Grains without husk—Rice*)

Urz أرر Arruz أرر (Arab) Biranj برنج (Pers)
 Châval চাল (Hind) Chanval চাল (Duk)
 Arishi அரிசி (Tam) Biyyam బియ్యం (Tel) Ari അരി
 (Malyal) Akki అక్కి (Can) Châl Châval (Beng)
 Tandulam (Sans) Tândula (Mah) Chokha (Gu)
 Hal (Cing) Sâs San or Chan (Bur)

The rice with and without husk and straw have generally distinct names in many of the languages in this country but much confusion is caused in some books by using them indiscriminately when the rice without husk is only intended. The above names in the text are those properly and only belong to the latter.

451 OSSA (*Bones*)

Aazm اعظم (Arab) Ustakhân استخوان (Pers)
 Haddi حدی Hâr هار (Hind) Had حد (Duk)
 Elumbugal எலும்புகள (Tam) Emikulu ఎమికలు (Tel)
 Asti അസ്തി Ella എല്ല (Malyal) Eluvu ఎలువు Mulo
 ముల్ల (Can) Asti Haddi (Beng) Asti (Sans) Hada
 (Mah) Ayu (Bur)

452 OVUM (*Egg*)

Baiz بایز Baizah بایه (Arab) Tulkhme murgħ
 تخم مرغ (Pers) Anda ادا (Hind and Duk)

Muttar முட்டை (Tam) Guddu గుడ్డు (Tel) Muttā मूत, (Malyal) Motte మొత్తే (Can) Andāha. (Sans) Andé (Mah) Andā, Indu (Gur) Biju (Uing) Au oi ū (Bur)

453. OXALIS CORNICULATA, Linn

Anbóti انبوتی, Sel-patti سہ پتی (Hind) Anbóti-ki-bhaji انبوتی کی بیاہی (Duk) Puli-yárai புலியரைய (Tam) Puli-chintaku పులిచింతకు (Tel) Puliyárala புலியாரல (Malyal) Pullam-purachí-sappu పుల్లం పురచీసప్పు (Can) Omloti, Amrul (Beng)

P.

454 PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, Linn

Karí كاری, Kadar كدر (Arab) Kádí كادی, (Pers) Kévarah كیوڑه—a variety of, Kútgi کیتگی oi Kédgi کیدگی (Hind and Duk) Tārhan-chedi தார்ஹச்செடி (Tam) Mogali chettu மொலிச்செட்டு, Gājangi గాజంగి, Gédangi-mogali, గేదంగి-మొలలి, Goyjangi గొజ్జంగి, Kétaki కేతకీ (Tel) Tāzhā తాఝా, Karta కైకత. (Malyal) Tāle-marā తാളേమరా, Kyádage-gidā కృదగినిదా (Can) Ketki, Keyā (Beng) Kétaki-vrīshaka (Sans) Kévadāchajhāda (Mah) Kévdo (Gur) Vettakayā oi Vettaka Sataphu, Sasavā (Bur)

455 PAPAVER RHÆAS, Linn (Red Poppy)

Nabátul-lhash-lhashul-ahmar نبات الحشاش الأحمر. (Arab) Kóknáre-surkh کونکار سرخ (Pers) Lál-póst

لال (Hind) Lál lhash lhash kajhar
 لال حساس کا حبا (Duk) Shrivappu gasha gasha chedi
 சிவப்புக்கசை செடி Shigappu postaka chedi சிவப்புப் போதை
 கை செடி (Tam) Erra gasa gasála chettu ఎర్రగస సాల చెట్టు
 Erra posta káya chettu ఎర్రపోస్తకాయచెట్టు (Tel) Cho
 vanna kasha kashach cheti ചൊവന്നകശകശച്ചെടി (Mal
 yal) Kempu lhasa lhasi gida ಕೆಂಪು ಲಸವಸಿಗಿದಾ (Can)
 Lal poshta Lal poshter gachh (Beng) Rakta postu
 vrishaha (Sans) Tambada lhasa lhasa chajhada (Mah)
 Lal lhas lhas nu jhada (Guz) Bhin bin ami or Bh ain
 bin ami (Bur)

456 PAPAVER SOMNIFLORUM Roxb (White Poppy)

Nabátul lhash lhash باب الحساسة (Arab)
 koknar کو کنار (Pers) Post کاش khash lhash
 ka per حساس کا سر (Hind) Khash lhash ká jhar
 حساس کا حبا (Duk) Gasha gasha chedi ಕಸಕಸಾಚೆಡಿ
 Postaka chedi போதைகசை (Tam) Ga agasála cheftu
 గసగసాలచెట్టు Postakaya chettu పోస్తకాయచెట్టు (Tel)
 kasha kashach cheti കശകശച്ചെടി (Valyal) Khasa
 lhasi gida ಲಸವಸಿಗಿದಾ (Can) Poshta Poshter gachh
 (Beng) Postu vrishaha (Sans) Khasa lhasa chajhada
 (Mah) Khas khas nu jh da (Gu) Bhin bin or Bh ain
 bin (Eur)

457 PAPAVER SOMNIFLORUM Roxb (Seeds of—Poppy Seeds)

Bazrul lhash lhash بررا الحساسة (Arab) Tukhme
 koknar کھم کو کنار khash lhash حساس (Pers)
 kha h lhash حساس (Hind) Khash lhash حساس

(*Duk*) Gasha-gashá ഏഷണ (*Tam*) Gasa-gasalu గళ
 గళలు (*Tel*) Kaśha-kashak-kuru കശകശകരൂ (*Malyal*)
Khasa-lhasi ഖഷഖസി (*Can*) Poşhtér-bij, *Khashhas*
 (*Beng*) Póstu-bijam (*Sans*) *Khasakhasa* (*Mah*)
Khashhas (*Guz*) *Bhin-si* or *Bh-aín-n* (*Bur*)

458 PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *Roeb* Capsules
 of—Poppy-heads)

Qishnūl-khash-khāsh قشرا الحشاش (*Arab*) Póste-
 kóknaí پوست کوکدار, Póste-khash-khāsh پوست حشاش
 (*Pers*) *Khash-khash-ké-bóndé* حشاش کے بو ندے
 (*Hind*) *Khash-khash-ké-bóndé* حشاش کے بو ندے ,
Khash-khash-ká-póst خشخشا کا پوست (*Duk*) Gasha-
 gasha-tól ഏഷണപ്പേടാല , Póstaka-tól പോഷാപ്പേടാല
 (*Tam*) Gasa-gasala-tólu గళగళాలతోలు , Póstakáya-tólu
 పోష్టకాయతోలు (*Tel*) *Kasha-kashat-tól* കശകശത്തോൽ
 (*Malyal*) *Khas-lhas-nu-póst* (*Guz*)

459 PARMELIA PERLATA, *Ach*

460 PARMELIA PERFORATA, *Ach* }
 LICHEN ROTUNDATUS, *Rott*

Khuázus-sakhai حرا الصحر , Behqul-hajar بيقا الحجر .
 (*Arab*) Gule-sang گل سنگ . (*Pers*) Patthar-ká-phúl
 پتھر کا پھول (*Hind*) Phattai-ká-phúl پتھر کا پھول (*Duk*)
Kalap-pách-chi കലപപാഴ്ച , Kalap-pú കലപു (*Tam*)
Ráti-páchi രാതിപാടി , Ráti-puvvu രാതിపువ్വ (*Tel*) Kallu-
 huvvu కల్లుపూవు (*Can*) *Sh-auléyaha* (*Sans*) Dhondécha-
 phúla (*Mah*) Kiyáv-poén (*Bur*)

With regard to the above Burmese name, see the remarks
 under *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *G. confervoides*

461 PEDALIUM MUREX Linn

Khasake kabir حشك كبر (Arab) Khasake kalan
 حشك كلان (Pers) Tarid buti فرند بی Bará golhru
 تراگوکرو (Hind) Bara ghókru تراگوکرو Hatti
 ghókru هتی گوکرو (Duk) Peru nerunji பெருநெருஞ்சி
 Anai nerunji அனாநெருஞ்சி (Tam) Énuga palleru mullu
 ఎనుగపల్లెరుములు Pedda palleru పెద్దపల్లెరు (Tel) Kattu
 nerunul కాട്ടునెరులింతరిలో Ana nerunpil అనునె
 రింతరిలో Iakka mullu కాకాకొత్తళ్ళ (Malyal) Anne
 galu gida అన్నెగిలగిదా (Can) Bara ghokru (Beng)
 Hatti charatte (Mah) Motto ghokru (Gu) Ati neranchi
 (Cing) Sule gi (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cocculus villosus*

462 PEGANUM HARMALA Linn (Seeds of)

Hurmul حرمال or Harmal حرمال (Arab) Isband
 اسبند or Isband اسبند (Pers) Isband اسبند (Hind
 and Duk) Shimai a ha vanai virai శిమైఅహవనైవరై
 (Tam) Shima goranti vittulu శిమగొరంటివీర్తులు (Tel)
 Isband (Beng)

In some native and other works Isbandan اسبندان is
 incorrectly used synonymously with the above Arabic Persian
 Hindustani and Dukhmi names but it is the Persian name of
Mustard

See the remarks under *Lausoma albi*

463 PETROLEUM (Rock Oil)

Nift نفت Qafra! yahud قفرا! السود (Arab) Kafra!
 yahud كفرا! السود (Pers) Mitti ka tél مٹی کا تیل (Hind)
 Matti ka tailam مٹی کا تیل Matti ka tél مٹی کا تیل (Duk)
 Man yenney మణయెణ్ణయె Man tayilam మణతయిలం

(*Tam*) Manti-tayilam మంతి-తయిలం, Manti-núne మంతి-నూనే (*Tel*) Man-tailam మన్-తైలం (*Malyal*) Mannu-janne మణ్ణయణ్ణి (*Can*) Máttyá-tail (*Beng*) Pruthi-tailam (*Sans*) Matti-cha-téla (*Mah*) Matiti-nu-tél (*Guz*) Yé-na or Yená (*Bur*)

464 PHARBITIS NIL, Choisy (Seeds of—*Kala-dana*.)

Habbun-níl حباب النيل (*Arab*) Tukhme-níl تكمه النيل (*Pers*) Kála-danah كالادانه (*Hind*) Zirki-ké-binj كيركى كى بىنج, Káli-zirki-ké-binj كالى كيركى كى بىنج (*Duk*) Kodu-kákkatán-virai கொடுகாக்கடாநவிரை, Jiriki-virai ஜிரிகிவிரை. (*Tam*) Jiriki-vittulu జిరికివీర్లు, Kollu-vittulu కొల్లివీర్లు (*Tel*) Nil-kolomí, Kálá-danā (*Beng*)

On account of the word *nil*, which means *Indigo* when used by itself and which is also a part of the name *Nilu-jar* (*Nymphaea*), entering into the formation of the above Arabic and Persian names *Habbunnil* and *Tukhme-nil*, these are occasionally misapplied to the seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria* and *Nymphaea edulis* or *N. rubra*. See the remarks under *Clitoria ternatea* and *Nigella Indica*, the former with reference to the Dukhmi name *Zirki* and Tamil name *Kakkatan* or *Kákkatan*, and the latter with regard to the Hindustani name *Kálá-danah*.

465 PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA, Linn (Dried fruits of—*Dates*)

Khurmáe-yábis خرما ئىياس. (*Arab*) Khurmae-lhushek خرما ئى حشك (*Pers*) Khajúr, خجور (*Hind and Duk*) Pénich-chankáy பெரிச்சங்காய (*Tam*) Karjúrú-káya కర్జూరుకాయ (*Tel*) Ténich-chan-káya తెనెలచౌరకాయ (*Malyal*) Khajúra ഖജൂര (*Can*) Khájúr, Khumá (*Beng*) Khajjúraka (*Sans*) Khajúr. (*Mah*) Khajúr, Káirék (*Guz*) Indi (*Cing*) Somblón-zí (*Bur*)

466 PHOENIA SYLVESTRIS Roxb (*Wild date tree*)

Sandole ka per سدر لے کاسر (Hind) Sandole ka
ghar سدر لے کا حار (Duk) Ishan chedi അശ്വതി
(Tam) Ita chettu ఇతచెట్టు (Tel) Kaṭṭinta കാട്ടിന്ത,
Ínte chetu ഇന്തെച്ചെടി (Malyal) Jangler Jhájur gachh
(Beng) To somblon zi (Bur)

The names of the vinegar jaggery toddy and arrack of *P sylvestris* will be found under *Acetum Saccharum Toddy* and *Liquor Spirituous* respectively

467 PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA Linn Syn
EMBLICA OFFICINALIS Gærtn (*Fruits of—Emblie Myrobalans*)

Amlaj املح (Arab) Ámelah آملا (Pers) Ánvula
آنولا Ánvurah انور (Hind) Ánvulah آنولا (Duk)
Nelli káy నెలవకాయ Toppi தேப்பய (Tam) Nelli
kaya నెల్లకాయ Usirike kaya ఉసిరికెకాయ Ámalakamu
అమలకము (Tel) Amalakam అమలకం Nelli káy నె
ల్లికాయ (Malyal) Nelli káy నెల్లకాయ (Can) Ámla
Ámlá (Beng) Ámalakam (Sans) Avala (Mah) Ámbala
(Guz) Nelli or Nelliká (Cing) Zaphiyu si (Bur)

The dry fruit of the above plant which is sold in the bazaar in segments without its nut and seeds is known under the Arabic and Dukhni names of *Ámelake-mogash shar* آملاکے معاش شر and *Amal gatti* آمال گئی respectively

A ml is the Tamil word adopted in Telugu and *Nlli chettu* is accordingly applied in the latter language to *P Emblica* and used synonymously with *Usirika* in Madras and in many other places of Southern India but it appears from Flora Andhrica that the same name (*Nelli chettu*) is given to *Premna esculenta* and *P latifolia* in some parts of Northern Circars

Ziphiyu is the Burmese name of *P. Emblica*, but incorrectly applied in Mason's Natural productions of Burmah, to *P. niruri*. *Mi-ziphiyu* is the name of the latter

468 PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, Willd

Kálé-madh-ká-pér كاله مدد كا پتر (Hind) Kálé-madh-ká-jhár كاله مدد كا حار (Duk) Karuppu-pillayyi கருப்புபிலையி, Pillányi பிலையி (Tam) Nalla-purugudu నల్లపురుగుడు, Putugudu పురుగుడు (Tel)

Kalá-madh كاله مدد is the Hindustani and Dukhni name of the fruit of *P. multiflorus*, which means the black honey, because the juice of its fruits or the syrup made from them is supposed to be equal to honey. See further remarks about the name under *Fluggea Leucopyrus*

469 PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI, Linn

Bhúin-ánvalah بهمنی آنواله (Hind) Bhúin-ánvalah بهمنی آنواله (Duk) Kizhkay-nelli கிழகாயநெலவி, Kizhá-nelli கிழாநெலவி (Tam) Néla-usirika నేలపుసిరక (Tel) Kizha-nelli కిళానెలవి, Kizhkkáy-i-nelli కిళక్కాయినెలవి (Malyal) Kuanelli-gidá కురసిల్లిగిడా (Can) Mi-zíphiyu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Phyllanthus Emblica* with respect to the Burmese name *Ziphiyu*

470 PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, Linn

Lál-bhúin-anvalah لال بهمنی آنواله (Hind) Lál-bhúin-ánvalah لال بهمنی آنواله (Duk) Shivappu-nelli శివప్పనెలవి (Tam) Erra-usirika ఎర్రపుసిరక (Tel) Chiru-kizhuká-nelli చిరుకిళుకానెలవి, Chukanna-kizhá-nelli చుకన్నాకిళానెలవి (Malyal) Kempu-kuanelli కంపకురసిల్లి (Can) Mi-zíphiyu-aní (Bur)

471 *PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM* *Balfour*
(*Calabar Bean plant*) *

472 *PIMPINELLA ANISUM* *Linn* (*Fruits of—
Anise or Ani seeds*)

Razīyanah رازیانه, *Shamar* سمار (*Arab*) Rāzīyanah
والان بزرگ *Badiyan* بادیان *Valane buzarg* والان بزرگ
(*Pers*) *Sinf* سوب (*Hind and Duk*) *Peruñ šhīragam*
பெருஞ்சீரகம் *Shombu* சோம்பு (*Tam*) *Pedda jilakara*
పెద్దజిలకర *Sopu* సోపు (*Tel*) *Perin chirakam* పెరిన్చిరాకం
(*Malayal*) *Dodda jiraga* దొడ్డజిరగ *Sómpu* సోంపు (*Can*)
Miṭhā jira (Beng) *Somp* (Mah) *Mahā duru* *Deva*
duru *Lokha duru* (Cing) *Samu aba* (Bur)

The native names of these little fruits which are generally known as seeds are involved in a great confusion in some books. Their correct names are those given in the text but many of them are often misapplied to several other fruits or seeds such as the sweet and common *Fennel* fruits *Dill* fruits and the fruits of *Feniculum panmorium* &c. From the great resemblance of the Arabic word *Anisun* أنيسون with *Anisum* *Anise* or *Anised* they are considered in some books as synonymous. Whether this was the case originally or not at present according to all native works *Hakeems* and druggists *Anisun* is not the name of *Aniseed* but of another fruit or seed which is probably the produce of *Pimpinella* (*Ptychotis*) *molucrata*.

Kuppi chettu is interpreted *Pimpinella anisum* in *Flora Andhrica*. It is however applied to *Acalypha Indica* in *Madras* and considered as synonymous with *Kuppi nā-chettu* and in some other places to *Anethum sowa* but never in any place to *F. anisum*.

The Burmese name in the text is improperly applied in some books to the fruits or seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigrum* and *Carum ajowan*.

473 *PINUS DEODARA* *Roxb*

Shayratud devdar شجر دال دودار *Sanobarul hind*
ددر حید دودار (*Arab*) *Darikhte devdār* درخت دودار

Sanóbare-hindi صدور هندی (*Pers*) Kilan-ká-pér کِلان کاپیر
 Kilan کِلان, Dévdái دودار (*Hind*) Dévdáru دودارو.
 (*Duk*) Dévadái-chedi தேவதாரிச்செடி (*Tam*) Dévaderi-
 chettu தேவதாரிச்செட்டு (*Tel*) Dévatáramవెలతారం (*Malayal*)
 Dévalái-mará దేవదారవరా (*Can*) Dēbdáru (*Beng*)
 Dévadáru-vrikshaka (*Sans*) Devadaiúcha-jhada (*Mah*)
 Dévdái (*Guz*)

Deidáru is improperly applied to 'Sithia Indus' in some
 Mahratti works

474 PINUS DEODARA, *Rozb* (*Oil of*)

Kilan-ká-tél کِلان کاتیل (*Hind*)

475 PINUS LONGIFOLIA, *Rozb*

Sanóbai-ul-hind صدور البند (*Arab*) Sanobare-hindi
 صدور هندی (*Pers*) Saral-ká-pér سرل کاپیر, Chái-ká-pér
 چیر کاپیر, Saral سرل, (*Hind*) Chur-ká-jhár چیر کاجار.
 (*Duk*) Shurul-dévadái சுருள்தேவதாரி, Shimai-déva-dari
 சைமத்தேவதாரி (*Tam*) Dévadári-chettu தேவதாரிச்செட்டு (*Tel*)

476 PINUS LONGIFOLIA, (*Resin of*)

Aalakus-sanóbar صدور العلك, Samaghus-sanóbar صمغ الصدور
 (*Arab*) Samaghe-sanóbar صمغ صدور (*Pers*) Saral-kí-
 gónd سرل کی گوند, Chár-kí-gónd چیر کی گوند, Sanóbar-kí-
 gond صدور کی گوند, Gandah-barójah گنده بروجه, Gandah-
 barózah گنده بروجه, Birjí-gónd برحی گوند (*Hind*)
 Gandah-férózah گندد فیرور (*Duk*)

See the remarks under *Olibanum* (*Boswellia thurifera*), with
 respect to the word *Gandah-féroah*

477 PIPER NIGRUM, *Linn*, (*Berries of—Black Pepper*)

Filfile-asvad فلفل اسود, Filfile-siyáh فلفل سیاه, Filfile-
 gund فلفل گرد (*Pers*) Káli-mirch کالی میرچ, Gól-mirch

گول میرح (Hind) Kālī mirchī گالی میرحی (Duk) Milagu
 மிளகு (Tam) Miriyālu மிரியாலு (Tel) kuru mulaku
 கருமுலக (Valyal) Menasu மெனசு (Can) kalā morich
 Gol morich (Beng) Marichī (Sans) Miró (Mah) halo
 mirich Miri (Guz) Gam miris halo miris (Cing)
 Náyukon (Bur)

See the remarks under *Embelia ribe*

478 PISTACIA KHINJUK Stocks }
 479 PISTACIA CABULICA Stocks } Galls of
 Gule pistah گل بسنه (Pers and Hind)

The Resin of the above plants is named in Arabic and Persian Kundrun كندرون or Kundrune talkh كندرون تلخ, which is different from Kundur كندر mentioned in Nos 112 and 113 The meaning of *Gule pistah* is *flower of Pistacia* and it is applied to the galls of the above plants from their supposed resemblance to a flower

480 PIX LIQUIDA (Tar)

Qir قير (Arab) Qil و ل (Pers) kil كل (Hind
 and Duk) kil கீல Tar தார (Tam) kilu கீல Taru
 தார (Tel) kilu கீல (Can) kil (Cing) Finyusi
 kattrā an (Bur)

481 PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA Roxb (Seeds of—
Spogel Seeds)

Bazre qatunā بر رطونا (Arab) Isbaghol اسبعول,
 Isparzah اسرره Shikam daridah سكم دريده (Pers) Isba
 ghol اسبعول (Hind) Isapghol اسگول (Duk) I happu-
 kol virai ஈஈபுகோலவிளை Iskol virai இஸகோலவிளை
 (Tam) Isapagala vittulu இஸபகாலவித்துலு (Tel) Isabakólu
 ஐஸபகமேல (Can) Ishopghol (Beng) Isabagola (Mah)
 Isapghol (Guz)

482. PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, *Thunb*

Údāh-chitarmúl او د چرمول , Údah-chitarmulām
 او د چرملم (Duk) Karun-kedī-vēi கருங்கொடிவே ;
 Karuppu-chittira-múlām கருப்புசித்திரமூலம். (Tam) Nalla-
 chitra-múlām நல்லித்திரமூலம் (Tel) Karutta-kotiveli கரு-
 தைக்கொடிவேலி (Malyal) Nīla-chitramúlā நிலச்சித்திரமூ-
 லா (Can) Kriṣṭṇa-chitrakā, Nīla-shikha, Nīlāgni-shikha.
 (Sans) Údā-chitra-mūla. (Mah).

483 PLUMBAGO ROSEA, *Linn*

Shitaraje-ahmar شطرح احمر (Arab) Shitarake-surkk
 لال چترال شترک سرخ (Pers) Lal-chitrā
 لال چترال , Lal-chitā (Hind) Lal-chitar-
 múl او د چرمول , Lal-chitarmul لال چرمول ; Lal-chitar-
 mulam لال چرملم (Duk) Shivappu-chittira-múlām சிவப-
 புசித்திரமூலம் , Kodimūli கொடிமூலி (Tam) Eria-chitra-
 múlām எரிச்சித்திரமூலம் (Tel) Chukanna-kotuvēli சூகன்னகொ-
 துவேலி , Chenti-kotuvēli செந்திக்கொதுவேலி (Malyal)
 Kempu-chitāmūla கெம்புச்சித்திரமூலா (Can) Rakto-chitā-
 (Beng) Rakta-chitraka , Rakta-shikha (Sans) Tāmbāḍa-
 chitramūla (Mah) Rat-nitūl (Cing) Kīn-chen-nī-
 (Bur)

484 PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICUM, *Linn*

Shitaraj شطرح (Arab) Shitarak شدرک , Shitarah
 شمر (Pers) Chitrā چترال , Chitā چترال , Chitarak
 چترک (Hind) Chitar-múl او د چرمول , Chitarmul چترمل
 Chitar-mulam چرملم (Duk) Ven-chittira-múlām வெண-
 சித்திரமூலம் , Chittira-múlām சித்திரமூலம் (Tam) Chitra-
 mūlam சித்திரமூலம் , Agnimata அக்னிமத , Tella-chitra-mūlam

తెల్లకర్రమూలం (Tel) kotu veli కొత్తవెలి Tumpa kotu
veli తుంపాకొత్తవెలి (Malyal) Chitra mula చిత్రమూలా
(Can) Chita (Beng) Agni shil ha Chitraka vrishaha
(Sans) Chitra mula (Mah) Suda nitul (Cing) khy
khen phuu (Bur)

485 PLUMBI CARBONAS (White Lead)

Isfeday اسفدای (Arab) Isfedāb اسفداب Sufedāb
اسفداس (Pers) Safedah سفده (Hind and Duk)
Vellhyya basvam வெள்ளையபசுவம் (Tam) Sisa bhasmam
శిశపశ్మం (Tel) Sisa bhasma శిశపశ్మ (Can) Sophéda
(Beng) Naga bhasma (Sans) Sisa bhasma (Mah)
Sapheda (Gu) Khema phuu (Bir)

Suf lah سفلا is often applied to the *Slided Lame* in conver-
sation which is incorrect and should be avoided

486 PLUMBI OXIDUM (Impure Oxide of Lead, or Litharge)

Murdā sang مراداسنگ (Arab) Murdā sang مراداسنگ
(Pers) Murdar sing مردارسنگ (Hind and Dul)
Mudarshingu మదరశింగు (Tam) Mudār sing మదరశింగ్
(Tel) Mudār sinka మదరశింగ (Malyal) Mudār
shingi మదరశింగి (Can) Murdar sing (Beng) Murdār
sing (Guz)

487 PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM (Red Oxide of Lead or Red Lead)

Isrinj اسرينج Usranj اسرينج (Arab) Sirinj اسرينج
Suranj اسرينج (Pers) Sendur سندور (Hind and
Dul) Chenduram శెడతూరం (Tam) Chenduramu శెం
చూరము (Tel) Chenturam శెంతురం (Malyal) Shin
dhura శింధూర Chendra శింధూర (Can) Sindur (Beng)

Nāga-sambhava, Sindūraha (Sans) Sindūr (Guz) Śar
(Bur)

488 PLUMBUM (Lead)

Ānuk آئك (Arab) Surb سرب (Pers) سسایس.
(Hind) Shish شیش (Duk) Iyam යාය. (Tam)
Sisamu శీషము (Tel) Iyam ശിശു (Malayal) Shira శిర.
(Can) Sisa (Beng) Sisakam, Vangam (Sans) సి-
(Mah) Kalu-silu (Guz) Iyam (Cing)

489 POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, *Pell* (Dried
Tops of)

Pachóli پچولی (Hind)

490 POLANISIA (CLEOME) ICOSANDRA, *W et*
A (Seeds of)

Jangli-hurhur حنگلی حرھر , Jangli-hulhul جدگلی دلبل
(Hind) Chhor-ajvān چھوڑی اجوان , Jangli-hulul
حنگلی حلال (Duk) Náy-
vélar నాయవేలార , Kattu-kadugu కాటుకడుగు , Peru-
pélar పెరుపేలార , Náy-kadugu నాయకడుగు (Tam) Kukka-
váminta కుక్కవామింట , Kukka-ávālu కుక్కఆవలు . Néla-
váminta నేలవామింట , Pedda-váminta పెద్దవామింట (Tel)
Náyvela నాయవేల , Kattukatuka కాటుకకొక , Náy-katuka
నాయకొక (Malayal) Hucha-sāsavi చూచసాసవి. (Can)
Ban-hurhuryá (Beng) Védamoharyá (Mah)

491 POLYNEMUS PLEBEUS (Dried Air-bladder
of—Isinglass)

See the names under *Lithyocolla* The name of the above
fish in Bengali is *Sál-machh*

492 POLYPODIUM

Basfayaj اسفاج Azrasul kalb اسراس الكلب (*Arab*)
 Khankali كنگلی or Ahankali کنگالی (*Hind*) Bisfayaj
 اسفاج (*Duk*)

493 POLYFORUS ANTHELMINTICUS *Berk*

(*Bamboo or Worm Mushroom*)

Va mo Than mo (*Bur*)

494 PONGAMIA GLABRA *I ent*

Karanj كرنج karanjh كرنج (*Hind and Duk*)
 Punḡam maram புஞ்சம்மரம் (*Tam*) kanuga chettu కన్యక
 చెట్టు Kaggera కగ్గర kanuga కన్యక (*Tel*) Unna
 maram అన్నమరం Punnam పున్నం (*Malyal*) Honge
 gida ಹೊಂಗೆದಿವಾ (*Can*) Tamala vṛishaha (*Sans*) karanja
 or Karanj gachh (*Beng*) karanjicha jhada (*Mah*)
 karanj nu jhada (*Guz*) Magul karanda (*Cing*) Simizu
 or Timizu (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*

495 POTASSÆ CARBONAS (*Impure Carbonate of Potash*)

Jou khar حوکار Ivak chhār اړک چار or Ouk
 chhar اوک چار (*Hind*) Jhar ka namak چار کا نمک ,
 Rik ka namak راک کا نمک (*Duk*) Maravuppu மரவுப்பு
 Shambal vuppu சாம்பலவுப்பு (*Tam*) Manu vuppu మాను
 వుప్పు Budide vuppu బుడిదెవుప్పు (*Tel*) Karam కారం
 Pappatak karam పప్పుకారం Mara uppaమరంబు (*Malyal*)
 Marada uppu మరదలువు (*Can*) Daru lavnam (*Sans*)
 Jhādicha mitha (*Mah*)

496 POTASSÆ NITRAS (*Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre*)

Abqar ابقار (*Arab*) Shórah شور (*Pers*) Shórah شور (*Hind and Duk*) Potluppu பொட்டுப்பு (*Tam*) Petluppu పెట్లుపు, Shúra-kaiam శూరాకాయ (*Tel*) Vetu-uppa వెతుప్ప (*Malyal*) Petluppu పెట్లుపు (*Can*) Soirá (*Beng*) Shóra-mítha (*Mah*) Sóro-lhár (*Guz*) Pot-lunu, Vedu-lunu (*Cing*) Yan-zin. (*Bur*)

497 POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA *Syn* POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. (*Acid Tartrate of Potash, or Cream of Tartar*)

Namake-angúr نمک انگور (*Pers Hind and Duk*) Dirákska-vuppu திராக்சுவுப்பு (*Tam*) Drákska-vuppu ద్రాక్షపుప్ప (*Tel*) Dírákshí-uppu ద్రాక్షిఁగుప్ప (*Can*) Díráksha-lavanam (*Sans*) Drákskhí-mítha (*Mah*).

498 PRUNUM (*Prunes*)

Ijás اجاص (*Arab*) Álu آلو (*Pers*) Álu-bołhárá آلو سكار (*Hind and Duk*) Alpogáda-parham ஆலபொகடாபழம். (*Tam*) Álpogáda-pandlu ఆల్పొగడాపండ్లు (*Tel*) Álu-bółhárá (*Beng*) Alu-bołhára (*Guz*) Álu-paká or Álu-pakára (*Bur*).

499 PSIDIUM PYRIFERUM, *Linn* (*Fruit of—White Guava*)

Amrúde-abyaz امروء ابيض. (*Arab*) Amrúde-supéd امروء سید (*Pers*) Suféd-safí-am سید سفید آم (*Hind*) Suféd-jám سمع حام (*Duk*) Vellai-goyyá-pazham வெள்ளைகொடியாபழம். (*Tam*) Tella-jam-pandu

తెల్లజంతుడు Tella goyya pandu తెలఁగొయ్యపండు (Tel)
 Ven pera వేణపేర వేణ perakka వేణపేరకా
 Vella malák kappéra వేలలమలకాకప్పేర (Malayal) Bili-
 shibe hannu బిలిశిబేదొణ్ణు (Can) Dhóp góráchhi-phal
 Sadá piyára (Beng) Shveta amruta phalam Shveta bahu-
 bija phalam (Sans) Pandhara jámba Pandhara tup kel
 (Mah) Ujlo piyára Ujlo peru Saphed jamrud (Gu)
 Sudu pera Sudu pera gadi (Cing) Málaka phiu (Bur)

Amrud **أمرود** is a proper Arabic and Persian name for Pear but in India it is often used for *Guava*

Iéranna is the Malayálin name given to *P. pyriferum* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol III Tab 34) but it is the name of another plant

Jam is applied to *Guava* in Dukhni but in Bengali to the fruit of *Sygium jambolanum* The Dukhni name for the latter is *Jamun*

500 PSIDIUM POMIFERUM Linn (Fruit of— Red Guava)

Amrude ahmar **أمرود أحمر** (Arab) Amrude surakh
أمرود سرخ (Pers) Lál safri am **لال سفری آم** (Hind)
 Lal jam **لال جام** (Duk) Shivappu goyyap pazham **சிவப்பு
 கொய்யாப்பழம்** (Tam) Erra jám pandu **ఎర్రజంతుడు**
 Erra goyyá pandu **ఎర్రగొయ్యపండు** (Tel) Chem pera
 చెమ పేర Chem perakka చెమపేరకా Chovanna malák-
 kappera చోవాననమలకాకప్పేర (Malayal) Kempu shibé-
 hannu **కెంపుశిబేదొణ్ణు** (Can) Lál gozáchhi phal Lál
 pivára (Beng) Rakta amruta phalam Rakta bahu bija-
 phalam (Sans) Tambada jámba Tāmbada tup kél (Mah)
 Lal piyára Lalperu Lal jamrud (Guz) Rat péra Rata
 pera **రేద పేర** (Cing) Málaki ní (Bur)

See the remarks under the preceding plant

501. PSORALIA CORYLIFOLIA, Linn (*Seeds of*)

Bávanchiyán با و بچیان , Bávchíyán با و چیدا ,
 Bávanchí با و بچی (Hind and Duk) Kárpó-karishí कर्पू-
 कारिशि, Káipuvá-anishí कण्पुवाअरिषि (Tam) Bhávanchi-
 vittulu ಭಾವಂಚಿವಿತ್ತುಲು , Kálugech-chá-vittulu ಕಾಲುಗೇಚ್ಚವಿತ್ತುಲು ;
 Káru-bógi-vittulu ಕಾರುಬೋಗಿವಿತ್ತುಲು , Kála-ginja ಕಾಲಗಂಜ (Tel)
 Bávachí , Hakúch (Beng) Bávachyá (Mah.)

See the remarks under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with reference to the name *Mushk-dánah*

502 PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D C. (*Indian Kino tree*)

Bijésar بيجسر , Bijesar-ká-peí بيجسر كا پير (Hind)
 Bijesar-ká-jhár بيجسر كا حبرا (Duk) Véngai-maram
 வேங்கைமரம் (Tam) Vegi వేగి , Végisa వేగిస , Égisa ఏగిస
 (Tel) Venna వెంజె , Venna-maram వెంజెమరం (Mal-
 yal) Pit-shál or Pit-sál (Beng) Gam-málu (Cing)

In some works on Botany, the above plant is referred to the Tab 25, Vol VI, in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the plant figured there is neither *P marsupium*, nor is the Malayalam name *Karintakari* 'കരിന്തകരൈ' applicable to it. Although the leaves in the Fig are emarginate and therefore they look like those of *P marsupium*, yet the petals are of equal size and of the same form. Whereas the corolla in the plant under examination is *papilionaceous*

503 PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D C. (*Gum of—Indian Kino*)

Dammul-akhvaine-hindí دام الا حون هندی (Arab)
 Khúne-siyávusháne-hindí حون سیا و سان هندی (Pers)
 Híná-dókhí هیراد و کپی , Khólar-mandá کھولر مندہ ;
 Rang-barat رنگ برات (Hind) Nát-ká-dammul-akhvaim
 ناٹ کا دام الا حون (Duk) Kándámiruga-mirattam

காண்டாமிருகமிரத்தம் (Tam) Gandamrugam netturu
 గాండామృగంనైత్తురు (Tel) Venṇap paṣṭha పెంపాపాశ
 (Malyal)

See the remarks under Kino

504 PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS Linn (Wood
 of—Red Sandal wood)

Sandale ahmar صندل احر (Arab) Sandale surakh
 صندل سرخ (Pers) Ragat chandan رگت چندان (Hind)
 Lal chandan لال چندان (Duk) Shen phandanam செந்
 தண்டனம் (Tam) Erra gandhapu chekka ఎర్రగాంధపుచెక్క
 Rakta chandanam రక్తచందనం Rakta gandham రక్తగంధం
 Kuchandanam కుచందనం (Tel) Rakta channanam రక్త
 చాననం (Malyal) kempu gandha chekko ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಚೆಕ್ಕ
 (Can) Rakta chondan (Beng) Agarū gandhakāshṭha
 (Sans) Tāmbada chandana Tambada gandhācha chekka
 (Mah) Rat handun (Cing) Sandaku Nasa ni (Bur)

In some books the above Burmese names are improperly
 applied to Sandal-wood

505 PUNICA GRANATUM Linn

Shayratur rummān سحر دالرمآن (Arab) Darakhite
 نار دوح (Pers) Anār kā per نار کا پر (Hind)
 Anar ka phār نار کا خار (Duk) Madalai ch chedi
 மாடலைச்செடி (Tam) Dānimma chettu దానిమ్మచెట్టు,
 Dadima chettu దాదిమ్మచెట్టు Dālīmba chetṭu దానింబచెట్టు
 (Tel) Mātalam cheti മാതളംചെടി (Malyal) Dalimbe
 gida దానింబేగిదా (Can) Dalim gachh (Beng) Dādima
 vrikshaha (Sans) Dalimba phada (Mah) Dādān nu
 phada (Guz) Delun gahā (Cing) Sale biṅ oi Tali bin
 (Bur)

506 PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—Pomegranate*)

Rummán رمان , Ráná ران (Arab) Anár انار ;
Nár نار (Pers) Anár انار , Dúram دارم (Hind)
Anái اناء . (Duk) Mádalai-p-parham மாடலைப்பழம்
(Tam) Dánimma-pandū దానిమ్మపండు ; Dádima-pandū
దాదిమపండు , Dálimba-pandū దాలింబపండు. (Tel) Mátalam-
parham മാതളപഴം (Malyal) Dálimbe-káyi దాలింబకాయ
(Can) Anái , Dalim (Beng) Dádima-phalam. (Sans)
Dálimba (Mah) Dáram , Dádám (Guz) Delun or
Dellun (Cing) Sale-si or Talí-si (Bur)

The *sweet* and *sour* varieties of *Pomegranate* are distinguished by adding those words to each of the synonymes in the text

507 PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn (*Male variety of*)

Darakhte-gulnár درخت گلاب (Pers) Gulnár-ká-
per گلاب کا پھل . (Hind) Gulnár-ká-jhár گلاب کا جھڑ ;
Gule-anái-ká-jhár گل اناء کا جھڑ . (Duk) Pú-mádalai
பூமாடலை (Tam) Puvvu-dánimma పువ్వుదానిమ్మ (Tel) Pú-
mádalam పూమాతలం (Malyal) Hushí-dálimbe ಹುಶಿదಾಲಿಂಬೆ.
(Can) Mal-delun (Cing) Gul-anár-nu-phúl. (Guz)

508 PYRETHRI RADIX (*Pellitory of Spain or Pellitory root*)

Aáqarqarhá عودا لقرح , Aúdul-qarh عودا لقرح , Aaqar-
qarhá عرق قرح . (Arab) Akalkará الكركرا (Pers) Aqal-
qara الكاررا , Akarkará الكركرا (Hind) Aqalqórá الكارورا .
(Duk) Akkirá-káram அக்கிரகாரம் (Tam) Akkára-
káram అక్కరకారం , Ákala-karra ఆకలకర (Tel) Akki-
karuká అకకికరికా , Akkilá-káram అకకిలకారం (Mal-
yal) Akkalá-karé అక్కలకరే (Can) Ákar-kará (Beng.)

Akkal kará (Mah) Akar karo (Gu) kukay á or kukayá (Bur)

509 PYRUS CYDONIA, Linn Syn CYDONIA VULGARIS Pers (Seeds of—Quince seeds)

Habbus safarjal حب السفرجل (Arab) Bihí dánah بهی داناه Beh dánah به داناه Tukhme ábi تخمه آبی (Pers) Beh dánah به داناه (Hind and Duk) Shímaí mádalai virai శిమలై వరై (Tam) Shíma dálíma vittulu శిమదాలిముద్దు (Tel) Shíme dálímbe bíja ಶಿಮೆ ದಾಲಿಂಬೆಬೀಜ (Can)

Beh-danah and Bé danah being nearly the same in their pronunciation they are occasionally confounded with each other. The latter is the name of a variety of Raisins which are small and seedless and is often applied to all kinds of Raisins without distinction.

510 PYRRHOSIA HORSFIELDII Blume (Aut of—Wild nutmeg)

Jangli jác phal جنگلی حائے پھل (Hind) Jangli jáphal جنگلی حائل (Duk) káttu jádik káy ಕಟ್ಟು ಜಾದಿಕ ಕಾಯ (Tam) Adavi jáji káya అదవిజాజికాయ (Tel) Káttu játik ká కట్టుజాతికాయ (Malayal) Ban jác phal (Beng)

Q

511 QUISQUALIS INDICA Linn, (Rangoon creeper)

Rangun ki bel رانگوں کی بل (Duk) Iragun malli இரங்குண மல்லி (Tam) Ranganu malle cheṭṭu రంగునుమల్లె చెట్టు (Tel)

R.

512. RAIDÆ, *Sp. of (Oil, of—Fish oil.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

513 RADIX CHINENSIS, (*China Root*).

Khashabus-shini خشب الصينى, *Aslus-shini* اعل الصيدي
(Arab.) *Chób-chini* چوب چيدى. (*Pers*, *Hind.*, *Duk.*,
and *Beng*) *Chóp-chinni* (Mah) *Chób-chinni* (Guz).

514 RANDIA DUMETORUM, *Lam. (Nut of—Emetic Nut).*

Jouzul-qai جورا لقي, *Jouzul-Kousal* جورا لكوئل.
(Arab) *Mén-phal* مين پهل (*Hind*) *Méi d-phal* ميڈ پهل
Med-phal مہڈ پهل. (*Duk*) *Marukkálin-káy* మరక్కాలిన్ కాయ
(Tam) *Mangr-káyalu* మంగరకాయలు, *Mranga-káyalu*
మ్రంగరకాయలు, *Mandá-káyalu* మందారకాయలు (*Tel*) *Karalik-*
káya కరలికాయ (*Malyal*) *Men-phal.* (*Beng*) *Kukuru-*
mán (Cing)

One of the above Arabic names, *Jouzulqai* جورا لقي, is applied to *Strychnos Nux Vomica* in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, *Materia Indica*, &c, which is a dangerous error and should be carefully avoided.

515. RAPHANUS SATIVUS, *Linn. (Root of—Radish)*

Fuḷ فحل (Arab) *Turb* ترب (*Pers*) *Múli* مولى.
(Hind) *Mulli* مللی (*Duk*) *Mullangi* ములంగి (*Tam*)
Mullangi ములంగి (*Tel*) *Mullangi* ములంగి. (*Can*) *Múlá*,
Múli (*Beng*) *Moulá* or *Moulá* (Bur).

516 RHAZIA STRICTA, *Dec*

Sevar, Sihar Ishvarg (Mulroni)

517 RHEUM (*Rhubarb*)

Rávand راءند (Arab) Révand راءند (Pers)

Révand chinى راءند حسى (Hind) Révan chinى راءند حسى (Duk)

Iréval chinni இரோவலசினனி Mayyaṭ chinak

kizhangu மஞ்சளசெனகிழங்கு (Tam) Réval chinni రేవల

చిన్న Pasupu china gadda పసుపుచీనగడ్డ (Tel) Réva

chinni রেবালচিনি (Can) Révan-chini (Beng) Réval

chinni (Mah) Révan chin (Gu)

518 RHEUM EMODI *Hall*519 RHEUM MOORCROFTIANUM *Roy*520 RHEUM WEBBIANUM *Roy*} Root of
Indian
Rhubarb

Rivande hindi راءندى (Arab) Révande hindi

راءندى راءند حسى (Pers) Hindi révand chinى راءند حسى

(Hind) Nāt kí revanchini راءند كى راءند حسى (Duk)

Nattu iréval chinni நாட்டு இரோவலசினனி Nāṭṭu mayyaṭ

chinak kizhangu நாட்டு மஞ்சளசெனகிழங்கு (Tam) Nāṭṭu

réval chinni నాట్టు రేవలచిన్న Nāṭṭu pasupu china gadda నాట్టు

పసుపుచీనగడ్డ (Tel) Nāt réva chinni নাত রেবালচিনি (Can)

Banglá révan chin (Beng) Mulká cha róvalchinni (Mah)

Gamni révanchini (Guz)

521 RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS *Nees*

Palak johى پالك حوى Jói páni حوى پانى (Hind)

kabútar Ka rhár كبر كاهار (Dul) Nága malli நாசமல

லி (Tam) Nágamalle నాగమల్లె (Tel) Puzhuk lollu പുഴുക്കൊല്ലി

Pushpa kédal പുഷ്പകേടൽ Nagamallich chet

നാഗമല്ലി (Malyal) Nāga-mallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲೆ (Can)
Anitta (Cing)

522 RHUS SUCCLDANEA, Linn (*Galls of*)

Kākāśingī کاکڑاسنگی (Hind) Kākār-singī کاکڑسنگی;
or Kākād-singī کاکدسنگی. (Dul) Kālātā-shingī ಕಾಲತಾಶಿಂಗಿ,
ಕಾಲತಾ, Karkātaka-shingī ಕರ್ಕತಾಕಾಶಿಂಗಿ (Tam) Kēlārā-
shingī ಕೆಲರಾಶಿಂಗಿ (Tel) Kakada-shingī (Mah)

523 RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn (*Castor Oil plant*)

Shajratul-kharvāa شجرة الخروع (Arab) Darakh-
bédanjī درخت بیدانجیر (Pers) Arandka-per ارندکاپیر;
Arandī-kā-pēr ارندی کاپیر (Hind) Yarandī-kā-jhār
Yarandī-kā-jhār ارندی کاجہار (Dul) Āmanakkam-chedi ಅಮನಕಮಚೆಡಿ
(Tam) Āmudapu-chettu ಅಮುದಪುಚೆತ್ತು (Tel) Avanakku
ಅವನಕು (Malyal) Karala-gida ಕರಳಗಿದಾ (Can)
Bhérandā-gāchh (Beng) Yeranda-vrikshaha (Sans)
Yarandīcha-jhāda ; (Mah) Yerandī-nu-jhāda (Guz)
Endaru-galā (Cing) Kesu-bin (Bur).

In Bengali, *Bhérandā* is the name of *R. communis* and *Yeranda* of *Jatropha curcas*, but the latter is the name of the former plant in Hindustani. This is a source of confusion in some books, where both names are used synonymously, or confounded with each other.

524. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn (*Seeds of—
Castor Oil Seeds*)

Kharvāa خروع, Bazrul-kharvāa بررا الخروع (Arab)
Bédanjīr بیدانجیر, Tulhme-bédanjīr تلم بیدانجیر (Pers)
Arandī ارندی, Arandī-ké-bínج ارندکے بیدج,
Arandī-ké-bínج ارندی کے بیدج. (Hind) Yarandī ارندی ;

Yarandi ke binj رندى كے بدمج (Duk) Amanakku muttu
 மணக்கமுதது, Amanakkan koṭṭai மணக்ககொட்டை
 (Tam) Amudapu vittulu అమడపువీట్లు (Tel) Avanakkin
 kuru ആവണക്കിൻകുരു (Malyal) Haralu ಹರಳು (Can)
 Bherand or Bheranda (Beng) Yeranda bijam (Sans)
 Frandicha bija (Mah) Yerandi (Gu) Endaru or En
 daru atta (Cing) Kcsu zi (Bur)

525 RICINUS COMMUNIS Linn (The small
 seeded variety of Castor Oil plant)

Shajratul khirvaanus saghir سجد الخروع العر (Arab)
 Darakhṭe bedanjire khurd درخت بیدانجر حرد (Pers)
 Chhoti arand ká pér رندى كا پير, Chhoti arand ká
 per رندى كا پير (Hind) Chitli yarandi ka jhar
 حشلى رندى كا حار Chhoti yarandi ká jhar
 (Duk) Chittámanakkaṇ chedi சிட்டமணக்கஞ்சேடி (Tan)
 Chittámudapu chettu చిత్తముడపుచెట్టు (Tel) Chera koṭṭi
 ചെറുകൊട്ടി Chitravanakkam cheti ചിത്രവാണക്കമല
 (Malyal) Chitta harala gida ചുറ്റുതടവറ (Can)
 Chhota Bherandá gachh (Beng) Lahana erandicha jhāda
 (Mah) Nani yerandi nu jhāda (Guz) Punji endaru gahá
 (Cing)

526 RICINUS COMMUNIS Linn (Seeds of the
 Small seeded variety of Castor Oil plant)

Khirvaanus saghir خروع العر Bazrul khirvaanus saghir
 در الخروع العر (Arab) Bédanjire khurd بیدانجر حرد,
 Tukhme bedanjire khurd تخم بیدانجر حرد (Pers)
 Chhóti arand حشلى رندى Chhóti arand ke binj
 حشلى رندى كے بدمج, Chhoti arandi رندى كا پير,

Ohhóti-arandi-ké-biny چھوٹی ارندی کے بیج (*Hind*)
Chitli-yarandi چٹلی یرندی, *Chitli - yarandi - l'é-biny*
 چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج, *Chhóti-yarandi* چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج (*Dul*)
Chittámanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்கமுது, *Chittámanak l'an-*
kottai சிட்டாமணக்ககட்டை, (*Tam*) *Chittámanakpu-*
vittulu చిత్తామానకపువ్వులు (*Tel*) *Chitrayavaklin-luru* ചിത്രവക്രിൻകുരു (*Malyal*) *Chitta-haridu* చిత్తహరిడు (*Can*) *Ohhóta-bhérand* (*Beng*) *Lahura-crando-ha-byá* (*Mah*) *Nani-yerandi* (*Gur*) *Pungu-endaru-atia* (*Cing*).

For the names of *Castor Oil* from the two above varieties of *Ricinus communis*, see under *Oil in Ricin*

527 ROCCELLA FUCIFORMIS, D C

528 ROCK SALT

Milhul-bajar ملح البحر, *Milhe-tabaized* ملح طبرزد, (*Arab*) *Namake-sang* نمک سنگ (*Pers*) *Sendhá-lón* سندھا لون, *Sendá-lón* سند لون, *Séndhí - namak* سندھا نمک, *Senda-namak* سندا نمک (*Hind*) *Sóndá-namak* سودا نمک (*Dul*) *Induppu* இதுப்பு, *Indunát-tuppu* இந்தநாட்டுப்பு, *Shindu-desha-vuppu* சிந்துதேசவுப்பு, *Shóma-nuppu* சோமநுப்பு, *Shayindu-lavanam* சயிந்திலவணம், (*Tam*) *Induppu* ఇండుపు, *Shayindu-lavanam* శయిండులవణం, *Shindu-dèsha-vuppu* శిండుదేశపుపు, *Chandru-duppu* చంద్రుడుపు (*Tel*) *Intuppa* ഇന്തുപ്പ (*Malyal*)

529 ROSA CENTIFOLIA, Linn (*Hundred-leaved or Cabbage Rose*)

Vaid ورد, *Varde-ahmar* ورد احمر, *Vaidul-ahmar* ورد الاحمر (*Arab*) *Gule-surkh* گل سرخ, *Gule-guláb* گل گلاب (*Pers*) *Guláb-ká-phúl* گلاب کاپول, *Guláb-phúl* گلاب پھول

(*Hind and Dul*) Irojā pushpam இரோஜாபட்டம் Gulap
pū குலாபபூ Irojā pu இரோஜாபூ (*Tam*) Rójā puvvu
రోజాపువ్వు Rójā pushpam రోజాపువ్వు Gulā puvvu గులా
పువ్వు (*Tel*) Pannir pushpam പന്നിൻപുഷ്പം (*Malyal*)
Gulabī huvvu ಗುಲಾಬಿಹುವ್ವು (*Can*) Golāp phul (*Beng*)
Gulābācha phula (*Mah*) Gulab nu phul (*Guz*) Rosa
mal (*Oing*) Nesi poen or Nenzi poen (*Bur*)

The names of *Rose water Confection* and *Attar* or *Utr* of
Roses are as follows —

Rose Water

Māul vard ما الورد (*Arab*) Gulāb گلاب Aarqe
gule surkh عرق گل سرخ (*Pers*) Gulab گلاب (*Hind*
and *Duk*) Panniru പന്നീരൂ (*Tam*) Panniru పన్నీరు
(*Tel*) Pani nīr പന്നിൻീർ (*Malyal*) Panniru పన్నీరు
(*Can*) Gólāp Golap pani (*Beng*) Gulāb Pannir
(*Mah*) Gulāb Gulāb nu pāni (*Guz*)

Confection of Roses

Julanjabīn حلندیس (*Arab*) Gulangabin گولنگین
Gul qand گولند Gul shakar گولسكر (*Pers*) Gul qand گولند
(*Hind*) Gulqan گولقن (*Dul*) Gul kandu குலகந்து
Rójāp pu tittippu ரோஜாபட்டத்திப்ப (*Tam*) Gulkandu
గుల్కండు (*Tel*) Gul kant ഗുൽകന്ത (*Malyal*) Rangu
lāmi (*Oing*)

Attar or Utr of Roses

Aitrul vard عطر الورد Aitrul vardul ahmai عطر الورد الاحمر
(*Arab*) Aitre gulab عطر گلاب Aitre gule surkh عطر گل سرخ
(*Pers*) Gulābī aitr گلابی عطر Gulāb ka aitr گلاب کا عطر
(*Hind*) Gulāb ká aatar گلاب کا عطر (*Duk*) Gulab attar

குலாபத்தா (Tam) Gulábi-attaru గులాబి తర్రు (Tel)
 Paniní-rattar പനീനീരത്തർ (Malyal) Gulábi-attar
 గులాబితర్ర (Can) Guláp-atai (Beng) Gulábá-cha-atar
 (Mah) Guláb-nu-atar (Guz) Rója-mal-kandum (Cing)

530. ROYLEA ELEGANS, Wall

Patkaru (Beng)

531. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, Linn (Root of)

Fóvvah فو , Fóvvahus-sabbá-ghín فو الصا عين
 (Arab) Rúnás روس (Pers) Majíth مجيث , Manjítth
 منجيث (Hind) Manjít منجيث (Duk) Manjitti
 மஞ்சிட்டி ; Shevvelli செவவெலலி (Tam) Manjishtha మంజిష్ఠ
 ప్త , Támra-valli తామ్రవల్లి (Tel) Man-chetti മഞ്ചെട്ടി
 (Malyal) Manjushthá మంజుష్ఠ (Can) Manjit (Beng)
 Kála-méshuká (Sans) Manjeshta (Mah) Manjista ;
 Velmadata (Cing)

See the remarks under *Oldenlandia umbellata*

532 RUMEX VESICARIUS, Linn

Hummáz حمص or Hammáz ص ح . (Arab) Turshah
 ترش (Pers) Chúká چوكا (Hind) Chukkah چك
 (Duk) Shukkán-kirai శుక్కానకరై (Tam) Shukku-
 kúráku శుక్కుకూరకు (Tel) Chukár-sák (Beng) Kala-
 khen-bouñ (Bur)

533 RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Pers

Féjan فجان (Arab) Sadáb سد اب (Pers and
 Hind) Sadaf سد اف (Duk) Aivadh آiwadh (Tam)
 Sadapa సదప , Arudu అరుడు (Tel) Nágadáli-sappu నాగ
 దాలిసప్పు (Can) Sadápaha (Sans) Sadáp , Sitáp.
 (Guz) Aruda (Cing)

S

534 SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM Linn (*Sugar cane*)

Qasabus sahar قاساب السكر Qasabe sahar قاساب السكر
(Arab) Nai shakar ناسكر (Pers) Úkh اوكه Ganná گنا
(Hind) Gándá گادا (Duk) Karumbu கரும்பு (Tam)
Cheruku చెరుకు Árukanupula kránuga ఆరుకనాపూలకరనుక,
kanupula cheruku కనాపూలచెరుకు (Tel) karinpa കരിമ്പ
(Malyal) Khabbu খাবু (Can) Úk Ganna (Beng)
Ikshuhu (Sans) Us (Mah) Serdi Naisakar (Gu)
Úk (Cing) Kyan or kian (Bur)

535 SACCHARUM (*Sugar*)

Sukkar سكر Sakkar سكر (Arab) Shakar سكر
(Pers and Hind) Shakkhar سكر (Dul) Sharukharaz
சருகர (Tam) Shakhara శక్కర (Tel) Sharkhara
ശക്കര Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര (Malyal) Sakharo সর্কর
(Can) Bhura Chini (Beng) Sharkarâ Panjasaram
(Sans) Sâkhar (Mah) Sakkar Chini Buro Khând
(Guz) Sini Sakhere (Cing) Saghiâ or Tagiyâ (Bur)

The following are the names of the varieties of Sugar, Jaggery and Sugar candy, which are commonly met with in the bazaars of India —

Sugar

a Country Sugar—Sakharul hind سكر الهند (Arab)
Shal are hindi سكر هندی (Pers) Lal shakar لال سكر (Hind)
Makhtumi shal kar مکتومی سكر (Duk) Nulfu sharukharani
நுலுசருகர (Tam) Nattu shal kara நட்டுசக்கర (Tel)

Náttu-sharhkhara നാട്ടുശക്കര , *Náttu-panyasáa* നാട്ടുപഞ്ചസാര
(*Malyal*) *Nát-sakhare* నాట్ సక్కురే (*Can*) *Banglú-chím*
(*Beng*) *Désha-sharhkháá*, *Désha-panyasáam* (*Sans*) *Mullácho-*
sákhā (*Mah*) *Gámm-sakhā*, *Gámm-chím*, *Gámm-búro*,
Gámm-khánd (*Gur*) *Kala-sagháá* or *Kala-tigiyá* (*Bur*)

b White Sugar—*Sakharul-abyaz* سكر الابيض (*Arab*)
Shakare-supéd سُكَّر سید (*Pers*) *Sufíd-shakā* سُكَّر سفید ,
Chímí چمبی (*Hind*) *Chímí-shakhā* چمبی شکر (*Duk*) *Chímí-*
sharukhā శీతశక్రకణ, *Tellai-sharukhā* తెల్లనైన శక్రకణ
(*Tam*) *Chímí-shakhā* చీమిశక్కుర, *Tella-shakhā* తెల్లశక్కుర
(*Tel*) *Fen-sharhkhara* വെൺശക്കര , *Fen-panyasáa* വെൺ
പഞ്ചസാര (*Malyal*) *Bih-sakhare* బిహి సక్కురే (*Can*) *Dhóp-*
chímí (*Beng*) *Shvétā-sharhkháá*, *Shvétā-panyasáram* (*Sans*)
Pándhā-sákhā (*Mah*) *Saphíd-sakhā*, *Ujlo chím*, *Ujlo-búro*,
Ujlo-khánd (*Gur*) *Sagháá-phú* or *Tugiyá-phú* (*Bur*)

c Coarse Sugar—*Bíná* بورا (*Hind*) *Bíná-shakhā*
بورا سُكَّر (*Duk*) *Bíná-sharukhā* బూరశక్రకణ (*Tam*)
Búrā-shakhā బూరశక్కుర (*Tel*)

d Raw-sugar—*Ráb-shakhā* راب شکر , *Ráb-kí shakhā*
راب کی شکر (*Duk*) *Ráp-sharukhā* రాపశక్రకణ (*Tam*)
Ráp-shakhā రాప్ శక్కుర (*Tel*)

e Loaf-sugar—*Qand* قند (*Hind*) *Qand-kí-shakhā*
قند کی شکر (*Duk*) *Kan-sharukhā* కణశక్రకణ (*Tam*)
Kan-shakhā కన్ శక్కుర (*Tel*)

Jaggery

a Jaggery (of Sugar-cane)—*Qand* قند (*Arab*) *Kand*
كند (*Pers*) *Gur* گُر (*Hind*) *Gúr* گور (*Duk*) *Tellam*
తెలలమ (*Tam*) *Bellam* బెల్లము (*Tel*) *Vella* వెల్లి ;
Sharhkhara శక్కర (*Malyal*) *Bella* బిల్ల (*Can*) *Akhuru* (Cing).

b Palmyra Jaggery—*Tár-ká-gur* تار کاز گور (*Hind*) *Tár-*
ká-gúr تار کاز گور (*Duk*) *Pana-vellam* పానవెలలమ (*Tam*)
Táti-bellam తాటిబెల్లము (*Tel*) *Pana-vella* పనవెల్లి, *Pana-*
sharhkhā పనశక్కర (*Malyal*) *Táti-bella* తాటిబిల్ల (*Can*)
Tal-akhuru (Cing)

c. Cocoanut Jaggery—Naryal kagur கார்ல் காகுர் (H) 1)
 Duril la gur கார்ல் காகுர் (Duk) Tenna vellu a சென்னை-
 வெல்லம் (Tam) Tenkava-lal a nu தென்காவலம் (Tel)
 T'iyā vellu வெல்லம் } Tengu d'irikka வெண்காய்க்காய் (Mal)
 yal) Kangina kupa lalla கங்கினா கப்பா லா (Cin) Lal al ru
 (Cing)

d Jaggery of Thannix solves it—*Sin' H Lang*
 سند لے کاگور (Hind) *Sintole Lang* سند لے کاگور
Lang 1 کاگور (Dil) *Ih chia vellam* *செல்லம்*
 (Tim) *Ila bellamu* *செல்லம்* (Tel) *Inte vella* *అంతె*
వెల్ల *Inte harkkura* *అంతె రుకర* (Mishl) *Ih*
akuru (Cing)

c Jaggery of Carvota urea — *Ma* கார்வா கார்வா (Hind) *Uru* கார்வா (D I) *h* *Ur* *pan* *ra* *vella* கார்வா பல்லா (T.)

Sugar-candy

a. Sugar candy (of 5 kinds)—*شکرکام* (*Shukrakam*)
Qande rufi گند سبب *Kandi rufi* گند سبب (*Kandi rufi*)
مصری (*Masri*) *Kandi rufi* گند سبب (*Kandi rufi*)
kanda rufi (*Kandi rufi*) *Kandi rufi* گند سبب (*Kandi rufi*)
شکرکام (*Shukrakam*) *Masri* (*Masri*) *Shukrakam* (*Shukrakam*)

b Palmyra Sugar-candy—*Ta* li ri *باركى مری*
(Hind and Dil) *Pa* ni ka la^{du} *பாநிகலது* (Din) *Tu* fi
ka la^{da} *தடல* (Tl) *I* na^{li} laⁿⁱ *இநலினி*
(Malyal) *Tu* fi la^{ka} la^{da} *துபிகலத* (Car) *Tu* ri la^{ri} (Cg)

536 SALLI P

Ṣaalab misrī **عَلَب مِصْرِي** *Ahusyus saalab* **الحصى العلب**
Ahusyatus saalab **حصى العلب** (Arab) *Ṣaalab misrī*
عَلَب مِصْرِي (*Pers, Hind and Dul*) *Shāla miṣhīrī*
சாலாமிசிரி (*Tam*) *Sālā misrī* **சాలாமிசிரி** (*Iel*) *Sālā*
miṣhīrī **സാലാമിശിരി** (*Malyal*) *Ohhālō michhīrī* (*Beng*)
Sālama misrī (*Mah*) *Salammisrī* (*Gu*) *Salama misrī*
(Cing) *Sāla misrī* (*Bur*)

537 SALICORNIA BRACHIATA, *Roxb.*Koyalu కొయలు (*Tel*)538 SALICORNIA INDICA, *Willah*Umai உமை. (*Tam*) Koyyapippili కొయ్యపిప్పిలి (*Tel*)Jódupalang (*Beng*)539 SALIX CAPREA, *Linn*Khláf حلاف (*Arab*) Béde-mushk بیدمشک.(*Pers*)540 SALIX CAPREA, *Linn* (*Water of*)

'Mául-Khláf ملأ الحلاف. (*Arab*) Aarqe-béde-mushk عرق بیدمشک (*Pers*) Bede-mushk-ká-aaraq بدد مشک کا عرق. (*Duk*).

541 SALIX TETRASPÉRMA, *Roxb*

Páni-jamá پانی حما (*Hind*) Jamti-kí-bel جمی کی بیل
Jamti-ká-pattá جمی کا پتا (*Duk*) Atrupálar ஆறுறுபாலை
(*Tam*) Étipála ఏతపాల (*Tel*) Átrapála ఆరూరపాల.
(*Malyal*) Páni-jomá (*Beng*)

542 SALSOLA (SUAEDA) INDICA

Ella-kúra ఎల్లకూర (*Tel*).543 SALVADORA WIGHTIANA, *Planch Syn*
S INDICA, *Wight*, S PERSICA, *Roxb*

Arák اراک (*Arab*) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواک.
(*Pers*) Pílu پیلو (*Hind*) Pílu-ká-jhár .
(*Duk*) Kalarva களர்வா , Kárkol-maram காரகொளமரம்
(*Tam*) Vairagógu వైరగోగు (*Tel*) Pílu (*Beng*) Pílu-nu-jháda (*Guz*)

544 SALVADORA INDICA Roy

Arak اراك (Arab) Daralhte misvak رحبمسواك
 (Pers) Bará pilu براسلو (Hind) Peru kalariv பெரு
 களாவா karkol maram கராகே எமரம் (Tam) Pedda
 vara gogu పెద్దవరగోగు (Tel) Pila (Beng)

545 SALVADORA PERSICA Linn

Arak اراك (Arab) Daralhte misvak رحبمسواك
 (Pers) Chhóta pilu حوتاسلو (Hind and Dul)
 Shuru kalariva சிறுகள வா (Tam) Chinna varagógu చిన్న
 వరగోగు Pinna vara gogu పన్నవరగోగు (Tel) Pila (Beng)

546 SANDORICUM INDICUM Cav (Wood of)

Chandan حندن (Duk) Shéva maram శేవమరம்
 (Tam) Chéva mánu చేవకును (Tel) Bitto bin or Titto
 bin (Bur)

In Hindustani *Ohandan* is one of the designations of *Sandal wood* but in *Dukhna* it is applied to the inner wood of any plant which is red or reddish black particularly to that of the above tree

547 SANTALUM ALBUM Linn Syn SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM Linn (Wood of—Sandal wood)

Sandale abyaz صندل ابيض (Arab) Sandale supéd
 صندل سفيد (Pers) Chandan حندن Sufed chandan
 صندل سفيد (Hind) Sandal صندل (Dul) Shandanak
 kattai சந்தனக்கடடை (Tam) Gandhapu chekka గంధపు
 చెక్క (Tel) Chandana mutti చందనముట్టి (Malyal)
 Gandhada chekke గంధదాచెక్క (Can) Chondon S'idda-
 chondon Sandal (Beng) Shri gandha káshataha (Sans)
 Gandhacha kóda (Mah) Sukét (Guz) Sudu handun
 Handun (Oing) Nasaphiyu Sandaku (Bur)

The following are the names of the essential Oil of Sandal-wood

Anti-sandal عطر صندل (*Pers*) *Sandal-ká-átr* عطر كاعطار-
(*Hind*) *Sandal-ká-áatar* صندل كا عطر (*Dul*)

548 SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS, Vahl (*Nut of—Soap-nut*)

Findage-hindi فندق هندی or *Fandage-hindi* فندق هندی;
Bandage-hindi بندق هندی (*Arab*) *Ratah* رتاہ (*Pers*)
Rithá ریتھا or *Rithah* ریتھہ (*Hind and Duk*) *Ponnán-*
kottar பொன்னகொட்டை (*Tam*) *Kunkudu-káyalu* కుంకుడుకాయలు,
Kúkudu-káyalu కుకుడుకాయలు (*Tel*) *Ur-*
vanyik-káya ഉർവത്തുകായ , *Punnan-kotta* പുനനെട്ട
(*Malyal*) *Kukate-káya* കുకേടുകాయ (*Can*) *Rithá* (*Beng*)
Arishta-phalam (*Sans*) *Rithá* (*Mah*) *Aritha* (*Guz*)
Miáymen-sue-lhe-sí or *Me-áv-me-sue-lha-tí* (*Bur*)

The meaning of the above Burmese name is *the fruit of Monkey's blood*, and it is applied to *Soap-nut* from its supposed resemblance to the blood of a Monkey. See the remarks under *Acacia concinna*

549 SAPO (*Soap*)

Sábún صابون (*Arab Pers and Hind*) *Shabbu* శబ్బు
(*Tam*) *Sabbu* సబ్బు (*Tel*) *Sábún* (*Beng*) *Sábún*
(*Guz*) *Suppiya* (*Bur*)

550 SARSÆ RADIX (*Sarsaparilla* or *Jamaica Sarsaparilla*)

Aushbah عشبہ , *Aushbahe-maghiabí* عشبہ مغربی .
(*Arab and Pers*) *Aushbah* عشبہ , *Sálsá* سلسا (*Hind*)
Aushbah عشبہ (*Duk*) *Shimar-nannáya* శిమరాననయి;
Sháirasha-ver శారశవర (*Tam*) *Síma-sugandhi-pála* సీమసుగంధిపాలా

సుఖంధికా Sīrasa vēru సారశవేరు (Tel) Narutintu നര
തിണ്ടി (Malyal) Chhālchha or Sālsa (Beng) Ushbo
Ushbo magrabī (Guz) Rata irimusu (Cing)

The *Country* and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* are generally found in books under the same designations but they have distinct names, which will be found in this Catalogue under their respective heads

See the remarks under *Solanum rubrum* and *Hemide mus Indicus* with respect to the Hindustani name *Mako* مكو or *Makie* مكي

501 SCAMMONIUM (Scammony)

Saqmuniya ساقمونييا Mahmudiā ماحموديا (Arab
Pers and Hind) Shakamuniya శకమణియా Māmuda
మామదా (Tam) Shakumuniyā శకుమునియా Mamudā
మామూదా (Tel)

552 SCILLA (Squill)

Isqil اسقل Aansal اسئل Basul فار Basul far
Basul bar بار (Arab) Piyāze dashī پیازہ سی
Piyāze mosh پیاز موش (Pers) Vilayati kandā ویلائی کندا
Vilāyati jangli piyāz ویلائی جنگلی پیاز (Hind) Vila
yati jangli piyāz ویلائی جنگلی پیاز Vilāyati kandra
ویلائی کندرا (Duk) Shima narī vengāyam శిమనరీ
శిమనరాయ (Tam) Shima nakka vulligadda శిమనక్క-వల్లిగడ్డ
రక్క (Tel) Shima kattul'u ശിമകാട്ടുളള (Malyal)
Sime adavi irulli సిమేఁదవిఁరుల్లి (Can) Bilāti jangli
পিলাতি (Beng) Rata val lunu (Cing) Simbo to kesun
(Bur)

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica*

553 SCINDAPSUS (POTHOS) OFFICINALIS,

Schott (Berries of)

Gaj-pipli گچ پیلی, Bari-pipli بری پیلی (*Hind*)
 Hatti-pipli هتی پیلی (*Duk*) Atti-tippili اٹی تپیلی,
 Anait-tippili آنایت تپیلی (*Tam*) Énnga-pippallu ఎన్ఱ-
 పిప్పల్లు, Gaja-pippallu గజపిప్పల్లు (*Tel*) Atti-tippili അതി-
 തിപ്പിలి. (*Malyal*) Doddā-lupallī దద్దలపల్లి (*Can*) Gōj-
 pipli (*Beng*) Gaja-pippali. (*Sans*) Thōra-pampī (*Mah*)
 Motto-piper (*Guz*)

554 SECAMONE EMETICA, R Br

555 SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Linn (*Nut
 of—Marling nut*)

Habbul-fahm حب الفهم, Habbul-qalb حب القلب;
 Inqardiyā انقرديا (*Arab*) Biládur بلاد (*Pers*) Bheḷā
 بهلا; Bḥilāvān بهلاوان (*Hind*) Bḥilāvān بهلاوان.
 (*Duk*) Shen-kottai శెన్కొట్టై; Sherān-kottai శేరాన్
 కొట్టై. (*Tam*) Jidi-vittulu జీడివత్తులు: Tummeda-
 māmidi తుమ్మెదమిడి, Bhallātamu భల్లతము, Bhallātaki
 భల్లతకీ (*Tel*) Cherunkuu చెరుంకు, Ténprakka తె-
 నప్రాకా (*Malyal*) Gērú గేరు (*Can*) Bheḷā, Bheḷāś
 (*Beng*) Bhallātaki-bijam. (*Sans*) Bibā (*Mah*) Bḥilāmu.
 (*Guz*) Shen-kotte (*Cing*) Khī-sī (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Anacardium occidentale*.

556 SENNA (*Alexandrian Senna*)

Sanā سا, Sanā-makki سا مکی (*Arab Pers and
 Hind*) Sunnā-makki سنا مکی. (*Duk*) Shūrattu-nilā-
 varai శూరతునిలవరై, Shimar-nilāvarai శేమరినిలవరై.

(Tam) Shurattu tangedu శురత్తుతంజెడు *Shima tangedu*
శిమతంజెడు (Tel) Nela avarke gida నేలవావకేరిడు
(Can.) Sona makki or Shoná mu lli (Beng) Soná
mulhi (Mah) Suna mulhi (Guz) Rata sana kola.
(Cing)

507 SESAMUM INDICUM Linn (Jingili Oil
plant—Seeds of)

Simsim سمس (Arab) kunjad كنجاد (Pers) Til
تل (Hind and Duk) Eilu எலு (Tam) Nuuvulu
నూవులు (Tel) Eilu ఇలిళ్ళి karellu కారెళ్ళి Chitrallu
చిరెళ్ళి (Malyal) Yallu యల్లు (Can) Til Ghoshya a
(Beng) Tilaka (Sans) Tila (Mah) Til. (Guz) Talla
or Talla atta (Cing)

508 SESAMUM INDICUM Linn (Oil of—Jingili
Oil)

Skiraj سرح Dhonul hal دهن الحل Dhonus sim
sim دهن السمسم (Arab) Roghane kunjad روس كنجاد
Roghane shirin روغن سترن (Pers) Til ka tel تیل کا
Mitla tel میلا تیل Bārik tel باریک تیل (Hind) Miṭṭhā
tel میلا تیل (Duk) Nal lenney నలలెనెయ (Tam)
Manchi nune మంచినునె (Tel) Nallenna നല്ലെണ്ണ
(Malyal) Valle yanne വല്ലയ്ക്ക (Can) Tila taulam
(Sans) Ohol hota tela (Mah) Mitho tel Miṭṭhu tel
(Guz) Talla tel (Cing) Nahu si (Bur)

509 SESBANIA ÆGYPTICA, Pers

Jet حب Rasin راس (Hind) Ravā ing راسگ ,
Rava sin روأس (Duk) Chempai చెమపై (Tam)
Somanti సోమంతి (Tel) Chempa చెంప (Malyal) Jét.
(Beng) Rājam (Sans)

560 SEVUM (*Suet*)

Samín سمن , *Shahm* شحم (*Arab*) *Paizah* پيه .
 (*Pers*) *Charbí* چربي (*Hind and Duk*) *Kozhuppu*
 கொழுப்பு (*Tam*) *Kovvu* కొవ్వు (*Tel*) *Kobbu* ಕೊಬ್ಬು.
 (*Can*) *Chorbhi* , *Chukná* (*Beng*).

561 SHOREA ROBUSTA, *Roxb.* (*Resin of*)

Qanqahai قنقار , *Qiqahai* قيقتر . (*Arab*) *Laale-moaab-*
bari لعل معمرى . (*Pers*) *Rál* رال , *Dhúna* دھونا ,
Dhonah دھونا , *Dámar* دامر . (*Hind*) *Rál* رال . (*Duk*)
Kungilyam குங்கிலியம் (*Tam*) *Guggilamu* గుగ్గలము (*Tel*)
Kungilyam കുങ്കിലിയം (*Malyal*) *Guggalá* గుగ్గళా (*Can*)
Dhúná , *Rál* (*Beng*) *Guggilam* , *Koushi-kaha* (*Sans*)
Rála , *Gugg.lu* (*Mah*) *Dummala* (*Cing*)

In Shakespears' and other Hindustani Dictionaries, &c , *Sul*
 سول is applied to *Shorea robusta*, probably from the latter being
 called *Saul-tree* in English in some books *Súl*, however, is a
 correct Persian name of *Tectona grandis* (*Teak-tree*). *Rál* رال
 is the name of the *Resin of S robusta*.

562 SIDA ACUTA, *Burm*

Malai-tángi மலைதாங்கி, *Pon-mushattar* பொன்முசுட்டை;
Vatta-tirippi வட்டதிரிப்பி (*Tam*) *Chitimuṭi* చిటిముట్టి;
Muttavapulagam ముత్తవపులగం (*Tel*) *Malatánni* മലതാങ്ങി,
Chcupariva ചെറുപരുവ. (*Malyal*) *Korétá* (*Beng*)
Suvadi-babila (*Cing*)

563 SIDA RETUSA, *Linn*

Hulbahe-barri حله برى (*Arab*) *Shanblide-barri*
 شملید بری , *Shamlite-dashti* شملید دشتی (*Pers*)
Jangli-méthi جنگلی میثمی . (*Hind and Duk*) *Mayir-*

manikkam மணிமாணிக்கம் (Tam) Mayilu manikyam మయిలు
మాదిక్యం (Tel) Mayir manikkam മയിർമാണിക്യം karun
toti കുറുന്തൊട്ടി (Valyal) Bon methi (Beng) Koti
kan babila Ma r manikam (Cing)

A few years ago Dr Bidie had an occasion to examine a
small plant sent to him under the Tamil name *Mayir manikam*
and it proved to be *S retusa*. The same name is adopted with
a slight alteration in several languages viz Telugu Malyalam
Cingalese &c and the plant is more readily recognised by that
name than any other

The Fig in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol 5 Tab 18)
corresponds exactly with *S retusa* but the Malyalam name
assigned to it in that work *Karun totti* is very doubtful one
So is also the case with the Cingalese name *Koti kan babila*

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 564 | SINAPIS JUNCEA Linn | } Seeds of—
Indian
Mustard |
| 565 | SINAPIS RAMOSA Roxb | |

Khardal حردال (Arab) Sipand'in سندان or Ispandan
اسندان (Pers) Rāi رای or Rāyān رایان (Hind
and Dul) Kadugu కడుగు (Tam) Avalu అవలు (Tel)
katuka కడుక (Malyal) Sāsavē సాసవే (Can) Rai (Beng)
Sarshaphaha (Sans) Moharé (Mah) Rāyi (Guz)
Atbe (Cing) Munquyén zı (Bur)

See the remarks under *Peganum Harmala*

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| 566 | SINAPIS DICHOTOMA Roxb | } Oil of |
| 567 | SINAPIS GLAUCA Roxb | |
| Sarson ka tel سرسون کا تیل (Hind) Rāyan kā tel
رایان کا تیل (Dul) Sarsho tel (Beng) | | |

- 568 SMILAX GLABRA Roxb

Barī chób chinī بر حب حبی (Hind) Hurina
shuk-china (Beng)

569 SMILAX LANCEÆFOLIA, *Roxb*

Hindī-chób-chini ہندی چوب چینی (Hind) 'Gutea-shúk-china' (Beng.).

570 SMILAX OVALIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Jangli-aushbah جنگلی عشبہ (Hind) Malait-támara மலைத்தாமரை (Tam) Konda-támara కొండతామర, Kistapa-támara కిస్తపతామర, Konda-guruva-tige కొండగురువతీగె, Sitapa-chettu సీతపచెట్టు, Konda-dantena కొండజంటెనె; Kummara-badlu కుమ్మరబడ్డు. (Tel) Kal-támara കാൽതാമര, Karivilántu കരിവിലാൻതി (Malyal) Kúku. (Bur).

Komárika or 'Koomarika' and Kumári are Cingalese and Bengali synonymes of a species of *Ala* (*A Indica*), but the former is found applied to *S ovalifolia* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and other works, which is not correct

571 SMILAX *Sp of.*

'Tsein-apho' (Bur)

572 SODÆ BIBORAS (*Biborate of Soda or Borax*)

Bóiaq بورق, Milhus-sághah ملح الصاعه (Arab) Tinkár تىكار, Tankár تىكار (Pers) Sohágá سہاگا, Tinkál تىكال (Hind) Sohágah سہاگہ. (Duk) Ven-káram வெண்காரம் (Tam) Elegáram ఎలగారం. (Tel) Ponkáram పంకారం, Vella-káram వేలొత్తకారం (Malyal) Biligárá బిలిగారా (Can) Sohágá (Beng) Vengáram, Puskara (Cing) Lakhya or Let-khya (Bur)

573 SODÆ CARBONAS (*Impure Carbonate of Soda*)

Qilí قلى, Milhul-qilí ملح القلى (Arab) Shukhár شكار, Tine-gádur تين گاد (Pers) Sajji ساجی, Sajji-

mitti سہی می Saggi khār سہی کھار (Hind) Chour-
 kí mitti حور کی می Chour ka namak حور کا نمک
 (Duk) Shach chi karam శచికిరము (Tam) Lota-
 sach chi లోతాచి (Tel) Chhobji mati (Beng) Saijika
 Lshará (Sans) Sajjehhára (Mah)

574 SODÆ SULPHAS (*Crude Sulphate of Soda*
 khára lon (Hind) Khari nun (Beng)

575 SODII CHLORIDUM (*Chloride of Sodium or*
Common Salt)

Milhi ملح Milhul aajin منج العجين (Arab) Namak
 نمک Namake khurdani نمک حوردانی Namake taaam
 نمک طعام (Pers) Lon لون Nimak نمک (Hind)
 Namak نمک Nimak نمک or Nammak نمک (Dul)
 Uppu உப்பு (Tam) Lavanam లవణము Uppu ఉప్పు (Tel)
 Uppa உப்பு Lavanam లవణం (Malyal) Uppu అప్పు
 (Can) Nun Nimok (Beng) Lavanam (Sans) Mitha
 (Mah) Miṭhu (Guz) Lunu (Cing) Sa (Bur)

576 SOLANUM INDICUM Linn (*Fruit or*
Berry of)

Mulli మల్లి Pappara mulli పపరముల్లి (Tam)
 káka machi కాకాచి Tella mulaka తెల్లములక (Tel) Cheru
 chunta చెరుచుండా (Malyal) Baya kur (Beng) Tibbatu
 (Cing)

The Dukhni and Mahratti names *Kolse la jhar* and *Kólusi*
ryucha phala are erroneously applied to this plant in some works

577 SOLANUM JACQUINI Willd (*Fruit or*
Berry of)

Hadaqe barri حدان بری (Arab) Badanjáne barri
 بادنگان بری Badangáne barri بادنگان بری (Pers)

Bhatkatyá بهتکدیا , *Bhatkatái* بهت کدائی , *Katái* کتائی ;
Réngní رینگنی , *Janglí-baigan* جنگلی بیگن (*Hind*)
Dórlá دورلا . (*Duk*) *Kandán-kattiri* கண்டனகத்திரி (*Tam*)
Vákuḍu వాకుడు , *Nela-mulaka* నేలములక (*Tel*) *Kantam-*
kattiri கந்தம்கத்திரி (*Malyal*) *Nelagullá* నేలగుళ్ళా
(*Can*) *Jonglí-baigon* , *Kánti-karí* (*Beng*) *Kantakáriká*
(*Sans*) *Dórali* (*Mah*) *Ringni* , *Vaungni* (*Guz*) *Katu-*
valbatu (*Cing*) *Khayán-kazo* (*Bur*)

Khayan is the Burmese name for *S milongena*, but it is given in some books to *S jacquini*. To render it applicable to the latter, *Kazo* should be added to it

578 SORGHUM VULGARE, *Pers* (*Grains or Seeds of*)

Zurrať ذررب (*Arab*) *Jávrase-hindí* حاورس هندی
(*Pers*) *Javár* حوار (*Hind*) *Javári* حواری , *Jári*
حاری (*Duk*) *Chólam* சோளம் (*Tam*) *Zonnalú*
జొన్నలు (*Tel*)

579 SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Juss* (*Rohun Tree*)

Róhan روھن , *Róhán* روحان . (*Hind*) *Shém-*
maram శేమమరం (*Tam*) *Chéva-mánu* చేవమాను , *Sómida-*
mánu సోమిదమాను , *Súmi* సూమి (*Tel*) *Róhan* (*Beng*)
Patranga (*Sans*)

580 SPHÆRANTHUS HIRTUS, *Willd*

Kamázaríyús كامارربوس or *Kamázaríyús* کامارربوس .
(*Arab*) *Kamádaríyús* كامادربوس . (*Pers*) *Mundí*
مندى (*Hind*) *Mundí* مودی (*Duk*) *Kóttak-karandaz*
கோட்டககரந்தை (*Tam*) *Bóḍa-tarapu* బోడతరపు (*Tel*)
Minángaunni മിനാങ്കുണ്ണി , *Atakká-maní* അടക്കാമണി
(*Malyal*) *Mundí* (*Beng*)

581 SPONDIAS MANGIFERA Pers

Darakhte maryam درخت مريم (Pers) Ámré ka
 pér آمریکا پیر (Hind) Maryam ka jhar مريم کا چھار
 Jangli ámré ka jhar جنگلی آم کا چھار (Dul) Mari máñ
 chedi மரிமாஞ்செடி (Tam) Ivura māmidi இவராமுமி
 Ambala chettu అంబాలచెట్టు Sitavruśhamu సీతవృక్షము Pita
 vruśhamu పీతవృక్షము (Tel) Anpa ham അമ്പാഴം (Mal
 yal) Amatemará అమటిమర (Can) Amrá gachh (Beng)
 Ambácha jhāda (Mah) Gue bin (Bur)

582 SQUALUS CARCHARIAS Linn (White Shark)

Sufed shorah mach chhi سفید شورہ مچھی (Dul)
 Pāl shorā min പാലശ്ശോരമീൻ (Tam) Tella sorā chepa
 తెల్లసొరచేప (Tel)

583 SQUALUS CARCHARIAS Linn (White Shark—Oil of)

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

584 STANNUM (Tin)

Qalai قلع Rasas رصاص (Arab) Arzır آرزر ,
 Arzir آرزر (Pers) Rāngā رانگا (Hind) Katthil
 کتھیل (Dul) Velliyyam வெள்ளியம் (Tam) Vendi
 sisam వెండిసిసం (Tel) Velliyaam வெളுதீயம் (Malayal)
 Rang or Rāngā (Beng) Rāngā (Sans) Sihū (Gu)
 Suda iyaam (Cing)

On account of the English word *tin* being commonly in use for the thin plates of Iron covered with Tin the vernacular names of the former (plates) are generally misapplied to the latter (Tin) The names I have inserted above in the text are the correct names of the metal Tin or Stannum

585 STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn

Nágamusadi నాగముసది (Tel) Módira-kámñiam മോദിരാകാഞ്ഞിരം (Malayal).

586 STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, Linn (Seeds of—*Nux Vomica*)

Iraíaqi اراقى , Khánequl-kalb حاتم الكلب (Arab) Fulúsc-máhi فلو س ما هي , Qátulul-kalb قاتل الكلب ; Kochóláh കോള (Pers) Kuchlá കച്ചല (Hind) Kuchlah കച്ചല , Kuchló-ké-binj കച്ചല കേ ബിഞ് (Duk) Ettik-kottaa எட்டிககொட்டை (Tam) Mushti-vittulu ముష్టివిత్తులు ; Mushidi ముడి (Tel) Kánni-rak-kuru കാഞ്ഞിരക്കുരു (Malayal) Mushti-bijá ముష్టిబిజా (Can) Kuchlá (Beng) Mushti-bijam, Vishamushti-bijam (Sans) Kuchla. (Mah.) Kuchlá (Guz) Goda-kaduru-atta గోదాకాదూరు-అత్తా (Cing) Khabón (Bur)

From the similarity of the Burmese words *Khabón* and *Khamon*, they are confounded with each other in some books, and used synonymously in some others (Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, &c) It is a serious confusion, because the latter is the name of *S. potatorum*, the seeds of which are used in large doses as an emetic, &c, while the former is the name of *S. Nux vomica*, the nut of which, though a medicine in very minute doses, is highly poisonous in larger quantities

An error very like the above is also found in the *Materia Indica* and *Richardson's Dictionary*, viz, the Arabic name of the nut of *Randia dumetorum* (Jouzaḡ-qai حورالي), which means *Emetic Nut*, is applied to *S. Nux vomica*

Besides the above, the Telugu, Sanscrit and Tamil names *Katakamu*, *Kataka* and *Kadulikam*, &c, are used in some works for the nut of *S. N. vomica*, and in a few others for that of *S. potatorum* This is a source of dangerous confusion, and I have therefore omitted the names from the text under both plants.

587 STRYCHNOS POTATORUM Linn (*Seeds*

of—*Clearing nut*)

Nirmali نرملى (Hind) Chul binj حل بنج (Dul)
 Tetran kottai தெந்நகட்டை (Tam) Chilla ginja
 చిల్లగంజు (Tel) Tetran parala തെന്തറമ്പരല Teṭran
 kotta തെന്തറൻകൊട്ട (Malyal) Chilli bijā ചില്ലി
 (Can) Nirmali (Beng) Nirmali (Mah) Nir mali
 (Guz) Ingini atta (Cing) Khamon kamou yek (Bur)

See the remarks under *S. Nuxvomica*.

588 STYRAX (*Solid Storax*)

Istarak اِستَرَكَ Meashe yabīrah مَعَشَهْ يَابِرَاه (Arab)

589 SUCCINUM (*Amber*)

Qarnul bahar القرن الباهر Misb'hurum مساح الروم,
 Inqitriyun انقطرون (Arab) Kahruba كهربا (Pers and
 Hind) Kapur كدور (Dul) Karpura mani கர்புரமணி
 (Tam) Karpura pusa కర్పూరపూస (Tel) Pāyin or
 Payen (Bur)

The above Dukhni name *Kapur* كدور is often confounded
 with *Kupur* كپور which is the name of *Camphor* in the same
 language See the remarks under *Camphor*

590 SULPHUR

Kibrit كبريت (Arab) Gogird گوگرد (Pers)
 Gandhak گندك (Hind) Ganda' گندك (Duk)
 Gandakam கந்தகம் (Tam) Gandhakam గంధకం (Tel)
 Gantakam ഗന്തകം (Malyal) Gandhaku గంధకు (Can)
 Gandrok (Beng) Gand'hakaha (Sans) Gandhak (Mah)
 Gandhak (Guz) Gandakam (Cing) Kān (Bur)

There are several varieties of *Sulphur* sold in the bazaars
 of Southern India. With the exception of two, they are not,

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows —

a. Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Bán út-lí gandal* باروت کی گندک (Dul) *Bána-gandalam* பாணைகாந்தகம், *Kulú gandalam* குளாகந்தகம் (Tam) *Bana-gandhalamu* బాణాగంధము, *Kulú-gandhalamu* కులగంధము (Tel)

b — *Amilaksán-gandhak* آملا سا رنگدك (Hind) *Amilaksán-gandhak* آملو سا رنگدك (Dul) *Nellil-láy gandalam* நெல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம் (Tam) *Nellihaya gandhalam* నెల్లి యగంధం (Tel) *Ámalala gantakam* ఆమలకగంతకం (Malyal) *Nelli-gandhaká* నెల్లిగంధకా (Can) *Amlasa-gandhak* (Beng) *Amalaka gandhakaha* (Sans) *Amalá-gandhak* (Mish) *Ámbala-gandhak* (Guz) *Nell-gandhakam* (Cing)

c Native Sulphur—*Kach-chí-gandhak* كچي گندك (Dul) *Pach-chi-gandal am* పాచిచికந்தకం (Tam) *Pach-chi-gandhakam* పచ్చిగంధకం (Tel) *Pach-chi-gantakam* పచ్చిగంతకం (Malyal)

d.—*Dál-gandhak* دال گندك (Dul) *Paruppa-gandhakam* పర్రుప్పకந்தకం (Tam) *Pappu-gandhakamu* పప్పుగంధము (Tel) *Paruppu-gantakam* పర్రుప్పగంతకం (Malyal)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name

The second variety (b) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is somewhat like that of the ripe fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica* (*Emblie Myobalans*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (c) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (d) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dát-gandhak*, &c, in allusion to the resem-

blanco it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus* sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dal دال* &c

In addition to the above there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages as follows —

Kabrite ahmar كبريت احمر (Arab) *Gogarde surkh* گگرد سرخ (Pers) *Lal gandhak* لال گدک (Hind) *Lal gandak* لال گدک (Duk) *Kózhit talai gandakam* കോഴിതലൈ നെടകം (Tam) *Erra gandhakamu* ఎర్రగంధకము (Tel) *Choianna gantakam* ചൊവ്വന്നാഗന്തകം (Malyal) *Kempu-gandhaka* ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಕ (Can) *Lal gandrok* (Benq) *Rakta gandhalaha* (Sans) *Tumbada gandhak* (Mah) *Lal gandhak* (Gu)

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline flat or irregular pieces of purple or brick dust color I think it is a sulphuret of some metal but what the latter is have not yet found out This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*

591 SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM D C (Fruit of)

Jamun جامون (Hind) *Jamun* جامون (Duk) *Nágap pazham* நாகப்பழம் (Tam) *Neredu pandu* నేరేడు పండు (Tel) *Na valin pazham* നാവളിൻപഴം *Naval pazham* നാവൽപഴം (Malyal) *Nerale hannu* నెరలే హంను (Can) *Jam Jám gula kala jam* (Beng) *Jambu phalam* (Sans) *Jámbalaphal* (Mah) *Jáanbu* (Guz) *Navva gedi* (Cing) *Sabi e si or Sabyezi* (Bur)

See the remarks under *Psidium pyrifera*

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchemists and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver?

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows —

a Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Bud ki gandal* باروت کی گندک (Dut) *Bunga-gandakam* பூக்காந்தகம், *Kubi-gandhakam* குப்பாந்தகம் (Tam) *Bima-gandhalan* ಬಿಮಾ ಗಂಧಲಾನ್, *Kubi-gandha-lamu* ಕುಬಿ ಗಂಧಲಾಮು (Tel)

b—*Amalaka-gandhak* آملاک سا رنگدک (Hud) *Amalaka-gandak* آملاک سا رنگدک (Dut) *Nellil-gandhakam* நெல்லி கந்தகம் (Tam) *Nellil-gandhakam* ನೆಲ್ಲಗಂಧಕಂ (Tel) *Amalaka-gandhakam* ಅಮಲಕಗಂಧಕಂ (Malay) *Nelli-gandhak* ನೆಲ್ಲಗಂಧಕ (Car) *Ambala-gandhak* (Benq) *Amalaka-gandhak* (Sens) *Amch-gandhak* (Sri) *Ambala-gandhak* (Guz) *Nell-gandhakam* (Cing)

c Native Sulphur—*Kach-chi-gandal* کچی گندک (Dut) *Pach-chi-gandalam* பச்சாந்தகம் (Tam) *Pach-chi-gandhakam* పచ్చగంధకం (Tel) *Pach-chi-gandhakam* പച്ചഗന്ധകം (Malay)

d—*Dál-gandak* دال گندک (Dut) *Paruppu-gandakam* పర్రుపకాంతకం (Tam) *Pappa-gandhakam* పప్పుగంధకం (Tel) *Paruppu-gandhakam* പരപ്പഗന്ധകം (Malay)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name

The second variety (*b*) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is somewhat like that of the ripe fruit of *Pl. plantago* *Emblia* (*Emblia Myrobalan*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (*c*) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (*d*) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dál-gandak*, &c, in allusion to the resem-

blance it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus*, sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dul* ال- &c

In addition to the above there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages as follows —

Kibrite ahmar كبريت احمر (Arab) *Gogirde surkh* لال گدک (Hind) *Lal* گدک سرخ (Pers) *Lal gandhak* لال گدک (Dul) *kózhut talai gandakam* കോഴുത തലൈ ഗന്ധകം (Tam) *Erra gandhakamu* ఎర్ర గంధకము (Tel) *Cheranna gantal am* ചെറന്ന ഗന്താലം (Malyal) *Kempu gandhaka* ಕೆಂಪು ಗಂಧಕಾ (Can) *Lal-gandrol* (Beng) *Rakta gandhakaha* (Sans) *Tumbada gandhak* (Mah) *Lal gandhak* (Guz)

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline flat or irregular pieces of purple or brick dust color I think it is a sulphuret of some metal but what the latter is have not yet found out This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*

591 SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM D C (Fruit of)

Jamun جامون (Hind) *Jámun* جامون (Duk) *Nágap pazham* நாகப்பழம் (Tam) *Norédu pandu* నోరేడు పండు (Tel) *Na valin pa ham* നാവാലിൻ പാഴം *Na val pazham* നാവാൽ പാഴം (Malyal) *Nerale hannu* నేరాలే హంను (Can) *Jam Jám gulá* জামা জাম (Beng) *Jambu phalam* (Sans) *Jámbalaphal* (Mah) *J'ambu* (Gu) *Naiva gedí* (Oing) *Sabi e si or Sabyezi* (Bur)

See the remarks under *Pedium pyrifera*

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchemists and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver?

T.

592 TACCA PINNATIFIDA, *Forsk*

Bará-kandá براكد . (*Duk*) Peiyya-karunark-
kizhangu பெரியகருணைகிழங்கு (*Tam*) Pedda-kanda-gadda
పెద్దకండగడ్డ (*Tel*) Chane-kizhanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങ (*Mal-*
yal) Páñkhade , Touta (*Bur*)

593 TAMARINDUS INDICA, *Linn* (*Pod* or
Fruit of—Tamarind)

Tamare-hindí تمر هندی , Humar حمر , Húmar حومر ,
Sabárá صابرا (*Arab*) Anbalah انباله (*Peris*) Anblí
املی , Amlí-ká-bót املی کا بوت (*Hind*) Amlí
املی (*Duk*) Pulyam-pazham புளியம்பழம்
(*Tam*) Chinta-pañdu చింతపండు (*Tel*) Pulyam-pazham
పులియపఱు (*Malyal*) Hunashé-hannu ಹುಣಶೇಹಣ್ಣು
(*Can*) Téntúl , Tintúri , Ámlí , Tetar (*Beng*) Tentiání-
phalam. (*Sans.*) Chinch (*Mah*) Ámbli (*Guz*) Siyam-
bula (*Cing*) Magí (*Bur*)

Chinchá چنچا is the Dukhni name of *Tamarind-stone* which
is also used in medicine by natives

The red variety of Tamarind which is occasionally met with
in Southern India, is recognised by the addition of the word
red to its ordinary names

594 TAMARIX GALLICA, *Linn*

Asl اتل , Tarfā طرما (*Arab*) Gaz گر , Darakhte-
gaz د رح گر , Shór-gaz شورگر (*Peris*) Jháv جھاب
(*Hind. and Duk*) Átru-shavukku-maram ஆறுசவுக்கு

மரம் Kota shavukku maram கோட்சவுக்குமரம் Shiru
shavukku maram கிருசவுக்குமரம் (Tam) Éru saru manu
এরুসরুমানু Shiri saru manu শিরিসরুমানু (Tel) Jhāv
(Beng) Jhāv nu jhāda (Guz)

At alari is the Tamil name commonly in use in Southern India for *T. Gallia* or *T. Oruntalis* but the meaning of it is the river Alari or *Nerium odorum*. As the name is apt to be confounded with some variety of the latter very poisonous plant I have omitted it from the text

596 TAMARIX GALLICA Linn (Galls of—
Tamarix Galls)

Samaratul اسمراتول Samaratut tarfā سمرات الطرفا
Habbul asl حب الاسل Aazbah عذبه Jazmazaj حرمارج
(Arab) Gazmāzaj گرمارج Gazmazh گرمارک
Gazmaju گرمارو (Pers) Bari main بری مائن (Hind)
Bari māl بری مائی (Duh)

There is a common notion in the bazaars of Madras that the galls known under the above vernacular names are the produce of *Prosopis spicigera* and not of any species of *Tamarix* hence their Tamil and Telugu synonymes *Iannik* லாயிக் and *Jimma luya* ஜிம்மா லூயா I have examined the plant (*P. Spicigera*) in all seasons during the last 2 years and found it to produce no galls whatever

596 TAMARIX GALLICA Linn (Vanna of)

Gaz anjabin گز انجبین (Arab) Gaz angabin
گزا بگنس (Pers)

597 TAMARIX ORIENTALIS Vahl Syn T
FURAS Ham

Aslul ahmar اسل الاسمر Tarf'ie ahmar طرفية الاسمر
(Arab) Gaze surkh گز سرخ (Pers) Lal jhāv لال جهاو
(Hind and Dul) Shivappu ātru shavukku maram சிவப

புஞ்சுறுறுசவுசுமரம் , *Shivappu-kóta-shavukku-maram* சிவப்
 புஞ்சுறுறுசவுசுமரம் , *Shivappu-shiru-shavukku-maram* சிவப்
 புஞ்சுறுறுசவுசுமரம் (*Tam*) *Eira-érusaru-mánu* ఎర్రపసుక
 మను , *Eira-shuu-saiu-mánu* ఎర్రపసుకమను (*Tel*) *Rakta-*
gháv (*Beng*) *Lál-gháv-nu-gháda* (*Guz*)

See the remarks in No 591

598 TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, *Vahl* (*Galls of—
 Tamarix Galls*)

Samaratul-asal تمر ذال لائل , *Habbul-asal* حب الائل
 (*Arab*) *Gazmázak* گرما رک , *Gazmázú* گرما رو (*Pers*)
Chhóti-máin چھوٹی مائیں (*Hind*) *Chhóti-mái* چھوٹی مائی
 (*Duk*)

See the remarks in No 595

599 TECTONA GRANDIS, *Linn* (*Teak-tree*)

Sáj ساح . (*Arab*) *Sál* سال . (*Pers*) *Sákhú* ساکھو ;
Ságún ساگون . (*Hind*) *Sagán* ساگون . (*Duk*) *Tékku-*
maram தேக்குமரம் (*Tam*) *Téku-mánu* తేకుమను (*Tel*)
Tékká-maram തേക്കമരം (*Malayal*) *Ságách* (*Guz*)

See the remarks under *Shorea robusta*

600 THEA (*Tea*)

Sáé ساء or *Sáé* صاء . (*Arab*) *Cháyo* چائے
 (*Pers and Hind*) *Chá* چا . (*Duk*) *Te-ilai* தேஇலை
 (*Tam*) *Téyáku* తేయాకు (*Tel*) *Chápátá* , *Chánhá-*
pátá (*Beng*) *Chá* (*Guz*) *Te-hola* (*Cing*) *Laph-*
kháv (*Bur*)

601 TEPHIROSIA PURPUREA, *Pers*

Sarphónká سرپھو کا . (*Hind*) *Hunnáli* ہنالی ;
Janglí-kultí جنگلی کلبی . (*Duk*) *Kolluk-káy-velai* கொலுக்காய்

எஞ்சையேனை (Tam) Vempali వెంపలి (Tel) ho
zhyppila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില (Malyal) Bon nil gachh (Beng)

602 TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM (Turpentine Oil)

Dhonur ratinaj دهن الراسنج Dhonur ratyanaj
روس را سنج (Arab) Roghane ratyanah دهن الرا سنج
(Pers) Gandha baroje گندھا برحی کا تل (Hind)
Gandah feroze ka tel گندھ سرورے کا تل
tailam காமரக்கெலம் (Duk) kafur ka tel
karppurat tailam கார்ப்புர எகலம் (Tam) kar pura
tailam கர்ப்புரத்தெலம் (Tel) karppura tailam கர்ப்பு
ரைதெலம் (Malyal) Karapurada taila ಕರಪುರದ ತೈಲಾ
(Can) kapurer tail (Beng) karpura tailam (Sans)
kapuracha tela (Mah) kaparnu tel Tarpintan (Guz)
kapuru tel \ (Cing) Piyo si (Bur)

Except the Arabic and Persian the meaning of all other
above names is the oil of Camphor and they are applied to the
oil of Turpentine merely on account of the resemblance of its
smell to that of Camphor

603 TERMINALIA BELLERICA Roxb (Fruit of—Bellenic Myrobalans)

Bahilaj بھلیج (Arab) Bahilah بھلیج (Pers) Bharla بهرا,
Bh aira بهرا Bh airah بھرا (Hind) Balra بلرا
Balda بلدا (Dul) Tınrik kay தாந்ரிககைய (Tam)
Tandra kaya தாந்ரிககைய (Tel) Tani താണി (Malyal)
Tari kayi താറികയ (Can) Bohora (Beng) Béhada
(Mah) Bulu (Cing) Phanl ha si or Phanga si (Bur)

604 TERMINALIA CATAPPA Linn (Nut of— Indian A'mond)

Badame hindi بادام ہندی (Pers) Hindi badam
جنگلی بادام Jangli badam ہندی بادام (Hind and

(*Duk*) Nattu-vádam-kottai நாட்டுவாத மெண்டை (*Tam*)
 Nattu-bádam-vittulu నాల్గువదంబిత్తులు (*Tel*) Nattu-bádam
 നാട്ടുവോദം, Kotta-kuru കൊട്ടകുരു (*Malyal*) Nát-
 bádámí నాట్ బాదామి (*Can*) Banglá-badám (*Beng*)
 Ingudi-phalam, Desha-bádámitte (*Sans*) Nát-bádam
 (*Mah*) Nát-ni-badám. (*Gu*) Kotamba (*Cing*)

The Malyalim names found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. iv, Tab 3 and 4) are not generally recognisable See the remarks under *Amygdala* in page 46

605 TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz (*Fruit of—*
Chebule myrobalans)

Halilaj حلیج , Halilaje-asfar حلیج اصغر (*Arab*)
 Halilah هلیله , Halilahe-zard حلیله زرد (*Pers*) Har حر;
 Pile-har پیلہ حر , Har-pilé حر پیلہ , Hará حتررا (*Hind*)
 Halrá هلیرا , Halra هرا , Pilá-halra پیلا هرا , Haldá হলدا.
 (*Duk*) Kaduk-káy കടുകായ (*Tam*) Karakkáya కరకాయ
 య (*Tel*) Katukká కడ్డకాయ (*Malyal*) Alale-kayi అల్ల
 లోకాయ (*Can*) Haritaki, Hórá (*Beng*) Haritaki-
 phalam (*Sans*) Hirāḍa (*Mah*) Harle, Pílo-harle
 (*Guz*) Aralu (*Cing*)

When the young fruits of *T. chebula* are dried, they become black or brown in colour, and the names applied to them are different from those in use for the ripe fruits of the same plant. They are—

Halilaje-aswad حلیج اسود (*Arab*) Halilahe-siyáh حلیله سیاہ
 (*Pers*) Bal-har بال حر , Zangi-har زنگی حر , Kale-har كال حر.
 (*Hind*) Bál-halre بال هالره , Zangi-halrí زنگی هنری , Kálí-halré
 كال هنره (*Duk*) Kaduk-kay pinji കടുകായപിന്జി (*Tam*)
 Pinda-kayal-láya పిండకరకాయ (*Tel*) Katukka-pinji కడ్డకాయ
 పింజి, (*Malyal*) Alile- pinda అల్లలపిండ, (*Can*)

The following are the names of the gall like excrescences found on the leaves and young branches of *T chebula*

Halre lé phul حُلَّة (Duk) *Kaduk lay pu* കടുകു
പയ്യ (Tam) *karak laya purvulu* కరకలయపురవులు (Tel)
katukla pu കടുകുക്കൊല്ല (Malay) *Alale luru* അളള
 (Can) *Haritaki phul* (Beng) *Haritaki pushpam* (Sans)
Harada phula (Mah) *Harle phul* *Pile karle phul* (Cin)
Aralu mal (Cing)

These excrescences are incorrectly considered as flowers of the plant hence the meaning of the above names.

606 TERMINALIA GLABRA *W et A*

Arjan ارچن *Arjan ka per* ارچن کا پیر (Hind)
Vellai maruda maram வெள்ளைமருதமரம் (Tam) *Tella*
maddi chettu తెల్లమద్దిచెట్టు *Maddi chettu* మద్దిచెట్టు (Tel)
Vella maruta വെള്ളമരുത *Pulla maruta* പുല്ലമരുത (Mal-
 yal)

607 TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA, *W et A*

Asan آسن (Hind) *Jangli karanj* جنگلی کرانج
 (Duk) *karuppu maruta maram* കരൂപ്പമരുതമരம் (Tam)
Nalla maddi chettu నల్లమద్దిచెట్టు (Tel) *karu maruta* കരു
 മരുത (Malay) *Ashan Piyā shal* (Beng)

608 TETRANTHRA ROXBURGHII, *Nees (Wood of)*

Maghase hindi مغاسه هندی (Arab) *kulz* كلز
 (Pers) *Maida lakri* میدا لکڑی (Hind and Duk)
Mushaippe yetti முசைப்பேயெட்டி *Maidā lakṭi* மைதாலக்டி
Pishin pattai பிசினபட்டை (Tam) *Naramāmidu* నరమమిడి,
Meda మేద (Tel) *kukur chitā* (Beng) *Maidā lakadī*
 (Mah)

609 THALICTRUM FOLIOLOSUM, D C. (*Root of*)

Pili-jari پيلي جزى . (*Hind*).

610 THESPESIA POPULNEA, Corr

Páras-pípal پارس پپل (*Hind*) Páras-pippal پارس پپل
(*Duh*) Púras̥ha-maram புரசஹரம் (*Tam*) Gangarēnu-
chettu గంగదేనుచెట్టు (*Tel*) Púv̥varasha പൂവ്വരശ (*Mal-*
yal) Póias̥h (*Beng*) Páis̥acha-g̥hāda (*Mah*) Párasa-
pipro (*Guz*) Gansui-gahā (*Cing*)

611 THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA, Juss (*The Exile*
or yellow Oleander)

Pilá-kanér پيلا كانير , Pile-phúl-ká-kaner پيل پھول کاکير
(*Duh*) Pach-ch-ar alai பச்சைஅலரி , Tnuv̥ach-chip-pú
திருவாச்சிப்பு (*Tam*) Pach-cha-gann̥ciu పచ్చగన్నేరు (*Tel*)
Pach-cha-arali പച്ചഅരലി. (*Malyal*) Molamiy̥ai-pán
(*Bur*)

612 TIARIDIUM INDICUM, Lehm.

Háthi-shúrā هاتى سورا (*Hind*) Bich-chhú-ké-
dánk-ká-patlá گال کھو کے ڈانک کا پٹلا (*Duh*) Tét-kodukki
தேடகொடுகி (*Tam*) Télumani-chcitu தேலுமனிச்செட்டு ;
Nága-danti నాగదంతి (*Tel*) Tél-kotukka തെലകൊട്ടക്ക ;
Teliyanni തെളിയണ്ണി (*Malyal*) Hāti-shurā (*Beng*)
Nágadanti (*Sans*)

613 TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, Meis Syn Coc-
culus cordifolius, D C (*Gulancha*)

Giló گلو (*Arab*) Gul-bél گل بیل (*Pers*) Gulanchā
گلنچا, Gul-bél گل بیل (*Hind*.) Gul-bél گل بیل (*Duh*)
Shundil-kodī சிந்திலகொடி (*Tam*) Tippa-tige తిప్పతీగె ;

uchi గుచ్చి (Tel) Amruta అమృత Chitrāmruta
 చిత్రామృత (Malyal) Amruta balli అమృతబల్లి (Can)
 uchā (Beng) Somavalli Gaduchi (Sans) Gulavell
 (h) Gulvél (Gu) Rasakinda (Cing) Sinza manne
 lingo moné (Bur)

An Extract of this plant which is in common use of the
 seems is known by the following names —

Sattle gilo ست گلو (Pers and Hind) Gul bél ka sat
 گل بل کا (Dul) Shindal-sharullarai சிந்தலசருக்கரை
 n) Tippa sattu తిప్పపప్పు (Tel) Palo (Beng)

It looks like a flour and tastes bitter It chiefly consists
 in amylaceous substance with a bitter principle

614 TODDALIA ACULEATA Pers (Berries of)

Jangli kali mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ (Hind) Jangli
 mirchi جنگلی کالی مرچی (Dul) Milakaranai
 மிலகரணை (Tam) Mirapa kandra మిరపకాండ konda
 inda chettu కొండకొండచెట్టు (Tel) Totali తొత్తలి
 laka tani తొత్తలికాయని kakka totali కాకతొత్తలి
 (Malyal) kudu mirish (Cing)

See the remarks under *Zizyphus jujuba*

615 TODDY

Tari تری (Pers) Sēndi سندی Tari تری
 (Hind and Duk) kallu కలలు (Tam) kallu కల్లు
 (Tel) Henda హెండా (Can) Rā (Cing)

Toddy was originally derived from the Hindustani word
 ri تری which is the name of the intoxicating juice obtained
 in Palmyra Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*) but according to
 the present usage it is applied in English to every juice drawn
 from a plant and used as a drink

There are many kinds of *Toddy* in India, and they are named according to the plants from which they are produced. The following are the names of some of the varieties of *Toddy* in Southern India —

a *Toddy* of *Boiassus flabelliformis* or *Palmyra Toddy* —
Tári با ري (Pers) *Tári* تا زی (Hind and Duk) *Panan-kallu* பனங்களு (Tam) *Tati-kallu* తాటికల్లు (Tel) *Tat-rá* (Cing)

b *Toddy* of *Phoenix Sylvestris* — *Síndhi* سمندي (Hind) *Sendi* سمندي (Duk) *Ích-chan-kallu* ஈச்சங்களு (Tam) *Íta-kallu* ఇతకల్లు (Tel) *Indi-rá* (Cing)

c *Toddy* of *Cocos nucifera* or *Cocoonut Toddy* — *Táriye-nárgil* با رئی دارگل (Pers) *Nárlí* نارلی (Hind) *Nárel-hi-tá* , نارل کی تازی , *Nárel-hi-sendi* سندی کی سیدی . (Duk) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்காகளு , *Tennan-kallu* தென்னங்களு (Tam) *Tenháya-kallu* తెంకాయకల్లు (Tel) *Pál-rá* (Cing)

d *Toddy* of *Caryota Urens* — *Mári-hi-sendi* سندی کی سیدی ; *Mári-hi-tári* ما زی کی تازی (Duk) *Kúndar-panan-kallu* கூந்தற்பனங்களு (Tam)

e *Toddy* of *Azadirachta Indica* or *Morgosa Toddy* — *Nimb-há-nirá* نم کا نیرا (Hind) *Nim-há-nirá* نم کاندیرا . (Duk) *Véppan-kallu* வேப்பங்களு (Tam) *Vépa-kallu* వేపకల్లు (Tel) *Nimba-rá* (Cing)

f *Toddy* of *Ficus glomerata* — *Gullér-há-nirá* گنیر کا نیرا . (Hind) *Gullar-há-nirá* گار کا نیرا (Duk) *Attik kallu* அதிதகளு (Tam) *Atti-kallu* అత్తికల్లు (Tel) *Atti-rá* (Cing)

The Hindustani and Dukhni name *Nirá* نیرا is applied to those *Toddies* which do not possess intoxication, and also to all *Toddies* when they are fresh and not yet began to ferment. For example, *Tári-há-nirá* تا زی کا نیرا is the *Palmyra Toddy* before it begins to ferment, in which condition it is found early in the morning before the sun-rise

616 TRAPA BISPINOSA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Singára سڱارا Singharah سڱارہ Paní phal
 نانی پل (Hind and Duk) Panri mottai பன்றிமொத
 தை Panní mórdan kizhangu பண்ணிமோந்தானகிழங்கு
 (Tam) Pandi gadda పందిగడ్డ Parike gadda పరికెగడ్డ (Tel)
 Páni phal (Beng)

617 TRAGACANTHA (*Tragacanth or Gum Tra-
 gacanth*)

kasera كاسرا Samaghul qassád صمغ اللباد or Sama
 ghul qattad صمغ اللباد (Arab) katera كسرا Zol
 zadah زول رده (Pers) katera كسرا katérá gond
 كسرا گوند (Hind and Duk)

In the bazaars of S India *Tragacanth* is generally and
 incorrectly known as the *gum of Almond* whence its Tamil and
 Telugu synonymes *Budam pişhin* பாடம்பிஷின் and *Badam banka*
 బాదాంబంక

618 TREAK FAROOK

Tiryáqul faruq تیریاق العارق or Tiryáqe faruq
 تیریاق اکبر Tiryáqe akber تیریاق اکبر (Arab) Tiryáke
 faruq تیریاق فاروق (Pers) Tiryáqe faruq تیریاق فاروق
 (Hind) Tiryá faruq تیریا فاروق (Duk)

619 TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS Linn

Bastitáj سبساخ khasak حسك (Arab, Khare
 khasak حار حسك (Pers) Gokhru گو کړو (Hind)
 Ghokru گو کړو (Duk) Nerunji நெருஞ்சி (Tam)
 Palléru mullu పల్లెరుములు Chiru palleru చిరుపల్లెరు (Tel)
 Nerippul നെത്തരിഞ്ഞിൽ (Malyal) Negalu gida നീക്കല
 റ്റാ (Can) Vanasrangátá Gokhurha Trikantaka valli
 (Sans) Ghokarú Charátté (Mah) Gokhru (Guz)
 Neranchi or Neranji (Cing) Sule anen (Bur)

620 TRICHOSANTHES CORDATA, Roxb.

621 TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA, Linn.

Janglí-chí-chóndá | جملی چورو (Hind) Káttup-
pépudal காதபேபுடல், Péy-pudal பேய்புடல் (Tam)
Adavi-potla అడవిపొత్త, Chédu-potla చేదుపొత్త, Patólamu
పాటోలము. (Tel) Kaippam-patólam కైప్పంపఠోలం;
Patavalam పఠవలం, Pépatolam పేపఠోలం (Malyal)
Bettada-paḍavalá బెట్టదపడవలా (Can) Ban-chí-changá
(Beng) Ránácha-paḍavaḷi (Mah) Tó-pelen-moye (Bur)

622 TRICHOSANTHES NERVIFOLIA, Linn

Syn T DIOICA, Roxb

Parvar | پالول (Hind) Kombu-pudalai
கொம்புபுடலை (Tam) Kommu-potla కొమ్మపొత్త (Tel)
Patólam పఠోలం (Malyal) Potól (Beng)

623 TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA, Roxb

Anbaghól | انبغول, Hanzale-ahmai | حنظل احمر (Arab)
Hanzale-surkh | حنظل سرخ (Pers) Lál-indráyan
لال اندرايان (Hind) Lál-indrávan | لال اندراون;
Gúdá-pandú | گودا بندو (Duk) Koiattai | கொட்டை,
Shavari-pazham | சவரிபழம் (Tam) Avvagúda-pandú | అవ్వ
గుడపండు, Ábuvva | ఆబువ్వు (Tel) Avagude-hannu | అవగుడ
పండ్లు (Can) Kavandala (Mah) Titta-hondala (Uing)

624 TRIGONELLA FENUM-GRÆCUM, Roxb.
(Seeds of)

Hulbah | حلبة. (Arab) Shanbalíd | شنبلیله, Shamlít
| شملیت, Shamliz | شملیز (Pers) Méthí | مہی (Hind
and Duk) Vendayam | வெந்தயம் (Tam) Mentulu | మెం

உலு (Tel) Uluva ഉലുവ Ventayam വെന്തയം (Mal
 yal) Menthyá മെന്ത്യാ (Can) Múthi (Beng) Methi
 (Sans) Methi (Mah) Methi (Gu) Uluva (Cing)
 Po nán ta zı (Bur)

625 TRITICUM VULGARE Lill (Seeds or Grains
 of—Wheat)

Hintah حنطه (Arab) Gandum گندم (Pers)
 Gehun گھون (Hind) Gehun گھ (Duk) Godumai
 கோதுமை (Tam) Godumulu గోడుములు (Tel) Kotanpam
 കൊതമ്പം (Malyal) Gódhı గోధి (Can) Giun (Beng)
 Yavá (Sans) Gahung (Mah) Ghavum (Gu) Tiringu
 (Cing) Gıyonsaba (Bur)

626 TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA W et A
 (Country Ipecacuanha plant)

Jangli pikván جنگلی بکوان Antamul اسمول (Hind)
 Pit kárı پیت کاری (Dul) Nach churuppan நச்சுருப்ப
 பான Nappa murich chan நஞ்சுமுரிச்சான Nıy pılay நய
 பலை Peyp palai பேயப்பலை (Tam) Verrı pıla వెర్రపల,
 Kukha pala కూక్ఖపల (Tel) Vallı pala వల్లిపాల
 (Malyal) Anto mul (Beng) Bin nuga (Cing)

See the remarks under *Hemidesmus Indicus*

627 TYPHONIUM ORIXENSE Schott

Karunaiḥ kizhangu கருணைகிழங்கு Kar karunaiḥ
 kizhangu காரகருணைகிழங்கு (Tam) kanda gadda కండ్
 గడ్డ Durada kanda gadda దురదకండ్గడ్డ (Tel) Ohena ചെന്ത
 (Malyal) Ghet lochu (Beng)

U.

628 UNCARIA GAMBIR, Roxb. (*Wood of*)

Ankuḍu-larra అంకుడుకర్ర (Tel.) Gambir (Malay)

629 URGINEA INDICA, Kunth. Syn. SCILLA INDICA, Roxb (*Bulb of—Indian Squill*)

Isqile-hindī اسقل هندی ; Aansale-hindī عسل هندی ;
Başlul-färe-hindī اصل الفار هندی ; Başlul-barre-hindī
اصل البر هندی . (Arab.) Piyáz-e-dashtíé-hindī
پیاز موش هندی ; Piyáz-e-móshe-hindī پیاز شتی هندی
(Pers) Kándá گاند , Jangli-piyáz جنگلی پیاز (Hind)
Jangli-piyáz جنگلی پیاز ; Kandrā کندرا . (Duk) Nar-
vengāyam நரிவெங்காயம் (Tam) Nakka-vullī-gaḍḍa నక్క-
వల్లిగడ్డ (Tel.) Kattuḷḷi കാട്ടുഉള. (Malayal) Adavi-
irullī ഓടവരള (Can) Jongli-piaáj ; Ban-piaáj. (Beng)
Vana-palāṇḍam (Sans) Ránácha-kándé (Mah) Jangli-
kándá (Guz) Val-lúnú. (Cing) To-keşún , Tankaet-tva.
(Bur.).

The Arabic and Persian names applied in books to the bulb of both *U Indica* (*Indian Squill*) and *U. Scilla* (*Squill*) are generally the same, but to render them correctly applicable to the former the affix *Country* or *Indian* should be added to each of them

Kándá is correctly the Hindustani name of *Indian Squill*, but is found applied in several books to *Onion*

In some works (*Materia Indica*, &c,) *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* is confounded, under the name of *Erythronium Indicum* (Rott), with *Scilla* (*Urginea*) *Indica*, and the vernacular names of the latter are applied to the former These names, however,

will not be properly applicable to *L. hyacinthoides* unless the prefix *small* or *lesser* is added to them as is the case with the names under that plant in this Catalogue.

There is the same confusion about these drugs in the bazaar where they are generally sold under the same names. But there is enough of difference between them to distinguish them as follows —

Bulb of U Indica.

1 It is a *tunicated* bulb, consisting of fleshy coats which enclose each other completely in a concentric manner roundish ovate brownish white or yellowish grey in color externally

2 Generally about the size of a small orange and sometimes as big as a pomegranate

3 It is generally a simple bulb

4 Taste slightly bitter

5 However small the bulb is the rudiment or base of the leaves, which is generally found in it is 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

Bulb of L. hyacinthoides

1 It is a *scaly* bulb made of very smooth and fleshy scales which are so imbricated that they might be mistaken for coats if not carefully examined roundish ovate generally sometimes slightly compressed on sides and whitish brown externally

2. Generally about the size of a large nutmeg and very seldom attains the size of a lime

3 Though it is not a multiple bulb like *Garlic* yet 2 or 3 smaller bulbs often unite together at the base and are inclosed in a thin membranous coat.

4 Taste very bitter and slightly acid

5 However large the bulb is the base of the leaves (or the dry leaves themselves which are generally found attached to it) is not more than 1 or 2 lines in breadth

6 It is very seldom to find this bulb to have the remains of the *scape*. When it does so, the latter is about an inch in breadth, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness.

6. In addition to the leaves, this bulb occasionally contains the dry *scape* in its centre, which is about the thickness of a broom-stick.

7 When dug out, these bulbs are generally found in clusters, each of which contains many of various size. The mother-bulb, which is the largest, is in the centre and surrounded by many smaller ones. In this condition, some of the smaller bulbs are much compressed on 2 or 3 sides from the pressure of others.

7 I have always found these bulbs growing singly. They are probably propagated by seeds.

L. hyacinthoides is a better substitute for the *Officinal Squill* than *U Indica*, and it is particularly so if selected soon after it has flowered. If cut into slices and dried, it is yellowish white or pale grey, slightly translucent, scentless, and very bitter. When recently dried, it bears some resemblance to the *Verniform Tragacanth* of the European shops.

U Indica possesses little or no action when it is old and large, as is generally found in the bazaar. To ensure its good action, it should either be very young and not larger than a lime in size, or its innermost coats alone should be selected. The outer coats are quite useless.

630. UVÆ, *Syn.* UVÆ PASSÆ (*Raisins*)

Zabīb زبیب, Mavéz مو در, Monaqqá معلى (Arab)
 Bedánah بد ا ه, Angúre-khuskk انگو ر خشك (Pers)
 Kishmish كشمش, Monaqqá معلى, Bédánah بد ا ه, Súlkhé-
 angúr سوكته انگو ر (Hind) Monaqqá معلى, Bedánah
 بد ا ه, (Duk) Ularnda-dirákshap-pazham உலாந்திரக்கா

అంబుకామ (Tam) Endu draksha pandu ఎండుద్రాక్షపండు,
 Dipa draksha pandu దీపద్రాక్షపండు Sanna draksha pandu
 సన్నద్రాక్షపండు (Tel) Muntirinnap pazham ముంతిరినాప
 పం Unanqiya muntirinnap pazham ఉన్నాణ్ణియముంతిరినాప
 పం (Malyal) Dipa drakshi దీపద్రాక్షి (Can) kismis
 Monakha Saska drakhy (Beng) kismis kismis drak
 (Guz) Vellich cha mudra palam Vellich cha mudra పా
 (Cing) Sabi si Sabya si o Tabi ti (Bur)

See the remarks under *Pyrus Cydonia*

V

631 VALERIANÆ RADIX (*Valerian Root*)

Sunbuluttib سنبول الطيب Sunbulul راسبندر سنبول
 (Arab) Sunbuluttib سنبول الطيب (Pers) Vilayati
 jatámánsi ولائی جاتامانسی Vilayati balchar ولائی بالچار
 (Hind) Vilayati jhatámánsi ولائی جاتامانسی (Duk)

In Arabic and Persian *Sunbul* سنبول is the name of *Valerian Root* and also of the root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi* but in *Dukhni* it is often applied to *White Arzemic* (*Arzemicum Album*) As this confusion might lead to some serious errors I have omitted the name (*Sunbul*) from the text under all these drugs

632 VALERIANA HARDWICKII Wall

633 VATERIA INDICA Linn (*Resin of—Piny
 or White Dammer*)

Sufed dāmar سفید داما (Hind) Vellai kunrikam
 வெள்ளை குன்றிகம் Vellai dāmar வெள்ளை டாமா (Tam)
 Dupa dāmaru దుపాదామరు Tella dāmaru తెల్లదామరు (Tel)

Payana പയന; Vella-kunturukkam വെള്ളകന്തുരുക്കം
(*Malyal*) Hal, Hal-dumula (*Cing*)

634 VATICA TUMBUGAIA, *W. et A.* (*Resin of*)

Kálá-damar كالا دمار (*Hind and Duk*) Karuppu-
đamar കരുപുറ്റാമര (*Tam*) Nalla-dámaru నల్లదామర (*Tel*)
Kara-kundurukkam കറകന്തുരുക്കം (*Malyal*)

635 VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, *Willd*

(*Seeds of*)

Átaíílál آطریلال, Itíílál اتریلال (*Arab and Pers*)
Sómráj سومراج, Bukhí بكی. (*Hind*) Káli-zíri
کالی زیری, Káli-jíri کالی حمیری, Karví-ziri کروی زیری
(*Duk*) Káttu shíragam കാட்டுശിരഗം (*Tam*) Adavi-
jilakara అడవిజలకర, Visha-kanta-kalu విషకంటకలు (*Tel*)
Káttu-jírakam കാട്ടുജിരകం (*Malyal*) Káđu-jirage కడవి
జిరగి (*Can*) Somráj (*Beng*) Ataví-jírakaha. (*Sans*)
Ránácha-jiré (*Mah*) Káli-jiri, Káđu-jiri (*Guz*) Sanni-
nágam, Sanni-násang (*Cing*)

See the remarks under *Nigella Indica* with respect to the
Dukhni name *Káli-ziri*, &c

636 VILLARSIA INDICA, *Vent*

Kamúdní كامودنی, Kamúdi كامودی (*Hind*) Bará-
antargangá باریا انترگانگا (*Duk*) Periya-ákásha-támara
பெரியஆகாசதாமரை (*Tam*) Pedda-ákásha-támara పెద్దఆ-
కాశతామర; Pedda-antara-támara పెద్దఅంతరాకామర (*Tel*)
Nírāmpal നിരാമ്പൽ, Narytalānpal നൈര്യലാമ്പൽ
(*Malyal*) Antara-gange అంతరగంగ. (*Can*) Bara-pān-
chúli (*Beng*)

637 VINUM (*Fermented juice of grapes—Hinc or Port Wine*)

Ahamr حمر Sharab سراب (Arab) Mai می ,
Bádah باد Mul مل (Pers) Angurí sharab انگوری سراب
(Hind and Duk) Diráksha śhár'iyam ദിരാക്ഷശരായം
(Tam) Dráksha sár'ayí ద్రాక్షసారయ Dráksha rasam
ద్రాక్షరసం (Tel) Muntiripṇap pa ham chár'iyam മുന്തിരി
പഴംചായം (Malyal) Drákh nu daru (Gu)
Mudira ká araku , Mudiraka pána (Cing)

638 VIOLA ODORATA ———

Banafshaj بنافسج Banafsaj بنفسج (Arab) Banafshah
بنفسه (Pers Hind and Duk) Váyileṭṭu വായിലേട
(Tam) Bono ঔ (Beng) Bāga banósa (Mah) Banaphsa
(Guz)

639 VIOLA SUFFRUTICOSA Linn

Ratan purs رس پورس (Hind) Ratan purus رتن پورس
(Duk) Órilait támaraz ஒரிலைத்தாமரை (Tam) kéoki
biṇ (Bur)

640 VISCUM MONOICUM Roxb

Kuchle ká malang كحل كاملنگ (Hind) Kuchle kí
soukan كحل کی سوكن (Duk) Pullurivi పులలూరివి Pulluri
పులలూరి (Tam) Pullurivi పుల్లరివి (Tel)

The above Tamil and Telugu names are applied in Madras to any small plant which grows on another plant without much discretion and they are also misapplied occasionally to *Cassyta filiformis* and another plant They ought to be however, restricted to *V monoicum*

641 VITEX NEGUNDO, Linn.

Aslaq انلق , Fanjangasht سچگشت , Zúlkamsatíl-
ouráq د و حمة الا و ر ان , Zúlkamsate-nábea
بانج انگشت , Banj-angasht (Arab) بانج انگشت , Sísbán (Pers) سیدسان ,
Sambhálú شنبالی (Hind) سرگندی , Nigandí , Shamálú شمالی (Duk) Vellai-noch-
chi வெளைநொச்சி , Noch-chi நொச்சி (Tam) Tella-
vávili తెల్లవావిలి , Vávili వావిలి (Tel) Vella-noch-chi వెల్ల
నొచ్చి , Vel noch-chi వెలనొచ్చి , Noch-chi
నొచ్చి (Malayal) Lakki-gidá లక్కిగిడా (Can) Nishindá ,
Sámálú (Beng) Shvéta-surasa-vrikshaha (Sans) Nikka ,
Sudu-nikka (Cing) Kiyoubhán-bin or Kiyubán-bin
(Bur)

See the remarks under the next plant

642 VITEX TRIFOLIA, Linn.

Aslaqe-ábí انلق آبی (Arab) Panj-angushte-ábí
بانج انگشت آبی , Banj-angashte-ábí سچگشت آبی (Pers)
Páni-ki-sambhálú پانی کی سنبالو , Sufed-sambhálú سفید سنبالو
(Hind) Páni-ki-shanbálí پانی کی شنبالی , Ujli-shanbálí
اولی شنبالی (Duk) Níi-noch-chi நீநொச்சி , Shiru-
noch-chi சிருநொச்சி (Tam) Niru-vávili నిరువావిలి ; Shiru-
vávili శిరువావిలి (Tel) Nir-noch-chi నిరనొచ్చి (Mal-
yal) Níia-lakki-gidá నిఱలక్కిగిడా (Can) Páni-samálú
(Beng) Surasa-vrikshaha , Jala-nirgundí (Sans) Vaturu-
nikka. (Cing) Kiyoubhán-bin , Ye-kiyubán-bin (Bur)

The native synonymes of *V negundo* and *V trifolia* are con-
founded with each other, particularly with respect to the words
white and *water*, which are applicable to the latter only See
the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*

643 VITIS INDICA, Linn

Jangli angur حنگلی انگور (*Duk*) Shembara valli
 700000000 (*Tel*) Chempara valli ചെമ്പരാവള്ളി (*Mal
 yal*) Amoluká (*Beng*)

644 VITIS QUADRANGULARIS, Wall

Hár jora هار جورا Had jorá حد جورا Nallar
 (*Hind*) Nallér نلر (*Duk*) Pirandai பிரண்டை (*Tam*)
 Nalleru నల్లరు (*Tel*) Verantá വെരണ്ടാ Piranta പി
 രണ്ട (*Malayal*) Mangaruli మంగరులి (*Can*) Hórjorá
 Harbhangá (*Beng*) Vajra valli (*Sans*) Ghodhári (*Gu*)
 Shazavn lese (*Bur*)

645 VITIS VINIFERA Linn (*Fruits of—Grapes*)

Anab اناب or Aanab انااب (*Arab*) Angur انگور
 (*Pers*) Angur انگور Dak داک Dálh دالہ (*Hind*)
 Angu انگور Dak داک (*Duk*) Dirálsha pa ham திராஸா
 பஹம் kodu mundirip pazham கெழுமுத்திரிப்பழம் (*Tam*)
 Drálsha pandu ద్రాక్షపండు Gostini pandu గోస్తినిపండు (*Tel*)
 Muntirinnap pazham മുന്തിരിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം Pach cha muntirin
 nap pazham പച്ചമുന്തിരിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം (*Malayal*) Drálshi
 hannu ద్రాక్షేహణ్ణ (*Can*) Drálshá Ángur (*Beng*)
 Drálsha phalam (*Sans*) Drálsha (*Mah*) Drálh (*Gr*)
 Mudra palam Mudraka (*Cing*) Sabi sí Sabyá sí or Tabi
 tí (*Bur*)

The Hindustani and Dukhni names *Duk* and *Duk* are pro
 perly the general names of *Grapes* but are commonly applied
 in many places of India to only one variety of them, which is
 black, and very large and long The correct name for the
 latter is *Habshi angur* حبسي انگور

For the names of *Port wine*, *Wine vinegar*, and *Raisins*, see under *Vinum*, *Acetum*, and *Uva*

616. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn. (*Zibeth*, or *Zibeth Civet Cat*)

Mushk-billi مشك بلی (Hind) Mushak-billi
مشك بلی or Mushaq-billi مشق بلی (Duk)

617. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn (*Inspissated and dried Secretion of*)

Billi-ká-mushk بلی کاشك (Hind)

W.

648 WITHANIA (PUNEERIA) COAGU-
LANS, Dunal } Seeds of
649 WITHANIA (PHYSALIS) SOMNI-
FERA, Dunal }

Habbul-káknaje-hindí حب الكا كدج هندى (Arab)
Tulhme-káknaje-hindí بوم کاکدج هندی (Pers) Punir-
ké-bij پیر کے بیج (Hind) Hindí-káknaj-ké-binj
بات کی اسگند کے بیج, Nát-kí-asgand-ké-binj ہندی کاکدج کے بیج
(Duk) Amukkurá-vuvar அமுக்குரவ்வரை (Tam) Pennérugad-
da-vittulu పెన్నేరుగడ్డపిత్తులు (Tel) Ashvaganda-bichí
(Beng)

Káknaj کاکدج and *Asgand* اسگند are the names of another drug not indigenous to India, and therefore cannot be correctly applicable to the above seeds without the addition of the word *Indian* or *Country*

650 WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA R Br (Seeds of)

Lasanul aasáfir لسان الصافر Lasanul aasáfirul halo
 Indarjou اندر جو (Arab) لسان العصار الجلو
 Tulkhme abar تكم ابر Tulkhme
 ahare shirin اهر سرین Zabane kunjashk زبان کنجشک
 Zabane kunjashke shirin زبان کنجشک سرین (Pers)
 Indarjou اندر جو Mitha indarjou میا اندر جو (Hind
 and Dul) Vetpá larishá வெப்பாலரிசி Vetpála virai
 வெப்பாலவிரை (Tam) Kodisha vittulu కొడిశవిత్తులు Ka
 linga vittulu కళింగావిత్తులు (Tel) Kotakappala vitta കൊട
 കാപ്പലവിത്ത (Malyal) Indarjou (Beng) Indryou
 (Mah) Indarjou (Guz) Vepál arsi Vepál pál (Cing)

There are two kinds of *Indarjou* اندر جو in the bazaar
sweet and *bitter*. According to some native works and many
 native practitioners and druggists they are the produce of one
 and the same plant viz *W. tinctoria* but this is contrary to
 the fact. *W. tinctoria* is found in several gardens of Madras
 and it always produces only one kind of seeds which are the
sweet Indarjou. The *bitter Indarjou* is the produce of *Holarrhena*
antidysnerica and *H. pubescens* whose vernacular names will be
 found under the head of those plants.

The plant *Wrightia tinctoria* which was until lately considered as
W. antidysnerica and which as I have just stated above is found in

are very bitter

The seeds of *W. tinctoria* which constitutes the sweet variety of
Indarjou in the bazaar are not distinctly sweet as they are supposed to
 be so as the name implies but being quite free from bitterness they are
 named *Sweet Indarjou* only to distinguish them from the bitter variety
 (*Bitter Indarjou*) which is actually very bitter.

X.

651 XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS, Roxb

Tamál-chedi தமாலசெடி ; Chikati-maiam சிகடிமரம்.

(Tam) Tamála-chettu తమాలచెట్టు , Chikati mánu చికటిమాను.

(Tel) Goraka or Gorakla (Cing)

652. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM, Kon

Pórush (Beng) Kadól (Cing)

The Burmese name given to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah is more applicable to *Lodoicea Sechellarum* or the sea-cocoanut plant.

The Bengali name in the text is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, which is of rather doubtful acceptation, and as it is given in that work it signifies a man

653 XYRIS INDICA, Linn

Koch-chilittip-pullu கொச்சிலித்திப்பல்லு (Tam) Koch-chilach-chipulla കൊച്ചിലച്ചിപ്പല്ല (Malayal) Dábi-dúbi (Beng)

The literal meaning of the above Bengali name, which is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, is *champong*, and it is not therefore, generally recognised as the name of any plant.

Z

654 ZEA MAYS Linn (*Seeds of—Maize or Indian Corn*)

Ahandarus حدروس *Ahalavan* حلاون *Zurratul makkah* درة المكة *Hintahe rumi* حنطة رومی (*Arab*) *Gandume makkah* گندم مکه *Akoshah makkī* حوسه مکی (*Pers*) *Makkah javar* حوار مکه *Makkah bhuttah* مکه بهه (*Hind*) *Makkah jari* مکه جاری (*Duk*) *Makka sholam* மக்காசோளம் (*Tam*) *Makka zonnalu* మక్కాజొన్నలు (*Tel*) *Cholam* ചൊളം (*Malyal*) *Bhuta* Makka javar *Makkā bhuta* (Beng) *Piyaanbu* (Bur)

655 ZINCI CARBONAS (*Impure Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine*)

656 ZINCI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol*)

Sufed tutah سفید توتہ *Sufed thuthah* سفید توتہ (*Hind*) *Sufed tutta* سفید توتا (*Duk*) *Vellai tuttam* வெள்ளைத்ததம் *Pāl tuttam* பாலதுததம் (*Tam*) *Palu tuttam* పలుతుత్తం (*Tel*) *Tuttam* തുത്തം (*Malyal*) *Bile tutya* బిలెతుత్య (*Can*) *Sudu tuttam* (Cing)

657 ZINCUM (*Zinc*)

Dastā داسا *Jasta* حسا or *Jast* حس (*Hind*) *Jas* حس (*Duk*) *Tutta nāgam* துத்தநாகம் (*Tam*) *Tuttu*

nágam నాగం (Tel) Nágam നാഗം (Malyal) Sattu
సత్తు (Can) Nágam (Sans) Tutti-nága (Mah) Tutti-
nága (Gur) Dastá (Beng)

658 ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, *Roze* (Dried root
of—Ginger)

Zanjabil زنجبیل, Zanjabile-yábis زنجبیل یا بس .
(Arab) Zanjabile-khusk زنجبیل خشک (Pers) Sonth
సొంథ, Sindhi سوندي (Hind) Sont سونٹ (Duk)
Shukku శుక్కు (Tam) Sonti సొంతి (Tel) Chukka చుక్క
(Malyal) Vana-sunthi వనసొంథి (Can) Sönt (Beng)
Vishva-bhêshajam (Sans) Sünt (Gur) Velicha-inguru
విలీచా ఇంగురు (Cing) Ginsi-khiâs (Bur.)

659 ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, *Roze* (Fresh root
of—Green Ginger)

Zanjabile-atab زنجبیل رطب (Arab) Zanjabile-
tar زنجبیل تر (Pers) Adrak ادراك (Hind and
Duk) Inji ఇంజి (Tam) Allam అల్లం (Tel) Inchi
ఇంఱి (Malyal) Hasisunthi హసిసొంథి (Can) Ádrak
(Beng) Ádrakam (Sans) Ala (Mah) Adu (Guz)
Amu-inguru (Cing) Gin sín (Bur.)

660 ZIZYPHIUS JUJUBA, *Linn* (Fruit of)

Sidi سیدی, Nabîq نابق, Aunnâbe-hindى عاب احمدى .
(Arab) Kunâi كُنَايَ (Pers) Bér بیر (Hind and Duk)
Elandap-pazham ఎలాదపపామ (Tam) Régú-pandú రేగుపండు;
Ganga-régú-pandú గంగారేగుపండు, Karkandhuu కర్కంధూ
(Tel) Elantap-pazham ఎలంతపపామ (Malyal) Yalachi-
hannu యలఱిఱెండు (Can) Kúl, Bei, Bór (Beng)

Badari phalam (Sans) Bora (Mah) Bor (Gu) Handa
Masipka (Cing) /i si (Bur)

The Arabic names of the above fruit *Sir* or *Sirur* and *Nibig* are misapplied in some books to *Terontal* and to the fruits of *Cordia latifolia* and *Cordia*. In a few others again *Aun* is considered as the name of this fruit (*Ajun*) but it is the name of another fruit which does not grow in India. It is often found in theazaar and as the fruit of *Ajun* is a good substitute for it the latter is correctly named in some works as *Aunabe ludi*.

The Malabar synonyme *Terontal* തെരണ്ടൽ or *Perintodali* is found in the Hortus Malabaricus in native character in 2 places (Vol. iv. Tab. 11 and Vol. v. Tab. 11). It is not however generally recognised as the correct name of either of the plants to which it is applied viz. *Tillandsia* and *Zizyphus jujuba*. These plants are well known by the Malabar names inserted in this Catalogue under their respective head. If the name (*Terontal*) is at all applicable to any of these plants it may be so to *T. indica* but not to *Z. jujuba*.

ADDENDA

A

661 ACALYPHA INDICA Linn

kúpi كوپى kuppí كى (Duk) kuppai méní
 குப்பைமேனி (Tam) Kuppí cheṭṭu கuppichēṭṭu Murukonda
 cheṭṭu முருகண்டச்செట్టు Puppenṭi పుప్పంటి Murupindi మురుపిండి
 Harita manyari హరితమంజరీ (Tel) kuppaman cheṭṭi
 കുപ്പമൻചെടി Kuppa maní കുപ്പമണി (Malay)

See the remarks under *Nardostachys Jatamansi* and *Pimpinella anisum*

662 ACONITUM NAPELLUS Linn

663 ACONITUM PALMATUM Don

664 ACONITUM LURIDUM H et T

} Root of

See the names and remarks under *Aconitum ferox*

In page 26 while describing some of the roots known generally as those of *A fero* I expressed a doubt as to the whole of them being the produce of that species alone. Accordingly I believe now from the 3 plants given here in the text being included in the Pharmacopœia of India that they are more likely the species producing some of those roots than *A ferox*. But until the roots of each of these plants are dried and described separately, no positive opinion can be given on the subject.

In many medical and other works 'Bikh' is given as one of the Hindustani names of the roots under discussion. Whether it is a corruption of 'Bish' (Bish بيش) and 'Dis' (Dis ديس)

or not, it sounds like *Bilh* بیلح , which is a general name root in Persian, and is often adopted in Hindustani, &c not, therefore, safe to apply it to the poisonous roots of *A*. The sweetest and safest native names in most parts of India these roots are *Bish* بیش , *Bis* بس , *Singyá-bis* سینگیا-بیس , *Mithá-zahar* میتھا زھر , *Bachlínág* بچھاگ , *Vasha-ná* वाशना , and *Vasa-náblu* वासना

665 AGATI GRANDIFLORA, Desv

Agti اگی , Agti-ká-jhár اگی کا حیا (Duk) Agatti அகத்தி (Tam) Avisi అవిసి. (Tel) Agatti അകതി (Malyal) Agashu అగశి (Can) Bako (Beng) Agasti (Mah) Agatti (Gur) Kataru-murunga (Cing).

See the remarks under *Limn usutatisimum*

666 AILANTHUS EXCELSA, D C

See the names and remarks under *A Malabarica*, and also the remarks under *Casuarina Muricata*

667 ALCE VULGARIS, Linn (Common Aloe plant)

See the names and remarks under *A Indica*

668 ALPINIA CHINENSIS, Roscoe. (Root of—
Lesser Galangal)

Khúlanjân خولنجان , *Khúlanjâne-aqáribi* خولنجان عاقریبي , *Khúlanjâne-saghír* خولنجان صغیر . (Arab) *Khusiave-dárú* خسرو دارو , *Khusiave-dárúe-khurd* خسرو دارو خرد (Pers) *Chhótá-kulanján* چھوٹا کلنجان , *Chhótá-kulanjan* چھوٹا کلنجان (Hind) *Chhótá-khulanján* چھوٹا خولنجان (Duk) *Irattai* இரத்தை , *Shutta-rattai* சித்திரத்தை (Tam) *Dumpa-ráshtriakam* దంపరాష్ట్రకం ; *Sanna-dumparáshtriakam* సన్నదంపరాష్ట్రకం. (Tel) *Chitta-*

latti ചിത്തലത്തി (*Malyal*) Sannarasmī ಸನ್ನರಸ್ಮಿ (Can)
Rastama (*Sans*) Sitta rattai (*Cing*)

This root which is commonly found in all the large bazaars of India is imported from China and is quite identical with the *Lesser Galangal* of European shops

This is a much smaller root than the *Greater Galangal* (*Alpinia galanga*) but possesses a much stronger smell and taste and is therefore a more active medicine than the latter

It is generally about the thickness of a finger from 1- to 3 inches in length thicker at one end than at the other reddish brown externally and brownish white internally marked with white rings and has a peculiar aromatic smell and a strong peppery and pungent taste It is often knotty and occasionally forked

This is the real *Sitta rattai* சித்தரத்தை or *Sittarattie* of native druggists shops and not the root of *Hedychium pycatum*, which I shall describe under that plant

In the bazaars of Hyderabad and some other places the root of *Alpinia calcarata* is sold as *Khulanjane aagaribi* but this name is correctly applicable only to the *Lesser Galangal* and to the root I shall speak of in the next No The root of *A calcarata* is a much smaller root and does not possess any peppery or pungent taste

See the remarks in the next No and also under *Alpinia galanga*

669 ALPINIA KHULANJAN (*Root of—A variety of Lesser Galangal*)

This plant is found growing in several gardens at Madras and its rhizome when dried resembles the *Lesser Galangal* (*A Chinensis*) so much that it may be considered a variety of it The root is not sold in the bazaar but when sent there it was recognised by the same native names as those of the *Lesser Galangal*

A few years ago when I first found the plant I thought it to be *A Chinensis* but on examining it several times when in

flower, I found that it is a new species of *Alpinia*, which has not been described by any body, as far as my knowledge extends I have therefore named it *Alpinia khulanyan* after its native appellation *Khulanyan* خولسان , and shall describe it here before speaking further of its root

Bot Des.—*Rhizome* perennial, creeping, jointed, forked, and annulated or marked with rings *stem* 3-4 feet high, simple and unbranched, chiefly consists of the sheathing petioles of the leaves *leaves* simple, almost sessile or shortly-stalked, oblong, rounded at the end and abruptly and shortly acuminate, smooth, margin slightly white and callous, 10-13 inches long, 3-4 inches broad *petiole* sheathing *inflorescence* terminal, spathaceous, raceme *peduncle* bears 15-18 pedicels *pedicels* alternate, single or double-flowered *flowers* very small, white with some pink streaks and dots *calyx* superior, tubular, 3-toothed *Corolla* tubular below and divided above, the upper portion or limb is irregular with 6 segments in 2 whorls, the outer whorl 3-parted and equal, the inner whorl also 3-parted but very unequal, the middle segment (*labellum* or *lip*) of the inner whorl is not only much larger than the 2 others, but is also the largest portion of the flower, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, it (*labellum*) is slightly curved, divided into sides or surfaces by an intermediate thicker portion of a pale white color (yellowish-white inside and greenish-white outside), sometimes (when quite open) divided at the apex, and its sides are thin, marked with 5 or 6 streaks and some dots of a deep pink color, the 2 other segments of the inner whorl are abortive, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, triangular, of a deep pink color internally *Stamens* 3, 1 fertile and 2 abortive, the fertile stamen is situated opposite the labellum, the abortive stamens are very minute and only seen when the lower (tubular) portion of the corolla is carefully dissected, the latter are about $\frac{1}{2}$ a line in length, and possess no anthers *anther* of the fertile stamen is oblong, 2-celled, opens longitudinally, its lobes embrace the upper part of the style *style* filamentous *stigma* small and round *pollen* minute, white, soft *berries* very small, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, oval or oblong, and pale yellow when quite ripe Every part of the plant has a peculiar, sharp, and

agreeable aromatic smell It generally begins to flower in April or May

If the root of this plant is cut into pieces and dried, it presents the following characters —

Slightly tuberous about the thickness of the little finger, somewhat thicker at one end than at the other from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long often knotty and forked reddish brown externally and greyish internally, annulated or marked with white rings, slightly wrinkled smell warm and aromatic and taste strongly pungent and peppery

This root is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the *Lesser Galangal* but slightly stronger in smell and taste

The above plant is not *A nutans* because the latter is a much larger plant and has a very large and showy flower with a yellow lip and its root is also much larger (*like the Greater Galangal*), and almost devoid of the pungent or peppery taste

The only plant which approximates *A Khulanyan* is *A calcarata* which is also found in some gardens of Madras growing together with the latter It differs from it, however, in the following characters —

First the flower of *A calcarata* is about 6 or 8 times larger than that of *A Khulanyan*

Secondly the leaves of *A calcarata* are narrower longer, and lanceolate

Thirdly the rhizome of *A calcarata* when dried has almost the same appearance but possesses no pungent, peppery or aromatic taste whatever

Fourthly the smell of the leaves and other parts of *A calcarata* when bruised is something like that of *Cardamom* while the smell of *A Khulanyan* is peculiar and different from it

With regard to the medicinal properties of the root of *A Khulanyan* it is not only stimulant carminative stomachic and expectorant like *Ginger* but also a very good stimulant tonic In addition to all the diseases in which *Ginger* is indicated it is very useful in some nervous disorders as Neuralgia Functional Impotence Nervous Debility, &c It has also proved

useful in several cases of Incontinence of Urine Its preparations and doses are the same as those of *Ginger*, to which it is also preferable in another respect, viz., that it is neither attacked by insects, nor destroyed by any length of time.

See the remarks under the preceding plant, and also under *A galanga* and *Hedychium spicatum*

670 ALTHEA ROSEA, Cav. (*Flower of*)

Khitmí خطمی, Vaidul-khitmí ورد الخطمی (Arab)
Gule-khitmí گل خطمی, Gule-kh-aiú گل خيرو (Pers)
Gulkh-aiú گل خسرو (Hind) Gulkh-airo-ká-phúl
گل خسرو کا پیول (Duk) Gulkháiú (Mah).

There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant, which are recognised and named according to their color, as *red*, *white* *purple*, &c

671 AMOMUM AROMATICUM, Roab

Mórang-iláyechí مرنگت لا نجی or Muang-iláyechí
مرنگت لا نجی (Hind)

672 AMOMUM XANTHIODES, Wall (*Seeds of*).

Through the kindness of Mr Daniel Hanbury, I have received from London a sample of the seeds of *A xanthioides*, and they are the same whose names are given in No 47, under '*Amomum Sp of*' I have described them in page 44, and this description corresponds with the seeds now received, except that the latter being comparatively very new, and apparently collected from immature capsules, are *pale-grey* in color instead of *pale-brown*, as is generally the case with the seeds (*Iláyechí-dáné* مرنگت لا نجی دا بی) of the Indian bazaars

673 AMYLUM (*Starch*)

Nashástaj نشا سدهج (Arab) Nashástah نشا سده .
(Pers and Hind) Nishastah نشسته (Duk)

674 ANISOMELES OVATA, R. B.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|-------------|
| 670 | APIS MELLIFICA | Linn | } Honey Bee |
| 676 | APIS SOCIALIS | Latr | |
| 677 | APIS DORSATA | Latr | |
| 678 | APIS NIGRIPENNIS | Latr | |
| 679 | APIS BICOLOR, | Klug | |

Nahl نحل Zanbure asl زنبور عسل (Arab) Magase
asl مگس سل Magase shahad مگس سد (Pers) Shahad
ki makhhi مکھی سد کی مکھی (Hind and Duk) Teni தேனி
(Tam) Tēne tīga தேனி (Tel) Teni തെന്നി (Malyal)
Jēnu nona জেনু নোনা (Can) Mōdh makhhi (Beng)
Madu cha māghi (Mah) Madha ni macha (Gu)

680 APLOTAXIS AURICULATA D C Syn
AUCKLANDIA COSTOS Falc (Root of)

Qust قسط (Arab) hōsht کوسht or hōst کوس
(Pers) Pachak پچک kut کوف (Duk) Gōshtam
கோஷ்டம் (Tam) Gōshtamu గోష్టము (Tel) hōshtam
(Sans)

The two varieties of this root sold in the bazaar are recog-
nised according to their taste as *sweet* (Dhirin دیرین) and *bitter*
(Talkh تلخ)

681 ARGENTI NITRAS (Impure Nitrate of
Silver)

Kari khār کڑی کار (Hind and Duk) Kādik karam
காடிககாரம் (Tam) Kadi karamu కాడికారము (Tel)
Kāti karam കാടികാരം (Malyal) Kādi karam ಕಾಡಿಕಾರಂ
(Can)

682 ARSENICUM BISULPHURETUM, (*Impure Bisulphuret of Arsenic, or Realgar*)

Zarnikhe-ahmar زرنيخ احمر (*Arab*) Zarnikhe-sarkh زرنيخ سرخ (*Pers*) Mansal منسل, Lál-hartál لال هرتال. (*Hind and Duk*) Manósila மனேசிலை (*Tam*) Manú-sala మనుశల. (*Tel*) Mansóla മനൊല (*Malyal*) Man-salam (*Sans*)

683 ASTRAGALUS VERUS, *Oliver*

Kotilla (*Beng*)

B.

684	BALSAMODENDRON MUKUL,	} Resin of— Bdellium
<i>Hook</i>		
685	BALSAMODENDRON PUBE-	}
SCENS, <i>Stocks</i>		

See the names under *B agallocha* (p 64)

686 BDELLA NILOTICA, *Sav* (*Indian Leech*)

See the names under *Hirudo*

687. BIGNONIA XYLOCARPA, *Roxb*

'Kúrsing' (?)

688 BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA, *D C*

Leverella or Leverella-gahá (*Cing*).

689 BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, *Endl.*

See the names and remarks under *B thurifera*

690 BRAGANTIA WALLICHII, R Br

Alpam ആൽപം (*Malayal*)

691 BERHAAVIA DIFFUSA Linn

Thukri ká jhar تھکری کی حار (*Duk*) Mukku rattaiமுக்குரடை (*Tam*) Atika māmidi అతికమమిడి (*Tel*)Gadha purna (*Beng*) Jan tops (*Cing*)

692 BRUCEA (NIMA) QUASSIOIDES Ham

Bahárangī بهارنگی Bharangī برنگی (*Hind*)

693 BUTEA PARVIFLORA, Roxb

C

694 CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS Roxb

E

695 ELETTARIA MAJOR Smith (*Capsules of—**Ceylon Cardamoms*)

F

696 FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn }

697 FUMARIA PARVIFLORA Linn }

Baqlatul mulk بقلات الملك (*Arab*) Sháhtarah شاهره(*Pers*) Pit pápará پیت پاپارا (*Hind*) Shátrá سائرا(*Duk*) Turá துரா (*Tam*) Cháta rashi చాతరాశి (*Tel*)

II.

698 HEDYCHUM SPH ATRUM, *Strut. (B. 1 f)*

Káfur-lachri كافيور كجری, Kapúr-lachri كافيور كجری.

(Hind) Kapúr-lachri كافيور كجری; Vilgatal-lachri

ویتی کجور (Del.) Shumil-lach-chik-lach-shan

செஞ்செவ்வ (Tam) Sras-lach-chik-lach-shan

செவ் (Tel) Kapúr-lachri (Berg)

This root, when entire, is reddish brown or black with a white ring, and therefore resembles the 'Sattur' or 'Satturitic' (*Lesser Galangal*) and the root of *Alph. Indrag* (No. 669) particularly the latter, but it is quite different from both of them. It differs from them in being very white externally, amylaceous in structure, fragrant, and slightly warm or aromatic in taste, but not peppery or pungent. Its smell, taste, internal color, and medicinal properties, are like those of the *Long Zedoary* (*Curcuma Zedoaria* of Roxburgh); hence its native names Vilgatal-lachri, Shumil-lach-chik-lach-shan, and Sras-lach-chik-gaddalu, which mean *Large or Heavy Long Zedoary*.

Like *Long Zedoary*, this root is generally found in the bazaar in circular slices, 1 or 1½ lines in thickness, and about 2 Anna or ¼ Rupee piece in circumference, very white with a reddish-brown edge, and fragrant. It is used for the same purposes as the *Long Zedoary*, but decidedly preferable to it.

In some works, one of the Hindustani names of this root, *Káfur-lachri*, is used synonymously with 'Satturitic' and 'Satturtee,' which is incorrect, because the latter are the Tamil names of *Lesser Galangal*, which is a different root as I have just explained.

See the remarks under *A. galanga*, *A. Chincusis*, and *A. khulanyan*.

699 HISSOPUS (*Hyssop*)Zafâé yâbis رومائے ناس (*Arab*)

J

700 JAQUEMONTIA VIOLACEA, *W Elliot*

L

701 LIQUOR SPIRITUS *Indian Spirituous**Liquor Arrack or Country Liquor*)

The names of this article are already given under *Arrack* and I mention it again here chiefly to give the names of its varieties which have been omitted under the latter head. It is distilled from many substances the most common of which are the bark of *Acacia leucophlœa* and a few other species of the same genus the flowers of *Bassia longifolia* Toddy of *Borassus flabelliformis* *Phoenix sylvestris* *Cocos nucifera* and *Caryota urens* Jaggery and Rice. The names of these varieties are as follows —

a Liquor of *Acacia leucophlœa* — Kilar lî sharâb
 کیکر کی شراب *Babul-lî sharâb* ببول کی شراب (*Hind*)
Patté lî sharab پٹے کی شراب *Kikar lî duru* کیکر کی دارو
 کیکر کی شراب (*Dul*) *Pattai shârayam*
 பட்டைசாராயம் (*Tam.*) *Pattâ sârâyî* పట్టెసారాయి (*Tel*)
Pattâ-charayam പട്ടെചാരായം (*Malyal*) *Pattē sârâyî* పట్టెసారాయి
 య (*Can*) *Babul surâp* (Beng) *Babal daru* (Gu)

b Liquor of *Bassia longifolia* Mohé lî sharab موہ کی شراب,
Môhé lî sharâb موہ کی شراب *Môhé lî duru* موہ کی دارو
 (*Hind and Duk*) *Iluppai sharayam* இலுப்பைசாராயம் (*Tam*)

Ippa-súrúy ಇಪ್ಪಸುರಾಯ (Tel) *Ippa-chárúyana* ഇരിപ്പചാരായം (Mal) *Ippa-súrúy* ಇಪ್ಪಿಸುರಾಯ (Can) *Mohana-surúp* (Beng) *Madhúka-madyam* (Sans) *Móhúcha dárú* (Mah) *Moa-nu-dáru* (Guz)

c *Liquor of Boragrus flabelliformis*—*Tarí-kí-sharáb* تازی کی شراب (Hind) *Tarí-lí-dárú* تازی کی دارو (Duk) *Panan-chárúyam* பனஞ்சாறாயம் (Tam) *Túti-súrúy* తుతిసురాయి (Tel) *Panó-chúrúyam* പനാചാരായം (Mal) *Pan'-í-rím* పనిమసారాయి. (Can) *Túl-surúp* (Beng) *Túla-madyam* (Sans) *Tutucha-dáru* (Mah) *Túd-nu-dáru* (Guz) *Tul-aral* (Cing)

d. *Liquor of Cocos nucifera*—*Narí-lí-sharáb* ناریلی کی شراب (Hind) *Nárlí-lí-dárú* ناریل کی دارو (Duk) *Tennan-chárúyam* தென்னஞ்சாறாயம் (Tam) *Tenláya-súrúy* టెంఱయసురాయి (Tel) *Ténna-chárúyam* తెనాచారాయం (Mal) *Tenguná-súrúy* తింగనాసారాయి (Can) *Narí-lí-surúp* (Beng) *Nárlí-lí-madyam* (Sans) *Narálcha-dáru* (Mah) *Náryal-nu-dáru* (Guz) *Pól-aral* (Cing)

e *Liquor of Phoenix sylvestris*—*Séndí-lí-sharáb* سیدی کی شراب (Hind) *Séndí-lí-dárú* سیدی کی دارو (Duk) *Ích-chan-chárúyam* ఇచ్చణ్ణాచాறాయం (Tam) *Íta-súrúy* ఇతసురాయి (Tel) *Ínte-chárúyam* ఇంతెచారాయం (Mal) *Indí-aral* (Cing)

f. *Liquor of Caryota urens*—*Márlí-kí-sharáb* ماڑی کی شراب (Hind) *Márlí-kí-dárú* ماڑی کی دارو (Duk) *Kundal-panai-ghárúyam* కుండలపానీశాచాయం (Tam)

g *Liquor of Jaggeiy*—*Gur-kí-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب (Hind) *Gúr-kí-dárú* گڑ کی دارو (Duk) *Gúr-kí-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب (Duk) *Vella-ghárúyam* వెలలశాచాయం (Tam) *Bellam-súrúy* బెల్లంసురాయి (Tel) *Vellam-chárúyam* వెల్లంചാരായం (Mal) *Bella-súrúy* బెల్లసారాయి (Can) *Akuru-aral* (Cing)

h *Liquor of Rice*—*Chánval-kí-sharáb* چاول کی شراب (Hind) *Chánval-kí-dárú* چاول کی دارو (Duk) *Anshu-*

pharāyām அரிசிகாஞாயம் (Tam) Buyyamu sārāya ಬಿಯ್ಯುಮುಸಾ
ರಾಯ (Tel) Ari churāyām അരിചാരായം (Malyal) Akki
sārāya ഏകുസാരായി (Can)

P

702 PHARBITIS NIL RUBER (*Red variety of*
P Nil—Seeds of)

Sufed zirki lé binj سدف زرکی کے بنج (Duk)
Vellai jiriki virai வெளைஜீரிவினை (Tam) Tella jiriki
vittulu తెల్లజిరివీలు (Tel)

The chief difference between this plant and *P Nil* of Choisy
is the color of the seed which is black in the latter and grey
or reddish brown in the former

On account of the redness the seeds of the above plant
ought to be distinguished from *Kula danah* كالا دانہ or *Kali*
zirki lé binj کالی زرکی کے بنج (the seeds of *P Nil*) by the
affix red as follows —

Lal danah لال دانہ (Hind) *Lal zirki l' binj* لال زرکی کے بنج
(Duk) Shuappu-jiriki virai சுவப்புஜீரிவினை (Tam) and
Erra-jiriki-vittulu ఎర్రజిరివీలు (Tel)

But according to the usage the seeds are known in the
bazaars of Southern India with the word *white* as marked in the
text although neither the seeds themselves nor any other part
of the plant producing them is white See the remarks under
Clitoria ternat a and *Pharbitis Nil*

703 PHARBITIS *Sp of?* (*Seeds of*)

Shab pasandú سب سددو (Hind) Shuppasandu
(Beng)

704 PICRORRHIZA KURROA Roy (*Root of*)

Kharbāge hindi حرنی ہدی (Arab and Pers)
kutki کدکی (Hind) kālī kutki کالی کٹکی (Duk)

Katuku-rógani കേരളരോഗി (Tam) Katuku-róni కలుక, రోగి, Katuka-rógani కలుకరోగి (Tcl.) Kutki. (Beng) Katu-róhani (Sans) Kalú-rana (Cing).

The root sold in the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bombay, under the name of *Kutki* کنکی is identical with the *Káli-kutki* کالی کنکی and *Katuku-rógani* കേരളരോഗി or 'Kada-grogani' of Southern India. If the quantity is large, it varies much in size and appearance in each specimen, but the essential characters are invariably the same.

Although this drug is commonly known as a root, it consists partly of root and partly of stem, therefore, if it is *entire*, the upper portion (*stem*) differs from the lower (*root*) in external characters. The upper portion is about 2 to 3 inches long, very rough from thin scales, brown or reddish-brown in color if the scales are not worn out, but paler if they are so, in the latter condition it bears circular or semi-circular marks of the scales, which occasionally make it look slightly annulated, varies in thickness from 1 to 3 goose quills, beset with the remains of leaves, and often curved and sometimes bent upon itself. The lower portion is much thinner, varying in thickness from a quill of a fowl to that of a goose, paler in color, being generally brownish-grey or brownish-white, nearly of the same length as the upper portion, more or less compressed, wrinkled longitudinally, and beset with elevated marks of rootlets. There is no difference between the color and taste of the internal substance of both portions, which are black and extremely bitter, respectively. The root is generally cylindrical, but from having the upper portion much thicker than the lower, it looks tapering sometimes. It is very light and brittle, and easily powdered.

The root, however, is seldom entire, but generally found in the bazaar broken into smaller pieces, which are from 1½ to 3 or 4 inches long. They vary in their characters according as they are the pieces of the upper or lower portion of the root, which I have just described.

It is imported to Madras from Calcutta, and the latter place, I believe, is also the source of its supply to Hyderabad, Bombay

and many other places in India. It is apparently the produce of Northern India and the plant yielding it is also supposed to be found in some mountains near Chittoor in Central Carnatic but I have not as yet received any specimen from this place. I have picked out some dry plants on 2 or 3 occasions from the bundles of *Katul u rogan* but never found any flower or fruit in them. The following is a description of these plants —

Stem from 2 to 4 inches long about the thickness of a large goose quill curved or bent rough from many thin circular or semi circular scales reddish brown externally and black internally very bitter in taste occasionally divided into 2 stems generally terminates in 2 or 3 small branches which are seldom longer than an inch soft and swollen when soaked which indicates its fleshy condition when fresh. *Leaves* when moistened and opened are obovate with a very long narrow and tapering base which looks in the dry state like a petiole sessile serrate angulinnerved and glabrous.

This description agrees with the characters of the stem and leaves of *P. Kurroa* and I therefore believe that it is the plant which produces the *Kutli* of the bazaar under whose head it is already placed in the Pharmacopœia of India p 160.

With regards to its medicinal properties it has completely failed in my hands as a purgative. It does not deserve even the title of laxative in 1 or 2 drachm doses. But it is a very valuable tonic in which respect it is equal if not preferable to *Guaiacum* and *Calumba* not to speak of *Chiretta* and other weak medicines of that class. It is also a very good antiperiodic. Its dose as a tonic is 10 to 20 grains and as an antiperiodic from 20 to 40 three times a day.

In some books the Arabic and Persian names *Kharbaze asad* حربي اسود and *Kharbaze sayah* حربي مساه are applied to the above root but they properly belong to the root of *Helleborus niger* the black Hellebore of European shops. The root of *P. Kurroa* is very different from black Hellebore and is the produce of India as already explained. Although the Hindustani or Dukhni name *Kali kutli* کالی کتلی corresponds

in its meaning with the above Arabic, Persian, and English names, it is not applied to this root as a translation of any of them, but chiefly on account of the black color of its internal substance

R.

705. RIUS CORIARIA (*Dry seeds of—Sumach or Sumac*)

Samáq سماق , Tamtam تدم or Tintim تدم (Arab)
Samaq سماق (Pers)

The thin pericarp of the above seeds, which is one of the most useful astringent medicines in India, is sold in the bazaar under the Arabic name *Gardah-samaq* گردۀ سماق .

706 ROSMARINUS (*Rosemary*)

Aklilul-jabal اكلیل الجبل (Arab)

S.

707 SOLANUM NIGRUM, *Bl not Linn*

Aanabus-saalab عنب الثعلب , Aanabus-saalabe-as'ad
; روناد برنگ Rubáh-turbuk (Arab) . عنب الثعلب اسود
Rúbáh-turbuke-síyah , روناد برنگ سیاه , Angure-rúbah
; انگور روناد سیاه , Angure-rúbah-síyah , انگور روناد
; سگت انگور رساد Sag-angur-síyah , سگت انگور
(Pers) Makó مكو , Kala-makó , Uda-mako
; اودامكو (Hind) Kámuni كامونی ; Údi-kamuni
(Duk) Manattak-كالی كامونی , Kahi-kámuni , اودی كامونی

kāli மனத்தகை; karuppu manattakkāli கருப்புமனத்தகை (Tam) kānchi chetṭu ുറുചെട്ടു Nalla kānchi chetṭu ഫ്ലൗചെട്ടു kāmānchi chetṭu റുചെട്ടു Nalla kāmānchi chetṭu ഫ്ലൗചെട്ടു (Tel) Manattakkāli മണത്തകളി karuppu manattakkāli കറുപ്പുമണത്തകളി Ma nattān lanni മണത്താങ്ങി karuppu manattān lanni കറുപ്പുമണത്താങ്ങി (Malyal) kānchi ಕಾಂ - kare kānchi ಕರೇಕಾಂ Ganikó ಗಣಿಕೆ kare ganikó ಕರೇಗಣಿಕೆ (Can) Mako kul mako (Beng) kovidāraha ক্রিষ্ণা কৌদারীহা (Sans) kunguna কালা কাগুনা (Mah) Pilludo halo pilludo (Gu) Simani gabā kalu sīmani গালা (Cing)

This plant is confounded in many books with *S. nigrum* of Linnæus but fortunately the latter is not at least generally found in India. If not for this the above confusion would have been a source of great danger because the juice of the *S. nigrum* of Blume is not only given internally by ounces (six or more) at one time by Hakeems and other native practitioners but the plant itself is often made use of as a pot herb in many parts of India. I have used myself a Decoction and Extract of the leaves of this plant as well as those of the next (*S. rubrum*) in very large doses in the treatment of chronic enlargement of liver with or without Dropsy and with very encouraging results. In fact the medicine promises to become very useful in some hepatic affections. The Decoction and Extract are prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves. In the former case after the leaves are bruised and the juice pressed out it is warmed in an earthen vessel for 10 or 15 minutes or until it loses its green color and becomes reddish brown. When it is cool it is strained and given every morning in 6 or 8 ounce doses. It acts as a hydrogogue cathartic and diuretic. The same juice instead of being warmed if evaporated on a sand or water bath to the consistence of a soft mass forms an extract. Used in 1 drachm doses twice or thrice a day thus Extract

acts as a diuretic and laxative, and exercise a great influence over the enlargement and other chronic diseases of the liver

I shall now describe the plant here to remove all doubts about its nature

Bot Des — *Annual*, if cultivated with care perennial; erect, from 1½ to 3 feet high, branches occasionally and slightly angular and somewhat tubercular at the angles *leaves* ovate, soft, slightly wavy, occasionally and partially dentate, petiolate, petiole short and slightly margined *flowers* very small and white, drooping, lateral, pedunculate, pedicellate, and 3 or 4 form together a kind of umbel, *calyx* persistent, green, sepals 5 *corolla* white, petals 5, stamens 5 *berries* drooping, small, purple or black, many seeded, juicy, and slightly sourish in taste. It is always found in flower and fruit

The above description also corresponds with *S rubrum* of Millel, with the exception of the following minor characters.—

In *S rubrum*, the berries are red and slightly sweet, the leaves generally and distinctly dentate, larger, thicker, paler in color, not wavy, and possess a slight disagreeable smell, branches more spreading and not distinctly angular or tubercular

Both these plants are cultivated in Southern India, but *S Nigrum* is more common and cheaper, and therefore more frequently used. There is not much difference in the medicinal properties of these plants, and they are consequently used together on many occasions

They are generally known by the same names in native languages, but in case of necessity, are distinguished by the color of their berries, as *black* and *red*, which correspond with the Latin words *nigrum* and *rubrum*

See the remarks under the next plant (*S. rubrum*)

708 SOLANUM RUBRUM, *Mill.*

Aanabus-saalab عب التعلب, Aanabus-saalabe-ahmar
; روناہ برنک (Arab) Rúbáh-turbuk
Rúbáh-turbuke-surkh روناہ برنک سرخ, Angúre-rúbáh

انگور و سارخ Angure rubáhe surkh انگور و سارخ
 Sag angur سگ انگور Sag angure surkh سگ انگور
 (Pers) Makó لال Makó لال (Hind) kámuni
 لال kámuni لال (Duk) Manattakkáli
 மணத்தகாளி Shivappu manattakkáli சிவப்புமணத்தகாளி
 (Tam) kánchezi chettu ಕಾಂಚಿಚಟ್ಟು Erra kánchezi chettu
 ಎರ್ರಕಾಂಚಿಚಟ್ಟು kámánchezi chettu ಕಾಸಂಚಿಚಟ್ಟು Erra
 kámánchezi chettu ಎರ್ರಕಾಸಂಚಿಚಟ್ಟು (Tel) Manattakáli മണ
 തതകാളി Chovanna manattakáli ചൊവന്നമണതതകാളി,
 Manattán kanniമണത്താനർകന്നി Chovanna manattán kanni
 ചൊവന്നമണത്താനർകന്നി (Malyal) kánchezi ಕಾಂಚಿ
 kempu kánchezi ಕೆಂಪುಕಾಂಚಿ Ganikó ಗಣಿಕೇ kempu ganikó
 ಕೆಂಪುಗಣಿಕೇ (Can) Mako Rakta mako Lál mako (Beng)
 kóvi darakh Rakto kóvi dáraxa (Sans) Símani gaha
 Rata simani gaha (Oing) hánguna Tumbada hánguna
 (Mah) Pilludo Lal pilludo (Gu)

Aanabus saulab رب العلب Rubáh turbul روبا درك
 and *Sag angur* سگ انگور are the Arabic and Persian names
 of *S rubrum* and *S nigrum* but by some mistake they are
 applied to *Atropa Belladonna* (*D adly Nightshad*) in some works
 including the *Materia Indica* This is a very dangerous error,
 and should be avoided with the greatest care

In addition to the above the Hindustani name of these
 plants (*S rubrum* and *S nigrum*), viz *Mako* مكو or *Maló*
 مكو is misapplied in some books to *Country Sarsaparilla*
 (*Hemidesmus Indicus* p 152) and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* (*Sarsa*
Radix p 204)

See the remarks under the preceding plant (*S nigrum*)

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION
ADOPTED IN THE
CATALOGUE

TABLE of the method of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue for expressing the vernacular
synonymes in English character

No	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels		Description of Letters	VERNACULAR CHARACTERS										English letter or letters corresponding with each Vernacular character	Examples of the sound of each character	Remarks
	1			Arabic Persian Hindustani and Dabhi	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalm	Canarese	Bengali	Sanscrit	Mahratti	Guzratti	Cingalese	Burmese		
				ا	ஃ	ఁ	ఁ	අ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	(Short) sounding as a in about as u in upper as the second a in Grammar and as the final a in Calcutta pronounced quickly	See Notes II III IV V VII and VIII at the end of the Table

Vowel and Symbolic Vowels											
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ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ	ɛ	ɔ	ɪ	ʊ
ɛ											

14	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels				See Notes II, and IV
°	°	°	°	°	
°	°	°	°	°	When these small signs or vowels are placed over any letter, it is considered to be <i>quies-</i> <i>cent</i> , that is, having no vowel to be sounded after it, and it neces- sarily unites with the preceding letter
°	°	°	°	°	
°	°	°	°	°	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>m</i>
°	°	°	°	°	See Note VI
°	°	°	°	°	Sounding as double <i>á</i> (<i>long</i>)
°	°	°	°	°	See Note II
°	°	°	°	°	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign (=) is placed over the final <i>alif</i> (1 or 1), which is always the case, the English representative of the letter preceding the <i>alif</i> should be ad- ded to <i>an</i> to express its sound, as (1) <i>dan</i> and (1) <i>ban</i>

18	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels						See Notes II and IV
19	ə	æ	ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ʊ	
20	ə	æ	ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ʊ	See Note II
21	ə	æ	ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ʊ	See Note II
22	ə	æ	ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ʊ	See Note II

This sign serves to unite
two words together

This sign () the visarga
which is represented by
ha is always final and
sounds like the final h

(Short) sounding as r
with u (short)

(Long) sounding as r
with u (long)

(Short) sounding as r
with i (short)

a

ha

ru

ru

ri

28	<i>un</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign (<i>u</i>) is placed on <i>u</i> letter the English representa- tive of that letter should be added to <i>un</i> to ex- press its sound as (<i>u</i>) <i>mun</i>	See Note II
29	<i>in</i>	Sounding as <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign (<i>i</i>) is marked below a letter the English re- presentative of that let- ter should be prefixed to <i>in</i> to express its sound as (<i>i</i>) <i>min</i>	See Note II
30	<i>lr</i>	Sounding as <i>r</i> liquid <i>l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>)	
31	<i>lr</i>	Sounding as <i>r</i> liquid <i>l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>long</i>)	
32	<i>oy</i>	Sounding as <i>o</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>y</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) together	

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels

36	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants										a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
																												</								

45	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									
	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ									

See Notes
III, VI, and
IX.

See Note VI.

Sounding as *t* in *two*.Sounding as *t* in *two*,
with aspiration.Sounding as *d* in *do*.

t.

th

d.

48	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants									
49	c	c'	c''	c'''	c''''	c'''''	c''''''	c'''''''	c''''''''	c'''''''''
50	t	t'	t''	t'''	t''''	t'''''	t''''''	t'''''''	t''''''''	t'''''''''
dh	t	t'	t''	t'''	t''''	t'''''	t''''''	t'''''''	t''''''''	t'''''''''
dh	n	n'	n''	n'''	n''''	n'''''	n''''''	n'''''''	n''''''''	n'''''''''
Sounding as <i>d</i> in <i>do</i> with aspiration										
Sounding as <i>n</i> (<i>hard</i>) pronounced by touching the palate with the tip of the tongue										
Sounding as <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i>										
See Note III										
See Notes III VI and VIII										





























































51	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants				
53	ɰ ʁ ʁ ʁ ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	dʒ
52	ɰ ɰ ɰ ɰ ɰ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	d
51	ʁ ʁ ʁ ʁ ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	tʃ
Sounding as <i>tʃ</i> in <i>thin</i> , with aspiration					
See Note VI.					
Sounding as <i>tʃ</i> in <i>the</i>					
Sounding as <i>tʃ</i> in <i>the</i> , with aspiration.					

54	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants									
	c	r	y	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
15	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
3	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
4	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
5	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
6	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
7	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
8	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
9	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
10	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
11	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
12	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
13	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
14	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
15	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
16	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
17	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
18	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
19	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
20	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
21	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
22	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
23	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
24	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

57	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants									
58	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
59	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
60	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
61	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
62	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
63	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
64	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
65	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
66	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
67	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
68	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
69	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
70	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
71	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
72	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
73	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
74	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
75	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
76	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
77	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
78	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
79	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
80	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
81	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
82	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
83	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
84	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
85	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
86	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
87	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
88	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
89	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
90	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
91	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
92	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
93	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
94	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
95	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
96	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
97	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
98	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
99	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b
100	c	s	z	m	n	p	t	k	g	b

</

63	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants					6	8	7	3					7					See Notes III, V, and VI			
64								6	3					9/2	The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of s and sh				See Note VI			
65					5, 4, 3, 2	6, 7	8	9	12					sh	Sounding as sh in she.				See Notes III, VI, VII, and IX			

66	67	68
<p>Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants</p> <p>                     </p>	<p>                     </p>	<p>                     </p>

73	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants	p b t d n k g	h	A peculiar sound some what like that of <i>h</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat	See Note VIII
74		p b t d n k g	ʌʌ	A peculiar sound some what like that of <i>ʌʌ</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat. It is often heard in loud snoring during expiration	See Note VIII
75		p b t d n k g	z	Sounding as <i>z</i> pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth	See Note VIII

82	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.			f	Sounding as <i>f</i> in <i>fine</i>	See Note VII
83	q			q	A very peculiar sound somewhat like that produced when the water is suddenly poured out from a bottle or goglet.	See Note VIII
78	lhy			lhy	Sounding as <i>lh</i> with <i>y</i> , pronounced simultaneously.	See Note IX

85	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants			<i>ng</i>	Sounding as <i>ng</i> in <i>ring</i>	This letter corresponds with the <i>nu</i> in <i>ghunnah</i> in Arabic and <i>chundi</i> in <i>bunda</i> in Bengali
86	c c		n	Sounding as <i>n</i> but very short as if only half pronounced		
87	t t t e		nʔ	Sounding as <i>n</i> with aspiration		

88	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.	Ɱ Ɱ Ɱ	<i>m</i> _h	Sounding as <i>m</i> with aspiration	See Note V.
89			<i>a</i>	This letter corresponds with a mute consonant in some languages, it is often silent, and some times has a sound which is intermediate between that of <i>a</i> and <i>o</i>	

Notes —I The foregoing Table is chiefly according to Sir William Jones method modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and some other gentlemen and published in 1834 at Serampore in a work entitled 'The application of the Roman alphabet to all the Oriental languages &c &c The few alterations and additions I have made were quite necessary to make it more complete and clear and suit *uniformly* the whole languages in the Catalogue

II The vowels are not placed in this Table according to the order in which they occur in native and other words but arranged according to their frequency and usefulness in writing The small letter or letters placed under each vowel are its symbols (*symbolic vowels*) and they are nothing but its representatives in a different and smaller form This is the case in all the languages in the Catalogue except the first four (Arabic, Persian Hindustani and Dukhni) in which the small letters viz *zabar* () *er* () *pesh* () *tashdid* () *ja m* () or *madd* () *alife maqsurah* () or () &c, are vowels themselves The other letters inserted in these languages as vowels viz *alif* () *yā* or *yē* () *rau* () &c are indirect vowels not being able to produce any sound without the assistance of the small vowels By the combination of these two kinds of vowels the sounds of the long vowels are produced The vowels which produce the sounds of *i* and *e* (*long*) are the same () &c) but the difference is that the *yā* () in the former () is the *yāe maaruf*, and that in the latter () *yāe majhul* In the like manner the sounds of *u* and *o* (*long*) are produced by the same vowels () &c) and the difference here is that the *rau*

(*y*) in the first (*ú*) is the *váve-maariáf*, and that in the second (*ó*) *váve-majhúl*. The combinations of vowels which produce the sounds of *á* (*long*) are named *alife-mamdúdah* (ĩ, &c) and *alife-magsírah* (ł, &c.). When the small vowels (´ and ¨) are doubled, thus (´´ and ¨¨), they are named *Tanvín* in Arabic, because they take the sound of *n* (ن) after them when the letter to which they are attached is pronounced, as is already explained in the Table opposite to each of these signs.

III. The letters written under each consonant in the Tamil column, are the mute consonants. They differ from the common consonants only in not having the vowel *a* (*short*) attached to them. They are generally found in combination attached to the common consonants, when their sounds are required to be doubled. The small letters in the Telugu, Canarese, and Malyalim columns, are the Symbols of the consonants under which they are placed. In the first column, the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni consonants will be found printed in four or five different forms opposite to each No. These forms correspond with the position of each letter in words, viz, *initial*, *medial*, and *final*.

IV. In all the languages in the Table, some letters are not written, but are understood and pronounced in combination. For instance, the first vowel *a* (*short*) is considered in Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Sanscrit, Mahratti, Guzratti, Cingalese, and Burmese, to be inherent in every consonant, and is therefore always understood when *medial* and *final*, and only written when *initial*. It is almost the same case with all the small or short vowels in

VI In several languages, particularly, the Burmese and Tamil, some letters are possessed with more than one sound, or in other words, then usual sound is altered in one or more ways in combination, under certain circumstances. Most of these letters will be readily observed from the following arrangement

TAMIL

K (க) also sounds like *g*, as in கங்கை (Gangai), கனம் (Ganam), கணபதி (Ganapati), மகன் (Magan) and கமுகு (Kamugu).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *sh*, as in சரோதரன் (Shagóðaran), சிந்தலகொடி (Shindalkoḍi), மாசம் (Másham,) and பசி (Pashi).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *j*, as in சயம் (Jayam), கசேந்திரன் (Gajéndrian), and பஞ்சி (Panji)

T (ட) also sounds like *d*, as in டப்டி (Dabbi), குடம் (Kudam), and வண்டி (Vandi)

T (த) also sounds like *d*, as in தாமம் (Darmam); பதம் (Padam), and செய்கிறது (Shcygiradu)

P (ப) also sounds like *b*, as in பதில் (Badil), பஸ்மம் (Basmam), அபிமானம் (Abimánam), and வாசம்பு (Vaśhambu).

BURMESE.

The sound of the letter represented by *h*, is altered into that of *g*.

Do	.by k,	do	t.
Do	by <i>h</i> h,	do	g
Do	by <i>h</i> h,	do	<i>gh</i>
Do	... by s,	do	t
Do	by t,	do	k
Do	by p,	do	t
Do	by p,	do	k
Do	by p,	do	b.
Do	by r,	do	y
Do	by r,	do	<i>sh</i> .
Do	by l,	do	<i>sh</i>
Do	by v,	do	... ú.
Do	by t, ...	do	... <i>sh</i> .

BENGALI

The sound of the letter represented by *y* is altered into that of *y*

Do	by <i>y</i>	do	<i>j</i>
Do	by <i>y</i>	do	<i>z</i>
Do	by <i>b</i>	do	<i>v</i>

GUJRATTI

The sound of the letter represented by *m* is altered into that of *bh*

TELUGU MALYALIM CANARESE AND SANSKRIT

The sound of the vowel represented by *am* is altered into that of *m* or *n* according to the consonant it precedes

In all these and other similar cases the altered sound is represented by its corresponding letter or letters in English character and not the original or usual one

VII In some languages the alphabet are differently pronounced in different localities The Bengali is the best example of this kind in which the pronunciation used for some letters in the *North Bengal* is different from that adopted in the *South* The following letters are generally subject to this difference of pronunciation —

NORTH BENGAL	SOUTH BENGAL
<i>chh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>

The pronunciation of the Northern parts being that which is generally found in books is adopted in the Table

VIII. There are several letters in Arabic, which are not generally pronounced correctly, and their sounds are confounded with each other in speaking, but, they are all used correctly in writing, particularly by educated persons. They are as follows :—

Letters,	Correct pronunciation	Incorrect pronunciation generally used in speaking
ث	As exemplified in the Table, No. 72 (s)	} Like s indiscriminately.
س	.....do . . . , No 66 (s).
ص	... . do ... , No 76 (s)
ذ do ... , No 75 (z)	} Like z indiscriminately
ز	... . do .. , No 42 (z)
ص	.. ..... do , No 77 (z).
ط	..... do , No 79 (z).
ح	. do.. .. , No 73 (h)	} Like h indiscriminately
خ	..... do... . , No. 67 (h)
خ do . . . , No 74 (kh)	} Like kh indiscriminately.
ق	.. do . . , No. 83 (q)	
ع do . . , No 80 (a)	} Like a indiscriminately
ا	. . . do..... . . , No. 1 (a).	
ط	. . do. , No 78 (t)	} Like th (soft) indiscriminately.
ت	.. .. do . . . , No 50 (t)

In cases like the above, the letters used in writing for each correct sound, are expressed in English character, without any regard to the common sound in speaking.

IX The diacritical marks used in the Table are only three, and of the simplest kind viz *accents dots* and *alteration of type* The *accents* are employed for the *long* vowels to distinguish them from the *short* The *dots* are placed either below or above the letters and in a number varying from 1 to 3, and thus a letter in English is made to represent several in native languages By *alteration of type* is meant that when two or more English letters are required to represent a single native character in any word they should be distinguished by *Italics* if other letters in the same word are printed in the Roman or English and *vice versa*. The letters in the altered type are to show that they stand together for one native character and require to be pronounced simultaneously Without some distinction like this it is very difficult for the reader to know in combination which of the letters stand *collectively* and which *individually* for each native character The first Sanscrit word occurring in the Catalogue, viz , *vriksha* (*a plant*) may be taken as an example In this word three letters (*ksh*) are standing together for one character and it will be at least very difficult to know them as such unless the reader is well acquainted with that language

The compound letters *sh* and *ch* however did not require any distinction being very familiarly known in English but for the sake of uniformity they are also indicated in an altered type in common with others

When two or more compound letters occur together in any word and when they are indicated in an altered type according to the above rule they will not be distinguished

from each other and will likely be considered as one. In this case, a *hyphen* is placed between the compound letters to separate them for the sake of distinction.*

It would have been better if no native character was represented by more than one or two English letters. With this view many characters have been reduced to fewer letters than they actually require. Those that are still found in the Table represented by two or three letters, cannot be represented by one or two, or in any other way, without a great deviation from their natural or proper sounds, and this deviation renders the pronunciation of the words in which they occur, very unintelligible. The latter is very objectionable, particularly, when the names of medicines are concerned.

There are similar and sufficient reasons for every addition and alteration I have made in the method, but, as their explanation in so many languages will necessarily extend these notes to a very great length, I have not entered upon it.

* In order to distinguish the compound letters (two or more English letters representing a single native character) readily, it was first proposed to place a line under each of them, as is the case with *gh* and *lh* in Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary, but, a considerable delay having taken place in preparing and casting a few of such letters, I gave up the plan and substituted the *alteration of type* as explained above

As the Catalogue is now finished, I can say that I have found no disadvantage whatever from following the latter plan, while it had the advantage of being very easy and cheap, and was therefore readily adopted in all the types used in the work.



EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED
TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES

Ach or *Achar*—E Acharius author of *Lichenographia Universalis*

Adans—M Adanson author of *Histoire naturelle du senegal* &c

Ait or *Aiton*—W, author of *Hortus Kewensis* &c

Balfour—Dr J H, author of the *Class Book of Botany*, &c

Benth—M Bentham author of *Labradorum genera et specie* and *Schorophularinæ Indicæ*, &c

Berk—Berkeley a Botanist or Naturalist

Bl or *Blum*—C L Blume author of *Flora Javanensis*, &c

Br or *R Br*—R Brown, author of many Botanical works

Burm—N L Burmann author of a *Flora Indica*

Cav—A J Cavanilles author of *Icones et descriptiones plantarum* &c

Chois or *Choisy*—A D Choisy a Swiss Botanist who elaborated several of the Natural Orders for De Candolle's *Prodromus*

Colebr—H T Colebrooke author of several *Memoirs* in the *Linnean Society's Transactions* &c

Colladon—Author of *Histoire des Cassiæ*

Corr—J Correa de Serra author of some botanical papers

Dalz—N A Dalzel one of the authors of *Bombay Flora*

D C—A P DeCandolle author of numerous botanical works

Dec —DeCandolle, Fil (Son of DeCandolle)

Delile—A R, author of *Floræ de Ægyptiæ Illustratis*, &c

Desv —N A Desvanx, author of some botanical papers and editor of the 'Journal de Botanique.'

Don—D, author of the *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*, &c

Duch —A. P Duchesne, author of *Histoire Naturelle des Fraisiers*, &c.

Dunal—M F, author of *Monographie de la famille des anonacées*, &c

Endl —S Endlicher, author of *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales dispositæ*, &c.

Fabr.—P C Fabricius, author of *Enumeratio Methodica Plantarum Horti Medici Helmstadiensis*, &c

Falc or *Falconer* —Dr H, author of some botanical papers

Forsk —P. Forskaol, author of *Flora Ægyptico-Arabica*, &c.

Forst —Forster, author of a *Flora*, &c.

Gærtn —J Goertner, author of 'De Fructibus et Seminibus'

G Don—Editor of a new Edition of Miller's *Gardner's Dictionary*.

Greville—Dr. Greville

Gris —G. Grisley, author of *Viridarium lusitanicum*, &c

Ham —Dr F Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), author of a 'Journey to Mysore,' and some botanical papers

Haw —A H Haworth, author of *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*.

H B et K.—Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, authors of *Nova genera et species*, &c.

Herbert—H W. Herbert, author of 'Herbert's *Amarillideæ*' &c.

H et T—Drs J D Hooker and T Thompson author of a Flora Indica &c

Heyn or *Heyne*—B Heyne a Botanist or Naturalist

Hook or *Hooker*—Dr W J Hooker author of Botanical Miscellany and of his (Hooker's) Journal of Botany

Jack—Dr W, author of some papers on Penang plants &c

Juss—Bernard de Jussieu author of Genera Plantarum, &c

Koen, *Kon* or *Kon*—J G Koenig a Danish Botanist

Kth or *Kunth*—A Prussian Botanist

Labill—J J Labillardiere, author of Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum decades

Lam—J B Lamarck editor of the botanical portion of the Encyclopædia Methodic

Lehm—J G C Lehman author of Plantæ é familia asperi poliarum nucifere &c

Lesch—Leschenault de la Tour a Director of the botanical garden at Pondicherry

Iindl or *Lindley*—Dr J author of the Vegetable Kingdom &c

Link—H F author of Philosophiæ botanicæ novæ prodromus &c

Linn—Carl von Linnæus the founder of Botanical Science

Maton—Dr W E Maton

Meisn or *Meissner*—Leon Fred Meissner author of some botanical papers

Miers—J Miers author of a work

Miq or *Miquel*—F A W a Botanist

Mill—P Millers, author of the Gardener's Dictionary

Moen—C Moench author of a few botanical works

Mull or *Muller*—Otto Fred Muller, author of some botanical works

- Nees*—G G Nees von Esenbeck^{*}, author of several botanical works
- Oliver*—G A, author of a botanical work.
- Pavon*—J, author of a botanical work
- Pell*—Pelletier, author of some botanical papers
- Pers*—C. H Persoon, author of *Synopsis plantarum seu enchiridium botanicum*, &c
- Planch*—A Botanist
- Pohl*—J J author of 'Brazilian plants', &c
- Retz*—A J Retzius, author of *Fasciculus Observationum Botanicarum*, &c.
- Risso*—A, author of *Histoire naturelle des Oranger*
- Rœm.* or *Rom et Schult*—J J Rœmer, and J A Schultes, authors of *Linnœi systema vegetabilium*, &c
- Rosc* or *Roscoe*—W Roscoe, author of 'Monandrian plants of the Order Scitamineæ'
- Roth*—A. W, author of *Novæ Plantarum*, and several other works.
- Rott*—Dr. Rottler, an Indian Botanist
- Roxb.*—Dr. W Roxburgh, author of *Flora Indica*, and *Plants of the Coromandel Coast*, &c
- Roy* or *Royle*—Dr J F Royle, author of the *Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains*, and of a work on the fibrous plants of India
- Salisb.*—R A. Salisbury, author of the *Prodromus Londinensis*, &c
- Sav* or *Savi*—C, author of several botanical works.
- Schott*—H, author of a few botanical works
- Schrad*—H A. Schrader, author of many botanical works
- Sch.* or *Schult*—C F. Schultz, author of *Prodromus Floræ Stadgardiensis*, &c
- Seb*—A. Seba, author of a book.

- Sci* —N C Seringe who has elaborated several difficult Tribes in De Candolle's Prodrômus
- Sm* or *Smith*—Sir J E Smith author of several botanical works
- Spr* or *Sprengel*—H Sprengel author of Systema Vegetabilium and many other botanical works
- Stocl* s—author of some botanical papers in Hooker's Journal of Botany
- Stol* —J Stokes author of Botanical Materia Medica
- Swt* —H Sweet a Botanist
- Suz* or *Swartz*—O Swartz author of Prodrômus Descriptions Vegetabilium Indiæ Orientalis &c
- Thunb* —C P Thunberg author of Flora Japonica and many other works
- Tourn* —J P Tournefort author of Elements de Botanique &c
- Vahl*—M, author of Symbolæ botanicæ &c
- Vent* or *Ventn* —E P Ventenat author of Principes de Botanique &c
- Vill* or *Villars*—D author of Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné &c
- W* et *A* —Dr R Wright and Mr G A Walker Arnott authors of the Prodrômus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis
- Wall* —Dr N Wallich author of Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores and Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ
- Wedd* —Weddell author of Histoire naturelle des quinquinas
- W Elliot*—Sir author of Flora Andhrica
- Wright*—Dr R author of Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis Illustrations of Indian Botany and Contributions to Indian Botany &c
- Willd* —C L Willdenow author of Species Plantarum, and several other works

NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PRE- PARING THIS CATALOGUE

- Abdool Cawder s (Druggist) Lists of Cingalese names of the
bazaar medicines in Ceylon (MSS)
- Abel s (F A) System of Tables for Qualitative Mineral
Analysis
- Ainslie s (Sir Whitelaw) Materia Indica
- Alfazul adviyah—a Catalogue of Arabic Persian and Hindu
stani synonymes of Medicines in India with brief
notes on their uses &c
- Amaramu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary
- Bahrul javaher—an Arabic Medical Dictionary
- Bailey s Malyalim and English Dictionary
Do English and Malyalim Dictionary
- Balfour s (Dr E) Cyclopædia of India and of the Eastern
and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial and
Scientific
- Balfour s (Dr J H) Cla s Book of Botany
- Bowman s (J E) Practical Chemistry
- British Pharmacopœia
- Brown s (Mr C P) Telugu and English Dictionary
Do do English and Telugu Dictionary
Do (R N) Hand Book of Madras plants 2nd Ed ,
edited by Sub Assistant Surgeon J J Wood
- Burhane qatea—a Persian Dictionary
- Campbell s Telugu and English Dictionary
- Carter s (Dr Vandyke) List of Mahratti synonymes of
native medicines (MS)

Chadura-agarādi—a Tamil Materia Medica

Cleghorn's (Dr. H) Hortus Madraspatensis.

Dalile-sātea—a Hindustani and Persian Dictionary

Dhanmantri-vanou-shada-nikkantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Dhananja-padārdha-nikkantu—a Telugu Materia Medica

Don's (G) new Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

Drury's (Col. Heber) Useful Plants of India.

Do. do Hand Book of the Indian Flora

D'Rozario's English, Bengali and Hindustani Dictionary

Elliot's (Sir Walter) Flora Andhrica

Do do List of Tamil synonymes of some medicinal plants (MS)

Forbes' latest Edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary

Fown's (G) Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 9th Ed , edited by Drs Jones and Hofmann

Garrot's Canarese and English Dictionary

Do English and Canarese Dictionary.

Gilchrist's Hindustani Philology.

Ghiyāsul-loghat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Graham's Catalogue of Bombay plants.

Hanbury's (Mr Daniel) Notes on Chinese Materia Medica.

Hooker and Thompson's (Drs J D and T.) Flora Indica.

Hooper's (Dr R) Medical Dictionary.

Ikkhiyārāte-badīa—a Persian Materia Medica.

Jāmaae-antāki—an Arabic Medical work

Jāmaae-boghdādī—an Arabic Medical work

Jāmaae-bétāi—an Arabic Materia Medica.

Judson's Burmese Dictionary

- Key s (Dr Thomas) Chemistry
- Ahámus*—an Arabic Dictionary
- Khulásatun nafayas*—a Hindustani Persian and Arabic Dictionary
- Lindley s (Dr J) ' Vegetable Kingdom
- List of Hind Synonymes of the bazaar medicines at Bombay
- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----------|
| Do | do | do | Calcutta |
| Do | do | do | Hyderabad |
- Mackenzie s (Dr William c B &c) *Náfeaul amraz*—a Hindustani work on some native medicines
- Makhzanul adviyah*—a Materia Medica in Persian
- Malai agrádi*—a Medical Vocabulary in Tamil
- Mason s Natural Productions of Burmah
- Miran Labbe s (Native Medical Practitioner and Druggist)
Notes on the drugs of Colombo and Kandy (MS)
- Molesworth s Mahratti and English Dictionary
- Montgomery s (Dr H B) Materia Medica and Therapeutics
- Mubarak Aali s (Moonshee) List of Bengali and Hindustani synonymes of the drugs at Islamabad (MS)
- Mufarredát dar ailme tib*—a work on Botany &c in Persian
- Mufarredáte mómina*—a Catalogue of Simple Medicines in Persian
- Mufarre date síkandri*—a Persian work on Simple Medicines
- Muhgai nigandu*—a Tamil work on Medicinal plants
- Muntakhabul adviyah*—a Materia Medica of Hyderabad in Persian
- Muntakhabul loghát*—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary
- Nama lingánu shásanamu*—a Sanscrit Vocabulary in Telugu
- O Shaughnessy s (Sir B W) Bengal Dispensatory
- | | | |
|----|----|---------------------|
| Do | do | Bengal Pharmacopœia |
| Do | do | Manual of Chemistry |

Padaritaguna-*chintāmani*—a Tamil Materia Medica

Pereira's (Dr Jonathan) Elements of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics

Pharmacopœia of India

Qanûne-bûaali-sinâ—an Arabic Medical work by Avicenna,
or 'Canons of Avicenna'

Qarâbâdine-qâdarî—a Pharmacopœia of Indian medicine in
Persian

Qarâbâdine-shifâi—a Persian work on Pharmacy

Qarâbâdine-sikandari—a Pharmacopœia in Persian

Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do English and Canarese Dictionary

Regnier's (Rev. M) List of Burmese synonymes of some
medicinal plants and drugs (MS)

Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus.

Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary

Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Roxburgh's (Dr W) Flora Indica

Do do Plants of the Coast of Coromandel

Royle's (Dr. J F) Illustrations of the Botany of the Hima-
layan Mountains

Royle and Headland's Materia Medica

Shakespear's latest edition of Hindustani and English Dic-
tionary

Şura—an Arabic Dictionary

Talife-sharîfi—a Catalogue of Indian medicines in Persian

Thwaites' (Mr G H K) List of Cingalese synonymes of the
medicinal plants and drugs in Ceylon (MS)

Tohfatul-momînin—an Indian Materia Medica in Persian

Turner's (Dr E) Elements of Chemistry

- Voigt s Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis
- Waring s (Dr E) Lists of the Medicinal plants proposed to
be included in the Pharmacopœia of India
- Do Manual of Materia Medica and Thera-
peutics
- Wight s (Dr R) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis
- Do Contributions to Indian Botany
- Do Illustrations to Indian Botany, (Vol I)
- Wight and Arnott s (Dr R and Mr G A) Prodrömus
Floræ Peninsulæ Ind iæ Orientalis
- William s English and Sanscrit Dictionary
- Wilson s Sanscrit and English Dictionary
- Winslow s Tamil and English Dictionary
- Zakhirahe khârizmshâhi—a Persian medical work
-

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

INDIGENOUS CATHARTICS

PHARBITIS NIL RUBER

(Page 277)

Although the seeds of this plant are known to some native practitioners and druggists in Southern India as a very good and better purgative medicine than the *Kali uli lé biny* or the seeds of the common variety of *P Nil* (p 196), yet they are seldom or never used in their practice and are extremely rare in the bazaar. In fact they are not to be found at all in the bazaar at present. A few years ago I had obtained a sample of them with a great difficulty and from a great distance and from these raised a few plants in my own compound. After collecting a sufficient quantity of the seeds I have used them in many cases and found them decidedly superior to *Kula danah* or *Kali zirki lé biny*.

As this plant and its seeds are not noticed in any work, native or English I shall describe them here —

Bot Des — Annual herbaceous hairy and twining plant root small and tapering with many thin rootlets stem branched about the thickness of a fowl's quill twining from right to left and slightly hairy leaves triangular petiolate not exactly downy but covered with many thin short and weak hairs on both sides 3-lobed lobes ovate and pointed the two lateral lobes smaller than the middle and the middle slightly dilated at the base flowers axillary pedunculate pedicellate, bracteate peduncle long hairy and 1—2 flowered pedicel very short calyx divided, sepals 5 lanceolate slightly hairy persistent about twice longer than the capsule corolla pale or purple blue 2—3 inches long mono petalous companulate hypogynous plaited before expansion deciduous expanding in the morning and remaining so

only for a few hours, and then, as soon as the sun gets warmer, closes, and generally falls off before next morning *Stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous, attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscillating *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2 lobed *capsule* circular and broadly and slightly cordate, 1—3 celled, 1—3 valved, dehiscent *cells* 1—2 seeded, triangular, each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve *seeds* irregular, angular, grey in color at the commencement and reddish-brown afterwards

With the exception of color, there is no difference between these seeds and *Kálá-dánah*. They are about 2 lines long and 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, their shape is that of the segment of an orange, the average weight of each is about half a grain, and their taste is mucilaginous with a peculiar and acrid sensation, quite like that of *Kálá-dánah*. In the centre of the posterior or broadest surface of the seeds, there is a slight longitudinal depression or groove. When very old, these seeds assume a brownish color, and there is some difficulty then to distinguish them from *Kálá-dánah*.

I have compared the above plant with the black or common variety of *P. Nil* (*Kálá-dánah* plant), which was growing together, and found it to differ only in some minor points, as follows —

P. Nil ruber

P. Nil

1 Seeds grey or reddish-brown

1 Seeds black or dark-brown.

2 Stem generally pale-green, and often exceeds 25 or 30 feet in length

2 Stem generally blue or greenish blue, and much shorter

3 Leaves about the size of a palm, and of a pale-green color *

3 Leaves, which are of the same form (triangular, not cordate), are generally smaller and of a deeper color *

4 Peduncle generally bears but one flower, and some times two

4 Peduncle generally bears two flowers, and some times three or more

** In these, like in many other twining plants, whose stem is very thin and the leaves pretty distant from each other, the position of the latter (leaves), whether *opposite* or *alternate*, cannot be made out.

The above differences are very slight, and I therefore consider the plant under discussion as a mere variety of *P. Nil* of Choisy. To avoid the confusion that would necessarily arise if both plants and their seeds have the same names I have named the present variety and its seeds as *Pharbitis Nil ruber* and *Pharbitis Seeds*, respectively.

I have used this medicine as well as *Kala danah* or *Kali zirhi ké biny* in many cases in the same dose, and under the same condition with regard to age &c, and found the former (*Pharbitis Seeds*) to be decidedly preferable to the latter, or in other words it is more speedy certain regular and stronger in its action than the *Kala danah*. It is also preferable to *Jalap* in some respects viz it is an efficient purgative by itself while the latter is not so when used alone and that it possesses no nauseous smell or taste.

Preparations—Simple Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Simplex*) This powder should be prepared in the ordinary way passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper bottle.

Dose—From 40 to 50 grains.

Compound Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Compositus*) Take of *Pharbitis Seeds* and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar in powder each seven ounces Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder one ounce Rub them well together and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose—From a drachm to drachm and a half. This powder is more efficient than *Pulvis Kaladanæ compositus* and equal to the corresponding preparation of *Jalap*.

I have not yet used *Pharbitis Seeds* in any other form but have no doubt that it can be used in all the forms that *Kala danah* is used viz, Extract Tincture and Resin which are described in the Pharmacopœia of India pages 155 and 156. I believe also that the action of these seeds depends upon a resinous principle similar to that found in *Kala danah*, (*Pharbitis*).

CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS

(Page 273)

This plant is neither known to possess any medicinal property, nor any part of it is sold in the bazaar, but finding, accidentally, its seeds to bear a resemblance to, and have a taste somewhat like that of, *Kálá-dānah*, I thought they were a purgative, and found them to be really so on some trials, which I first began upon myself. I have used them since in numerous cases, and am now satisfied that they are a safe, certain, and active cathartic, and therefore one of the best cathartics in India.

This plant is the *Convolvulus hirsutus* of Roxburgh, and is described by him in his *Flora Indica*, Vol. I, page 479. It is also figured by Dr. Wight in his *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, Vol. III, page 834, but there is some confusion about its name in this work. 'Batatus pentaphylla' is the only name found with the *Fig* in page 834, but it is referred to, in the Index of the same Volume (III), by two other names, viz., 'Convolvulus pentaphyllus' and 'C. Hirtus'. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, there is no doubt that the plant figured in page 834 of the above volume, is the one under examination, and that the word 'Batatus' or *Batatas* is not applicable to it, for it possesses no tuberous root whatever, which will be seen immediately from its description.

I have raised this plant in my own compound to collect the seeds, and had it under my constant observation for the last few years. I shall therefore describe it minutely, and then speak of its seeds.

Bot. Des—*Annual*, if cultivated with care lives more than 8 or 9 months. *root* small and tapering with many thin fibres or rootlets. *stem* round, twining from right to left, often branched, herbaceous, generally about the thickness of a goose-quill, but often as thick as a finger if cultivated with care, length un-

limited one plant being sufficient sometimes to cover the whole of a small tree very hairy each hair rising from a small reddish brown gland or papilla and these papillæ are very apparent and render the stem rough for a few months and then disappear gradually *leaves* petiolate slightly hairy on both sides digitate or quinately (not palmate) leaflets entire diverge separately from the top of the petiole broadly lanceolate with a point which is generally long and slightly acute unequal in size the first lateral pair being smaller than the middle leaflet and the second pair smaller than the first and there is occasionally a very small leaf or leafy appendage between the second pair just opposite to the middle leaflet *petiole* generally longer than the leaf and thicker than the stem for some time at the commencement hairy *flowers* axillary, pedunculate pedicellate bracteate *bracts* unequal one being very small and almost abortive, and the other occasionally grows to the size of a small leaf *peduncle* axillary hispid bracteate dichotomous 2 or 3 times, *i. e.* it divides first into 2 pedicels, and then each of the latter divides again into 2 smaller ones, and so on 2 or 3 times many flowered and jointed at the bracts just before it is divided into pedicels *pedicel* 1-flowered, bracteolate hairy thin and round at the base but gradually becomes flat and thicker near the calyx and dichotomous once or twice in the same manner as the peduncle *calyx* extremely downy or tomentose persistent ovate divided sepals 5 unequal in size and development remarkably imbricated and appear to be divided into 2 whorls the two innermost sepals which appear to form the internal whorl are imperfectly developed and are membranous smooth transparent elastic and twisted so as to form a kind of cone around the style when the corolla is fallen *corolla* white 1—2 inches long mono petalous campanulate hypogynous plaited before expansion deciduous expands in the morning and remains so till about the noon, and then gradually closes and falls off in the night or the next morning generally expands only once *stamens* 6, erect filiform hypogynous attached to the base of the corolla with which they fall off irregular in size 1 being generally the longest 2 shorter and the remaining 2 shortest *anthers* oblong bilocular oscillating white *style* simple included, filiform persistent *stigma* terminal, capitate 2-lobed, white *disk* glandular and

I have not yet used this medicine in any other form but believe that it can be used in the forms of Extract, Tincture, and Resin

CAMBOGIA

(Page 83)

Gamboge is a much stronger cathartic than *Jalap* but like the latter it is not very useful or satisfactory when used alone In combination with other medicines, it is one of the best purgatives we are acquainted with

During the last several years whenever *Jalap* was out I have used this medicine in Triplicane Dispensary with *Cream of Tartar* and never felt the absence of the first named drug I have also used it lately with *Rock Salt* and with a greater satisfaction

Preparation —Compound Powder of Gamboge (*Pulvis Cambogiæ Compositus*) Take of Gamboge in powder three drachms *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* in powder three ounces and one drachm *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* in powder two drachms Rub them well together and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth

Dose —From fifty grains to a drachm, according to the condition of the patients with regard to strength habit &c It is a hydragogue and drastic cathartic It can be used in youths and children in smaller doses according to their age but contraindicated in pregnant women It is much more efficient and satisfactory than the corresponding preparation of *Jalp* and *Kala danah*

One drachm of this Powder contains six grains of *Gamboge* fifty grains of *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* and four grains of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* or in other words, there is one grain of *Gamboge* in every ten grains of it

IPOMCEA TURPETHUM

(Pages 161 and 162).

There are two varieties of the root known as *Turbud*, *Tikrá* or *Shradai-ér* in the bazaars. They are generally sold under the same names, and sometimes distinguished by the words *Tiláyati* or *Shímai* (Europe or Foreign), and *Nát* or *Náttu* (Country or Indian). Both these varieties are indigenous to India, but the above words are used merely to distinguish them from each other.

The real drug which is the root or the bark of the root of *I turpethum*, is one of the best purgatives in India, and is superior to *Jalap* in some respects which I shall explain presently. The other variety (*Nát-lá-turbud*) is also the root of a convolvulous plant, but what particular species the latter is, I have not yet found out. It is considerably inferior as a purgative, and its action is very irregular and uncertain.

The resemblance between these roots is so great, that they cannot be easily distinguished from each other, unless a person is well acquainted with them. I shall first describe the real drug, and then point out some distinctions between this and the other.

The best sort of *Turbud* is not a root, but the bark of a root. In this condition it is seldom or never sold separately in the bazaars, but almost always found mixed with pieces of the root, and requires to be picked out. The pieces of this bark are from 2 to 3 or 4 inches long, curved or quilled, about the size of a finger and about a line in thickness, possess a slight agreeable smell if new, and taste feebly acid.

With regard to the color, there are two kinds of the bark, one of which is grey or reddish-grey, and the other brown. These two kinds are recognised in some bazaars by the Hindustani names *Suféd-turbud* and *Kálá-turbud*.

If the woody part of the fresh root of *I Turpethum* is removed by cutting into the bark longitudinally in one place, the latter (bark) assumes the above form when dry. The color

of the bark depends upon the age of the root before it is cut and dried the older the latter is the darker the former becomes and *vice versa*

The next form in which the real *Turbud* occurs is the pieces of a root. These pieces are cylindrical 2 to 4 or 5 inches long vary in thickness from the size of 2 or 3 goose quills to that of 3 or 4 fingers put together but generally of the thickness of a finger brown or dark brown in colour and smooth though wrinkled longitudinally in some places

The native druggists in the bazaar try their best to make the *false Turbud* (*Nat-Ia turbud*) to resemble the best kind of the real drug (*bark of the root of I Turpethum*) by cutting out the ligneous portion of the former but they cannot accomplish this object. The bark in the *false Turbud* is too thin and does not assume the same form when dry. Therefore the best kind of the *genuine Turbud* viz, the bark of the root of *I Turpethum* cannot be confounded with any other bark or root. It is only the pieces of the root of *I Turpethum* which constitutes the commonest kind of the *real Turbud* that can be imitated by and confounded with the *false Turbud*. The following distinctions however will be sufficient to distinguish the one from the other —

False *Turbud* or *Turbith* root

1 It is a much larger root varying in size from the thickness of a finger or thumb to that of an infant's fore arm

2 Brown or pale brown in colour

3 Very rough and uneven on the surface

4 The structure of this root is that of any common root and it is comparatively very hard and heavy

Real *Turbud* or *Turbith* root

1 Much smaller it being generally about the size of a finger or thumb

2 Generally darker in colour

3 Smooth though wrinkled in some places

4 Both the cortical and ligneous portions of this root are composed of parallel and straight longitudinal fibres and this contrasts much with the structure of the *false Turbud* or *Turbith* root

5 Never attacked by insects

5 Often worm-eaten

6 Possesses no particular taste

6 Its taste is slightly acid

I have lately used this medicine (*the real Turbith*) in many cases, and found it to be a very superior and valuable purgative. It is preferable to *Jalap* in having no nauseous smell or taste, and in being a very efficient and satisfactory purgative when used by itself. It is true that it requires to be used in a larger dose than *Jalap*, but this is no disadvantage as long as it is safe and free from nauseous taste and smell. The dose is larger only by 10 or 15 grains.

Preparations — Simple Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Simplicis*) If it is the bark of Turbith, it should be powdered in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle. But if it is the root, the cortical portion should be separated from it, and the latter alone selected for powdering, &c, as above. The bark is easily separated if the root is broken longitudinally.

Dose — From fifty to seventy grains

Compound Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Compositus*) Take of the Simple Powder of Turbith-root and powdered Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — From a drachm to four scruples, or more

CLITOREA TERNATEA.

(*Pages 108 and 109*)

The seeds of this plant, which are casually noticed as a purgative in some medical and other works, are very deservedly included and spoken of highly in the Pharmacopœia of India, page 80. The native druggists and practitioners consider them

as a very good substitute for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil ruber* (p 277) and *P Nil* (p 196), and they are consequently often known in the bazaar by the same names as those of the two latter which I have already mentioned in page 109 of this work. They are certainly a very good substitute for the above drugs, as well as *Jalap* and are equal to *Convolvulus Seeds* in every respect except the taste which is disagreeable and much more acrid.

I gave a trial to this medicine on two different occasions, and on each occasion in pretty large number of cases. When I tried first a few years ago the medicine almost failed to act as a good purgative but on the second trial very recently, it has proved itself much more efficient than anticipated. The cause of this difference is that the seeds used on the first occasion were bought from the bazaar and they were as I found out afterwards collected before they were quite matured and dried on the plant. They were flat dark brown and oblong. On the second occasion the seeds used were gathered from the pods which were quite dry before their removal from the plant. These seeds were nearly round or slightly compressed near the edges oblong dull green greenish brown or brown in color and minutely mottled. The ends of some seeds were round, and of some flat as if it were cut off by a knife. Speaking comparatively these seeds were much thicker and rounder, paler in color and more disagreeable and acrid in taste than those used on the first occasion.

These seeds are not sold in the bazaar of Madras by the common or proper druggists but by those druggists who sell the fresh medicinal plants and consequently named *Kach chu pansari* in Dukhni. Even these do not sell them always and generally procure them only when they are ordered to do so. Under these circumstances the seeds are often required to be collected from the plants when there is a need for a large quantity of them. The plants are cultivated in some places and found wild in others and are as follows —

Bot D s — *Perrenial* much branched and shrubby root slightly fleshy, tapering, branched stems several, twining from

right to left, pubescent in young plants *leaves* unequally pinnate, leaflets 2—3 pairs, oval, or slightly ovate *flowers* large, blue or white, pedunculate, resupinate, bractescent *peduncles* short, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, axillary, solitary, 1-flowered *bracteoles* roundish, about 2 lines in diameter, adherent to the base of the calyx *calyx* about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the corolla, 5-cleft, unequal, persistent, hypogynous *corolla* papilionaceous, vexillum large, rounded with a cleft at the end, exterior, blue with a yellowish white color in the centre; also oval with a very thin and narrow stalk, keel slightly boat-shaped with two thin thread-like stalks *stamens* varying in number from 5 to 10 or more, diadelphous, 1 being separate and the rest united by filaments, hypogynous *anther* very small, globular, white *style* simple, longer than the stamens, slightly curved, dilated at the end *legume* a few inches in length and a few lines in breadth, flat, straight, slightly pubescent, 2-valved, 1-celled, but divided into many partitions by cellular walls, each of which contains a seed, many seeded *seed* oblong, about 2 or 3 lines long, greenish brown or brown in color The plant is always in flower

There are two varieties of this plant, distinguished by the color of their flowers as *blue* and *white*. The blue, again, has another sub-variety, which is double-flowered. There is no apparent difference in the action of the seeds of these varieties, or if any at all, it is in favor of the white variety. But, from whatever variety they may be, the rounder and thicker the seeds are, the more energetic they prove in their action.

As these seeds are not known by any particular name, it is inconvenient to describe their preparations, and I have therefore named them *Clitorca Seeds*.

Preparations — Simple Powder of Clitorca Seeds (*Pulvis Clitoræ Simpler*) To be powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — From a diachm to drachm and a half. In this dose it produces 5 or 6 free motions, and its action is increased in proportion to the increase of its quantity up to two diachms, when the number of motions it generally produces is 8 or 9.

Compound Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulus Clitorea Compositus*) Take of Clitorea Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar in powder each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal in powder one ounce Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth and keep in a stopper bottle

Dose —From drachm and a half to two drachms

JACQUIMONTIA VIOLACEA

(Page 275)

The seeds of this plant are a safe and mild aperient It being a perennial and always in flower which is of a beautiful blue color it is used as an ornamental plant in many European bungalows gardens and other places at Madras It is supposed to have been introduced first into the Horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras by Sir Walter Elliot and he is, very likely, also the author of its botanical name

The plant is very easily propagated by cutting layers, or seeds but in the first two cases it does not generally produce seeds

Bot Des —Perennial, spreading extensively very ornamental stem twining as well as creeping about the thickness of the little finger near the root but very thin in upper parts, length unlimited bluish green twining from right to left and takes root if any part of it comes in contact with soil leaves cordate or oblong cordate, petiolate smooth soft slightly wavy, entire flowers axillary, pedunculate pedicellate bracteolate peduncle twice or three times longer than the petiole many flowered pedicels very short, generally 2—3 each surrounded by several bracteoles and form a kind of umbel which is generally compound calyx divided, sepals 5, 3 of which well developed and 2 almost abortive, imbricated, broadly cordate, acuminate, longer than the capsule, pale green in

color *corolla* monopetalous, about an inch long, bright blue with a white eye, plaited before expansion • *stamens* 5, of equal size, attached to the base of the *corolla* *anthers* oblong, white *style* filiform, a little longer than the *stamens*, generally persistent *stigma* small, 2—lobed, white *ovary* very small, glandular, cup shaped, of a pale-yellow color *capsule* nearly round or broadly cordate, about the size of a coriander fruit, 1—2 celled, dehiscent *cell* 1—2 seeded seeds very small, angular, and of various color, generally brown or reddish brown

The seeds are about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a line in length and breadth, angular, and bear a resemblance to *Kálá dmanā* in their form. They are inodorous, and their taste is purely albuminous, without the least acidity or disagreeableness. This is the only advantage of this aperient over all other medicines of the same class. Their color is reddish-brown, brown, or yellowish white. The reddish brown and hard seeds should alone be selected for medicinal purposes. Their dose is from a drachm and a half to two drachms.

ACACIA CONCINNA

(Page 21)

The dry pod or legume of this plant is the commonest article used by native women in this country for washing their head, as soap is in Europe, &c. It is therefore found not only in every bazaar, but also in every family house.

The pod is either reddish-brown or brown in color, varies much in length, generally from 3 to 6 inches, about 1 inch broad, many seeded, 2—valved, valves much contracted between the seeds, much wrinkled, and has a sourish and nauseous taste. The seeds are shining black, oval or oblong, and very hard.

This pod is a cathartic, nauseant, and also emetic to a slight extent. In its action as a cathartic, it is superior to *Senna*, but it is more nauseous and disagreeable in taste and smell. Like *Senna*, it is not an efficient purgative by itself, but a very good

adjuvant to other purgatives as *Sulphate of Magnesia Rock Salt*, &c In addition to the stronger action its other advantages over *Senna* are that its use is not attended with griping in the bowels and that it is a very useful remedy in Jaundice not depending upon obstruction

Preparations — Simple Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Simplex*) Take of the dry Pods of *Acacia Concinna* without seeds four ounces Boiling Water 20 fluid ounces Bruise the pods infuse in a covered vessel for two hours and strain

Dose — Four fluid ounces This is a mild cathartic and if four drachms of *Sulphate of Magnesia* added to it, acts as a strong purgative

Compound Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Compositum*) To be prepared in the same manner as the above preparation with the addition of *Coriander Fruits* bruised four drachms and *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* sliced two drachms

Dose — The dose and manner of using this preparation as a cathartic is the same as those of the preceding This Infusion is more suited to be used by itself in Jaundice &c in which case it should be administered in three or four ounce doses two or three times in 24 hours

PHARBITIS *Sp of ?*

(Page 277)

I have obtained the seeds known in Calcutta as *Shab pasandu* or *Shapussundo* which are mentioned in the *Pharmacopœia of India* page 107 I have sown a great many of them but only two plants were produced and these too died after 2 months without flowering They had grown to the extent of 2 feet, and were as follows —

Bot Des — Herbaceous root small and tapering stem twining, very hairy leaves palmate with regard to the form, and

septenate with reference to the number of leaflets, hairy on both surfaces, leaflets entire, ovate or oval

They were apparently Convolvulous plants, but from want of flowers I cannot say to what Genus of that Order they belong They are, probably, either a species of *Convolvulus* or *Pharbitis*

The dry seeds I have received from Calcutta, are of the form of a quarter segment of any globular body, grey, dark-grey or reddish-brown in color, woolly, being covered with small, thin, very soft, and cotton-like hairs, inodorous and almost tasteless They bear a great resemblance to *Convolvulus* Seeds (*Convolvulus hirsutus*) in their form, and though somewhat larger than the latter, yet lighter in weight

Although mild, this medicine is one of those cathartics which are preferable to many others for not having a bad smell or taste

Preparations — Simple Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Simplex*) To be well dried in the sun, powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle

Dose — From one drachm to drachm and a half

Compound Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Compositus*). Take of Shab-pasandu Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce Rub them together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle

Dose — From four scruples to two drachms

ROCK SALT

(Page 216)

This Salt is well known now to be a mere variety of *Chloride of Sodium*, but why it is much more stronger as a cathartic than the latter I cannot explain It is also stronger than *Cream of Tartar*, but like this drug, it is not a satisfactory cathartic by

itself Used in combination with other purgatives it is more satisfactory than *Cream of Tartar* I have already mentioned its entrance into the Compound Powders of *Gamboge* *Pharbitis* *Convolvulus* *Clitorea* and *Shab pasandu* *Seeds* and *Turbith* *Poot* and have also used it in the same manner with *Jalap* and *Kala danah* in lieu of *Cream of Tartar*

Rock Salt occurs in large masses varying in weight from 2 or 3 to 8 or 10 lbs The masses are dull or brownish white externally and white and crystalline internally The salt has a pure saline taste It is procurable in every large bazaar in India and its price is about 4 or 5 annas per lb

N B —In conclusion of my remarks on Cathartics I wish to state that these medicines are generally required to be used in a larger dose to act satisfactorily among the natives of this country than Europeans For example the *Compound Powder of Kálá-danah* prepared and used in fifty or sixty grain doses according to the Pharmacopœia of India page 156 is perhaps sufficient to act as an efficient purgative in Europeans but it is not so in natives in whom even drachm and a half of that Powder does not act quite satisfactorily

According to my own experience the best way of preparing the *Compound Powder of Kálá danah* is to combine it with *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* in equal proportion with a small quantity of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* or in other words it should be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparation of all the purgatives I have described above except *Gamboge* Prepared in this proportion it produces 6 or 7 motions satisfactorily in 1- drachm doses

My remarks on all the above cathartics particularly with reference to their action and dose is solely based upon the experience among the natives of this country who as a rule are not satisfied with any purgative unless it acts briskly and produces some slime or bile

INDIGENOUS EMETICS.

RANDIA DUMETORUM

(Page 212.)

The dry nut of this plant is one of the most ancient emetics, and is not only found in India, but also in Arabia, Persia, and many other places of Asia. In latter places it is said to be sold under the Arabic name *Jou-ul-gai*, which means *the emetic nut*. It is well known in the Indian bazaar, by its Hindustani and Dukhni names *Mén phal* and *Mén-phal*. It is very cheap and procurable in many bazaars at about 2 annas a lb.

The nut is generally about the size of a small nutmeg, and often much larger, globular or oval, deep grey or reddish brown, and crowned with the rim of the calyx. It consists of a shell or pericarp, seeds, and mucus or pulp. The shell is hard and thick, 2-celled, contains numerous small seeds, which are very adherent to the mucus and to each other, wrinkled and divided externally into quarters by 4 distinct longitudinal lines, 2 of which are generally more marked and correspond with the division of the cells internally. The seeds are small and oblong, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, slightly flat, of a reddish brown color, very hard, and formed into a lump together with the mucus, which is hard and corresponds with the shape of the nut, and is divided symmetrically into 2 halves by a thin membranous layer, the septum of the cells. The mucus or pulp is generally grey or reddish brown and sometimes yellowish grey, very small in quantity, and possesses a very nauseous taste and smell, and is so adherent to the seeds, that it cannot be separated from them by any process in dry state. It is, however, very soluble in cold and hot waters, alcohol, and many other liquids.

The average weight of the nut is 1 drachm, and if the pulp is completely removed by dissolving in water, the shell and

seeds generally weigh 45 grains and thus show the weight of the pulp only to be 15 grains or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nut

This is one of the medicines I have paid much attention to during the last few years and have now found out that it is as an emetic quite equal to *Ipecacuanha* if not superior to it

It is certainly not a good emetic nor quite free from irritation if used as is generally done by powdering the whole nut The thick shell and the numerous hard seeds of the nut are not emetic at all indeed if any thing they are slightly irritant but only the dry pulp or mucus which is the least part of the nut possesses the emetic and nauseant properties

When the shell is broken the lump of the mucus and seeds will be found hard and loose and is easily removed from the former But the mucus and seeds cannot be separated from each other except by dissolving in water or powdering and passing through a cloth or sieve

The lumps of 2 or 3 nuts is generally a dose of the medicine They should be bruised macerated for 10 or 15 minutes in 3 or 4 ounces of water rubbed with fingers and then strained through cloth The mucus being very soluble in water passes off with it and the seeds with some resinous and other insoluble matters remain on the cloth The draught is now ready for use and if given to a patient it produces nausea and vomiting in about 10 minutes and very free emesis is followed if assisted with warm water

The best and most convenient way however of using this medicine is in powder which I shall describe under the head of *Preparation*

Sugar and *honey* do not seem to interfere with the action of this medicine and they may therefore be added to it to cover the nauseous taste This combination is very useful when it is administered to children as an emetic or expetorant, in smaller doses according to their age &c

When used as an emetic the vomiting produced by this medicine contains a large quantity of frothy mucus From this, and from its being a very nauseant vegetable emetic, I thought

it will prove a good remedial agent in Dysentery, in the same way as *Ipecacuanha* is. On instituting a trial on some cases, this opinion was more than realized. Having now used it in many cases, I do not hesitate in considering the dry pulp of the *Emetic Nut* or *Randia Nut* (*Randia dumetorum*) equal to *Ipecacuanha* as a remedy in Dysentery.

The *modus operandi* of this medicine is the same as that of *Ipecacuanha*, viz, it relieves the Dysenteric Inflammation—

First, by reducing the force of general circulation, partly by depressing the system, and partly by determining the blood to the skin.

Secondly, by reverting or diminishing the peristaltic motion, and thereby giving rest to the inflamed bowel.

Thirdly, by increasing the secretion of mucus from the extensive surface of the bowels, and thus restoring to its normal condition the morbid capillary circulation of the affected part.

Every nauseant emetic or medicine will more or less possess the actions in the 1st and 2nd axioms, and, if it is not irritant at the same time, might subdue the dysenteric inflammation to some extent. But, unless it also possesses the action in the 3rd, it will not be so useful in Dysentery as to deserve a special notice. It is the latter action which makes the dry pulp of the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, *Ipecacuanha*, and also a few other emetics to be noticed in the following pages, peculiarly useful in that disease.

Like *Ipecacuanha*, the pulp of *Emetic-nut* is not sufficient to effect or complete a cure in Dysentery by itself, but generally requires the assistance of other medicines, particularly the *Opium*. I almost always prescribe it with the latter from the commencement of treatment, and in ordinary cases they check the progress and mitigate the symptoms of the disease in 3 or 4 days, and then the cure is completed in 5 or 6 days more, either by the same medicines or by the use of *Dover's Powder* or some other preparations of *Opium*. In slighter cases, the disease itself is often checked in a few days, and requires little or no other medicine afterwards. In some severe and obstinate cases, however, when the disease lasts longer than a week or so,

or as uses the chronic form the use of other medicines is always necessary

Even in Dysentery the most convenient way of using this medicine is to have it ready in powder But in the absence of this preparation it may be made into a draught as already described and given 3 or 4 times in 24 hours The pulp of 1 or 2 nuts is generally sufficient for a dose in Dysentery and the draught is to be combined with 20 to 40 drops of *Tincture of Opium* according to the frequency of motions

Preparation —Simple Powder of the Pulp of Emetic Nut (*Pulvis Pulpæ Landiæ Simplex*) After removing the shell the lumps of seeds and pulp should be well bruised and passed through a sieve or thin cloth By this means all the seeds will be separated The coarse powder thus obtained should be powdered again and passed through a fine sieve or cloth The powder is now fit for use and should be kept in a stopper bottle

Dose —Two scruples as an Emetic and from fifteen to thirty grains or more, in Dysentery according to the severity of the disease

Other preparations of this medicine are the same as those of *Ipæacuanha* and as they are more nauseant diaphoretic, and astringent than emetic I shall not describe them here

STRYCHNOS POLATORUM

(Page 235)

The berries or fruits of this plant are familiarly known in the Indian bazaars by the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Airnali* and *Chilbi* They are as common and cheap as the nut of *Pindia dumetorum* and their price is about the same viz, 2 annas per lb

These fruits are known as an emetic in Southern India, and often resorted to for that purpose by some native practitioners but what they are very popular for in this as well as many other places in India is, their property of clearing the

duty or muddy water This explains the meaning of their names *Nimali*, *Clearing Nut*, &c.

The emetic property of these fruits is also noticed in some medical and other works, but in a very casual manner, and they do not appear to have been ever used in the English medical practice

The cause of their not acquiring a reputation as a valuable emetic is the improper way in which they are administered The whole fruit is generally powdered and given in about half a tea-spoonful doses, and there is no wonder if it does not act satisfactorily, because the seed which is by far the largest portion of the fruit, is not emetic The *dry mucus* or *pulp* and the thin *pericarp* or *testa* are the only parts endowed with the property of emetic, and if they be used separately, their action is highly satisfactory

Of these two parts, again, the dry mucus is more efficient, but it is so small in quantity and so adherent either to the seed or pericarp, that it cannot be separated from them If it is adherent to the pericarp, so much the better, and they both can be used together very satisfactorily But if it is adherent to the seed, it is not easily available for use

The fruits of *Strychnos Potatorum* are a little smaller than a *Soap-nut*, round, smooth, shining, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color They are 1-seeded, and the seed is slightly flat and circular, and yellowish grey or pale brown in color

The seeds are found in the bazaar with or without the pericarp, but generally in the latter condition If the fruit is entire, the pericarp can be easily removed from the seed with fingers, and the pericarp is also sold separately in some bazaars of Southern India

When sold separately, it occurs in two conditions In one condition it is found in thin, scaly, and shell-like pieces, which are shining externally, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color This is nothing but the pericarp removed when the fruit is dry In the second condition, it is formed together with the mucus into large balls or masses, each of which generally weighs a lb If the pericarp is removed with mucus or pulp when the

fruit is quite ripe and made into balls and dried, it assumes the above form. In this condition it contains a large quantity of dry mucus and is much superior in its action than the other form. The dry mucus appears to be more efficacious in Dysentery than *Ipecacuanha* but it is obtained with such a difficulty that the small quantity I received was sufficient only for a few cases and was used in much smaller doses than desirable.

The dose of the Simple Powder of Pericarp prepared in the usual way and kept in a stopper bottle is from 40 to 50 grain as an emetic and from 10 to 30 in Dysentery.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA

(Page 249)

This is one of the commonest plant in Southern India and found in almost every garden and field. It enjoys a great reputation as an antidote to snake bites &c among the snake catchers of this country and is known to them as the plant resorted to by *Mongos* when bitten by a snake. The natives are aware of its emetic property but seldom employ it as such, and no part of the plant is sold in the bazaar. It is required to be collected for use.

Bot Dis—*Perennial* root fibrous fibrils numerous *stems* several twining from right to left generally about the size of a fowl's quill some times as thick as that of a goose branched slightly downy leaves opposite often decussate near the root entire 2 to 24 inches long and 1½ to 2½ broad oblong ovate slightly bearded on the upper side at the base occasionally and slightly cordate at the base very shortly and abruptly acuminate glabrous above and slightly downy below petiolate *petiole* short downy slightly channelled *Flowers* small, about 3 or 4 lines in diameter of the shape of a star expanding morning and evening and in the night but close during the day when the sun is hot *pedunculate* umbellate involucrate *peduncle* axillary simple generally alternate longer than the petiole *umbel* generally compound and irregular, surrounded at the base by involucre involucre very small and persistent

calyx hypogynous, persistent, poly-sepalous, sepals 5, small, about a line or line and a half in length, green or pale green *corolla* hypogynous, poly-petalous, petals 5, triangular, about a line or line and a half in length, occasionally and slightly recurved, pale yellow, except at their base internally, where they are of pink color or marked with pink dots *stamens* and *pistil* unite together and form a common body (*gynandrous*), which is about a line in diameter, and marked with 5 yellowish and elevated lines *ovaries* 2 *follicles* in pairs, opposite to each other and slightly adherent at the base (divaricate when young), tapering to a point, 2 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness in the middle, glabrous, 1-valved, dehесcent *seeds* comose, being furnished with a tuft of hairs on the upper end or base which is towards the end of the follicle, small, very thin, reddish brown, and slightly obovate The plant flowers all round the year, particularly when cultivated.

There are two varieties of this plant, which differ from each other only in size and a few other minor characters When placed under the same circumstances, one is always larger than the other In the large variety, the petals are larger, more or less reflexed, and also slightly revolute some times, and the adult leaves are broader, thinner, deeper in color, and slightly recurved

With regard to the root of this plant, it seems to have been confounded with another root in some books For example, the following sentence occurs in the *Materia Indica*, Vol II, page 83 —

‘The root of this plant, as it appears in the Indian bazars, is thick, twisted, of a pale color, and of a bitterish and somewhat nauseous taste’

In the first place, the root of this plant is not sold in bazaars, at least, in the bazaars of Southern India Secondly, it is not a thick root, but a *fibrous root* consisting of many round, thin, and brittle fibres or fibrils These fibrils generally vary in their number from 5 to 15 or 20, and sometimes they are upwards of 50 They are from 2 to 5 or 6 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 line in thickness, and of a pale or dirty white color These fibrils or roots issue from a woody part, which is the axis or centre between them and stems They are seldom branched,

but generally give attachment to very thin and hair like fibres or rootlets

The whole of the plant under discussion including the stem and follicles is emetic but the root and leaves are not only the best, but also easily powdered to be brought into use

The root, again is by far the best as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* in Dysentery and as an expectorant and diaphoretic

About 4 years ago when I had an occasion to make remarks upon some native medicines, my opinion of *Tylophora asthmatica* was as follows —

‘It is the best substitute we possess in this country for *Ipecacuanha* both as an emetic and as a remedy for Dysentery in large doses From 20 to 40 grains of its powder with the same quantity in minims of Tinctura Opii 3 or 4 times a day in 24 hours checks the disease as speedily and successfully as the *Ipecacuanha* It is also a better medicine than the latter, to use as an emetic or expectorant in cases of Asthma

Next to Ammonia I have more faith in *Tylophora Asthmatica* as an antidote to snake bites than any other medicine The fresh juice should be administered frequently and in large doses till free vomiting is produced, and then be followed with strong and diffusible stimulants

From my subsequent and more extensive experience of native medicines, I have found that *Tylophora asthmatica* is not the best but one of the 4 or 5 best emetics in India and ranks after *Randia dumetorum* and *Strychnos Potatorum* and that although the whole parts of it are emetic the root alone is a very good remedial agent in Dysentery Its *modus operandi* in this disease is the same as already explained under *Randia dumetorum*

Preparations — Simple Powder of *Tylophora* Root (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Simplex*) To be prepared in the usual way passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper bottle

Dose — From forty to fifty grains, as an emetic, and 15 to 30 or more, in Dysentery

Simple Powder of Tylophora Leaves (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Folice Simplex*). The leaves are powdered with more difficulty than the roots. They should be first well dried in the sun or on a sand bath, powdered, and passed through a thin cloth. This coarse powder is to be pulverized again, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — Same as the Simple Powder of the Root.

There are also other preparations of the root of *T. asthmatica*, as Compound Powder, &c, but as they possess more of other properties than emetic, they may not be described here.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

(Page 82)

This is one of the commonest shrubs in India, and in S India there is scarcely any waste, ruinous, or sandy ground which is not covered with it. Its medical properties are known to the natives of this country from the earliest period, and is particularly held in high estimation by the Hindu practitioners (*Vaidiaryas*) in the treatment of venereal and other skin diseases. So much so, that it is called by some of them 'the vegetable mercury.'

Although this plant is frequently used as a medicine, yet no part of it is sold in the bazaar. It being found in every place, it is resorted to whenever it is required.

Bot Des — A large shrub, much branched, abounding in a milky and acid juice. *stem* and *branches* knotted at short intervals, slightly ash-colored. *leaves* opposite, decussate, entire, 3 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 broad, cuneate-obovate or oblong-obovate, rounded and slightly pointed at the end, bearded on the upper side at the base, stem-clasping, subsessile, under surface is covered with a woolly down. *flowers* pedunculate, umbellate, involucriate,

peduncle lateral or terminal thick and long simple, slightly clothed with a woolly down nearly erect when lateral it is alternate : *c* arising alternately between the opposite leaves *umbels* generally simple occasionally compound surrounded at the base by involucre *involucres* small and scaly *calyx* hypogynous deciduous poly sepalous sepals 5 ash-colored each sepal about a line and a half or 2 lines in length *corolla* hypogynous deciduous poly petalous petals 5 oblong obtuse reflexed, revolute pale blue or white *stamens* indistinct, filaments combined and formed into a tube (*gynostegium*) which completely surrounds the pistils *stamaneous corona* 5-leaved leaflets keel formed recurved at the base slightly incurved and dentate at the apex *ovaries* 2 *styles* 2 situated within the gynostegium *stigma* common to both styles dilated into a flat body which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter *—*angled cartilaginous and is situated just above the gynostegium *follicles* in pairs ventricose smooth dehiscent, and one of the pairs generally abortive *seeds* comose very thin slightly obovate and have a tuft of hairs attached to their base or upper end which is towards the end of the follicle The plant is seldom or never free from flower in any part of the year

The two varieties of this plant met with in Madras are distinguished by their color which is pale blue or bluish purple in one and cream white in the other

Almost every part of this plant is used in medicine but the bark of the root and dry milky juice are by far the best. Of these two parts again the milk is the strongest, but it is very irregular and unsafe in its action therefore the root-bark is the best and most useful for medicinal purposes

According to my experience the older the plant is the more active is the bark in its effects and if it be powdered by simply drying it as is generally done it requires to be used in a much larger dose to act efficiently as an emetic The thick rough and spongy epidermis which the bark is covered with and which is quite inert should be scraped off with a knife before it is powdered The powder prepared with this precaution is white and bears a great resemblance to the flour of rice It has a nauseous and slightly acrid smell, and a bitterish taste It

should be preserved in a stopper-bottle The dose of this powder as an emetic, is from forty to fifty grains.

According to the suggestion of Sir W. B. O Shaughnessy in the Bengal Dispensatory, I have used also this medicine in some cases of Dysentery, and found it in large doses to be a good substitute for *Ipecacuanha* Its dose in this disease is the same as the Simple Powder of *Tylophora asthmatica*

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM AND ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM.

(Pages 35 and 36)

The root-bark of *A. decapetalum* is the chief ingredient in a few secret prescriptions which are in great vogue in the treatment of Leprosy, venereal and other skin diseases, at Arcot and Vellore While using this bark myself in some cases of Lepra, I found it produce vomiting on many occasions, even in so small a dose as 5 grains, and this gave me a clue as to its being an emetic On trials in larger quantities, which were as usual begun upon myself, it has proved itself an efficient and safe emetic In smaller doses, it is a nauseant and febrifuge, and in still smaller quantities one of the best alterative-tonic in India

This bark is very bitter, and its repute in skin diseases is not without foundation If it is continued for a sufficient period, its influence over them is greater than that of *Calotropis gigantea*

The plant is pretty common in the jungles of Southern India, and also occasionally met with in the gardens No part of it is sold in the bazaar

Bot Des—Tree, size variable, generally small, spinescent when young, the young branches arising from the trunk of an old or adult tree are also spinescent leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, 3–5 inches long and 1–1½ broad,

glabrous petiolate *petiole* short slightly pubescent about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length *Flowers* middle sized, slightly fragrant yellowish white generally axillary pedunculate *peduncle* short, simple *calyx* epigynous toothed persistent short *corolla* poly petalous petals 6-10, oblong more or less reflexed *stamens* twice the number of the petals filaments hairy at the base anthers oblong *style* generally longer than the stamens *fruit* about the size of a small soapnut globular glabrous draping red in color mounted with the calyx 1-seeded slightly and agreeably sweet to the taste *seed* circular slightly flat above and below hard and brown. Flowers about the beginning of the hot weather

The native practitioners and druggists speak of 2 varieties of this plant and call them *white* and *black*. The white is the plant I have just described but the black is not a variety as considered by them but a closely allied species viz. *Alangium hexapetalum* of Lamarch. They call this plant as a black variety of *A. decapetalum* because it bears some resemblance to it in its general appearance its flowers are purple or purplish blue and its bark is much darker in color

The bark of this plant is considered as a much superior alterative and alexipharmic and its use is said to be attended with occasional vomiting. I am induced from these circumstances to think that it is also an emetic but the plant not being found in Madras and its specimens obtained with a great difficulty and cost, I have not as yet ascertained its properties by personal experience

Preparation—Simple Powder of Alangium Bark (*Pulvis Alangu Simplex*) Dry the bark of the root without exposing it to the sun powder in the ordinary way pass through a fine sieve or cloth and keep in a stopper bottle

Dose—Fifty grains as an emetic.

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA
FICUS DÆMONA

AND

FICUS POLYCARPA.

(Page 143)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codumpock, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of *Ficus oppositifolia*, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fig (*F. carica*) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of *F. polycarpa*, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopœia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble, and that *F. dæmona* of Kœnig and one or two other closely allied species of *Ficus* are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs Roxburgh and Wight in their *Flora Indica* and *Icones Plantarum Indiarum Orientalis*, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of *F. oppositifolia* and *F. dæmona*, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants —

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

‘ A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta

' Trunk erect, seldom as thick as a man's body branches opposite and sub erect Bark scabrous ash colored Young shoots scabrous and covered with much short white hairs piped and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo Leaves opposite short round petioled oblong slightly serrate of a firm scabrous texture shining above downy below and most beautifully reticulate one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other they are from 5 to 9 inches long Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled in the naked woody branches racemed, round about the size of a large nutmeg covered with much short white hairs several equidistant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base Calyx of the fruit 3-leaved Flowers a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel Filaments or peduncles single with a proper three parted perianth surrounding the middle Female flowers numerous Peduncles long Perianth none Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ funnel formed

F. daemona (Kon)

' Shrubby Leaves generally opposite cuneate oblong or oblong pointed serrate above scabrous downy underneath with a green gland in axilla of the veins Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes above very hairy of the size of a nutmeg

A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country From thence Dr Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub or small tree

Young shoots densely clothed with thick soft appressed white hairs Leaves in general opposite petioled oblong or oblong cuneate acute serrate above smooth but hard downy underneath and elegantly reticulated with numerous soft hairy veins and a deep green smooth gland in their axilla from 2 to 12 inches long one of the pairs is always smaller than the other and when single often oblique as in *B. goma* Petals round clothed with appressed pubescence in each side of their insertion is a green gland Stipules within the leaves caducous

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA
FICUS DÆMONA
AND
FICUS POLYCARPA

(Page 113)

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F. damona (Kon)

Shrubby Leaves generally opposite cuneate oblong or oblong pointed serrate above scabrous downy underneath, with a green gland in axilla of the veins Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes above very hairy of the size of a nutmeg

A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country From thence Dr Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub or small tree

Young shoots densely clothed with thick soft appressed white hairs Leaves in general opposite petioled oblong or oblong cuneate acute serrate above smooth but hard downy underneath and elegantly reticulated with numerous soft hairy veins and a deep green smooth gland in their axilla from 2 to 12 inches long one of the pairs is always smaller than the other and when single often oblique as in *B. goma* Petiole round clothed with appressed pubescence in each side of their insertion is a green gland Stipules within the leaves caducous

Fruit for the most part in pairs, in radical withering racemes, and frequently of great length, with apices penetrating the earth. In the native soil the whole raceme and fruit often entirely under-ground, also found single or in pairs on the trunk or branches, though less frequently than on the root. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy, the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones glandular and more remote, several obscure, equi-distant ridges run from the umbilicus towards the base. Calyx of the fruit of three minute scales. Male corrollets monandrous. In habit this plant is very much like *F. oppositifolia*, but the inflorescence is very different.

As found in the vicinity of Madras, these plants differ in some minor points from the above descriptions, and they resemble so much in their general appearance, it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other, except by repeated and careful examination.

What is described as *fruit* by Dr Roxburgh in the above plants, as well as in many other species of *Ficus*, is the *fruit-receptacle* of recent authors, which is fleshy, assumes a globular or fruit-like form, and therefore generally known as a fruit. It has a great many very small flowers and fruits attached to its inner surface within the cavity. The fruits or rather *achenes* of these plants are those small bodies, which are about the size and form of a poppy-seed, attached to the inner surface of the fruit-receptacle, and commonly known as seeds.

With regard to the bark of these plants, which is recommended for use, it is meant for the bark of the trunk and branches, and not the root-bark.



INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNO-
NYMS AND MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS
ADDENDA AND APPENDIX

<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	14	15	16	24
<i>Abutilon Asiaticum</i>				19
<i>populifolium</i>				19
<i>Acacia Arabica</i>			150	151
, <i>catechu</i>				36
<i>concinna</i>				352
,, <i>leucophlœa</i>				270
<i>rugata</i>				21
<i>vera</i>			20	151
<i>Acalypha Indica</i>			181	199 265
<i>Acidum Arseniosum</i>				56
<i>Aconitum ferox</i>	30	31	32	147 159 265
<i>heterophyllum</i>			27 28 29	32 168
<i>luridum</i>				265
<i>Napellus</i>				265
<i>palmatum</i>				265
<i>Acorus calamus</i>			27	28
<i>Adenanthera Pavonina</i>				17
<i>Ægle Marmelos</i>			117	139
<i>Agati grandiflora</i>			168	266
<i>Agave Americana</i>				35
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>			96	266
<i>Alangium decapetalum</i>			36	366
<i>hexapetalum</i>			20	366, 367
<i>Alhagi Maurorum</i>				171
<i>Alce Indica</i>				230
<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>			267	269
<i>Chinensis</i>				266

374 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c

Alpinia Galanga	...	...	.	.	267
,, Khulanjan	.	..	.	...	268, 274
,, nutans		.	..	.	269
Althea rosea					270
Amomum aromaticum					270
,, xanthioides			..		44, 270
Amylum		..	..		270
Ananas sativus	..	...			160
Andrographis paniculata	.		.		189
Andropogon calamus aromaticus			..	.	48
Andropogon citriatus			..		49
,, Martini				...	49
,, muricatus			...	..	50
,, Schænanthus					49
Anethum Sowa	..				199
Anisomeles ovata		.	...		270
Anisum			...	..	199
Antimonium Sulphuratum					52
Apis mellifica		.	...		271
,, socialis			.		271
,, dorsata	...	.			271
,, nigripennis	...		..		271
,, bicolor	..		.	..	271
Apium involcratum					91
Apolotaxis auriculata			..	.	271
Aqua Ptychotis	...	.		...	91
Argentı Nitras				.	271
Arsenicum Album	..				253
,, Bisulphuretum	.				272
Artabotrys odoratissima	..	.		...	135, 175
Asparagus				...	60
Asparagus sarmentosus	.		..		59, 60
Astragalus verus	.				272
Atropa Belladonna					283
Aucklandia Costus				...	271
Azadirachta Indica	...	...	..		246

Balsomodendron Mukul	272
, pubescens	272
Barringtonia acutangula	55
Bassia longifolia	275
Batatas pentaphylla	342
Bdella nilotica	272
Berthelotia Indica	68
Bignomia xylocarpa	272
Blumea balsamifera	272
Boerhaavia diffusa	273
Bombax Malabaricus	59 60
Boraginaceæ	80
Borassus flabelliformis	245 246 275 276
Boswellia floribunda	272
glabra	67 77
, thurifera	66 67, 76
Bragantia Wallichii	273
Brucea quassioides	273
Bryonia callosa	104
Butea parviflora	273
Butea frondosa	165
superba	165
Cacalia klemia	133
Cactus Indicus	191
Calotropis procera	171
Calotiopsis gigantia	364 366
Cambogia	345
Cantharis vesicatoria	179
Capparis spinosa	110
Carbo Animalis	88
Ligni	88
Carbon	72
Carum ajowan	199
Caryota urens	246 275 276
Cassia Pulpa	93
Cassia Lignea	102

376 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMS, &c.

Cassyta filiformis	..	.	...	255
Cathartocarpus Fistula	.	.	.	93
Celastrus paniculata	.	.	.	186
Chavica betle	...	.	.	40
Cicer arietinum	...	...	..	21
Cinchona excelsa	..	...	..	26, 158
Cinnamomum Cassia	...	...	..	102
„ eucalyptoides				111
„ iners	.	...	..	103
„ nitidum			..	102
„ tamala	..	.	.	111
Clitoria ternatea	.	.	.	196, 318
Cnidium diffusum	..	...	..	159
Cocculus cordifolius	.	.	..	211
Cocos nucifera				216, 275, 276
Coleus amboinicus				51
„ aromaticus	..	..	..	51
Compositæ	.	.	.	80
Convolvulus hirsutus				273, 312, 351, 355
„ pentaphyllus	.	.	.	312
„ hirtus		.	.	312
Conyza aurita	.	.	.	74
Cordia latifolia	..	.	.	263
„ Myra	...	.	.	263
Cortex Cassiæ	.	.	...	91
Coscinum fenestratum	.	.	.	68
Crataeva religiosa	...	.	.	31
„ marmelos				31
„ odorata				34
Crinum Asiaticum	.	.	.	35, 39
„ toxicarium	...	.	.	118
Crocus sativus	...	.	.	170
Croton Roxburghii	.	.	.	119
Cubebs officinalis		.	.	136
Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis				121
Cucurbita maxima			...	122

<i>Curculigo Orchioides</i>	59 60
<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	31, 58 68
, <i>leucorrhiza</i>	124
, <i>longa</i>	68, 118
, <i>Zedoaria</i>	29
<i>Zerumbet</i>	127, 165, 274
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	128
<i>Cyperus pertenuis</i>	181
<i>Datura alba</i>	54, 131, 135
, <i>fastuosa</i>	135
<i>Delphinium pauciflorum</i>	32
<i>Diospyros Ebinaster</i>	132
<i>Echinops chinatus</i>	37
<i>Ellettaria cardamomum</i>	13 44
<i>Ellettaria major</i>	273
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	197
<i>Embryopteris glutinifera</i>	132
<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i>	75 131, 150
<i>Erythræa Roxburghii</i>	99
<i>Erythronium Indicum</i>	250
<i>Eugenia pimenta</i>	121
<i>Euphorbia ligularia</i>	137
<i>Extractum glycyrrhizæ</i>	18
<i>Feronia Elephantum</i>	150 151
<i>Ficus dæmona</i>	368, 369
<i>glomerata</i>	246
,, <i>Indica</i>	148
<i>oppositifolia</i>	368, 370
<i>polycarpa</i>	368
<i>religiosa</i>	91
<i>Fœniculum Panmorium</i>	199
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	273
<i>parviflora</i>	273
<i>Garcinia pedicellata</i>	145
<i>Gendarussa vulgaris</i>	164
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	147

Glycyrrhiza Glabra	.		17
Guilandina Bonducella	.	...	80
Hedychium spicatum	.		267, 271
Helianthus annuus			22
Helleborus niger		..	279
Hemidesmus Indicus	.		283
Hibiscus Abelmoschus	..	.	15
Holarrhena antidysenterica			259
„ pubescens			259
Hydnocarpus odoratus			151
Hydragryi Conosivum Sublimatum		...	156
Hymenodictyon excelsum	..		26
Hyoseyamus nigrum			199
Hyperantheria moringa			176
Indigofera tinctoria			196
Infusum Acacia concinnæ Simplex			353
„ Compositum	.		353
Inga dulcis	.		68
Ipomœa Turpethum	.	...	316, 347, 348
Jatiorpha Curcas	.	.	120, 214
Jaquemontia violacea		.	275, 351
Juglans regia		...	63
Justicia Gendarussa	.	..	164
Ledebouria hyacinthides	...		250, 251, 252
Lichen rotundatus			194
Liquor Spiritus	...	.	275
Lodoicea Sechellarum	...	.	260
Luffa acutangula	.		13
„ pentandra	...	...	13
Mallotus Philippinensis		..	163
Malva Mauritiana	..	...	10
Melia Sempervirens	.		173, 179
„ Azedarach	.	.	64
Mesua ferrea		...	121, 170
Michelia Champaca	.	...	174
Momodica charantia	..	.	169

<i>Moringa Pterygosperma</i>	176	177				
<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>						109
<i>Myristica Officinalis</i>						180
<i>Nardostachys Jatamansi</i>					57	253
<i>Nerium Odorum</i>						239
<i>Nigella Indica</i>					40	183
<i>sativa</i>						40
<i>Nima quassioides</i>						273
<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>						170
<i>Nymphæa edulis</i>						196
<i>rubra</i>						196
<i>Onosma bracteatum</i>						133
<i>Paganum harmala</i>						167
<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>						35
<i>Panicum Italicum</i>						19
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>						21
<i>PedaliuM MueX</i>						111
<i>Permelia perforata</i>						150
<i>perlata</i>						150
<i>Pharbitis Nil</i>	109	110	183	277	340,	349
<i>Pharbitis Nil ruber</i>				277	339	341 349
<i>Pharbitis Sp of</i>					277	353
<i>Pharbitisin</i>						341
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>				246	275	276
<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i>						236
<i>multiflorus</i>						144
<i>niruri</i>						198
<i>Physalis somnifera</i>						258
<i>Picrorrhiza kurroa</i>						277
<i>Pimpenella anisum</i>						144
<i>Pimpinella involucrata</i>						199
<i>Piper Betle</i>						97
<i>Chaba</i>						98
<i>longum</i>						98
<i>Plumiera acuminata</i>						99
<i>Pneumananthe kurroo</i>						146

Pongamia glabra	...	...	...	80
Potassæ Bitartras	.	...	..	206
Premna esculenta	...	...	...	197
,, latifolia	...	.	...	197
Prosopis spicigera	...	...	...	22, 239
Psoralea corylifolia	...	..	..	14, 15
Pterocarpus Marsupium	..	...	...	165
Ptychotis Ajowan	..	...	...	51, 52, 90
,, involucrata	.	..	..	199
,, Roxburghianum	..	..	.	91
Pulvis Alangi Simplex	..	.	.	367
,, Cambogiæ Compositus	..	...	...	345
,, Clitoræ Compositus		...		351
,, ,, Simplex	.	.		350
,, Convolvuli Compositus	...	..	.	344
,, ,, Simplex	...	..	.	344
,, Ipomœæ Compositus	.	.	.	348
,, ,, Simplex	...	.		348
,, Kaladanæ Compositus	..	..	...	341
,, Pharbitis Compositus	..	.		341
,, ,, Simplex	...	...	...	341
,, Pulpæ Randiæ Simplex	..	..	..	359
,, Shab-pasandû Compositus		.	..	351
,, ,, Simplex...	..	..	..	351
,, Tylophoræ Simplex	..	..	..	363
,, Tylophoræ foliæ Simplex			...	364
Puncelia coagulans	..	...	.	258
Randia dumetorum	...	.	234, 356, 358, 359, 363	
Rhus coriaria	.	..	.	280
Rignonia xylocarpa	.	.	...	272
Rock Salt		341	344, 348, 351, 354, 355	
Rosmarinus	...			280
Rottlera tinctoria	..	.	...	118, 170
Rubia cordifolia	.	...	.	186
Salix Ægyptica				176
,, Babylonica	.	.	...	176

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c	381
Salvadora Indica	222
Persica	222
Sapindus emarginatus	21
Sarsæ Radix	283
Scilla Indica	250
Sesamum Indicum	76, 189
Sethia Indica	200
Sida Mauritianæ	19
Sirium Myrtifolium	223
Solanum Indicum	62
melongena	232
nigrum	153 280, 283
rubrum	153 281 282
Stannum	233
Storax	189
Strychnos Nux vomica	48, 212 234
potatorum	234 359 360
Suaeda Indica	222
Syzigium jambolanum	207
Tectona grandis	228
Terminalia catappa	46
Toddalia aculeata	263
Tylophora asthmatica	153 361, 363, 364, 366
Urginea Indica	38
Scilla	250
Uvæ Passæ	252
Vernonia anthelmintica	183
Vitex negundo	164
trifolia	108 164
Zizyphus Jujuba	263

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

Acetate of Lead	...	...	72
Acetic acid	.		100
Acid, arsenious	.	...	56
„ benzoic	...	.	24
„ hydrochloric	...		25
„ hydrosulphuric.	...	...	72
„ malic	...	...	68
„ muriatic	..	...	25
„ nitric. .			25
„ Oxalates	.		100
„ oxalic		...	100
„ sulphuric	.		25
„ tartaric	..		68
„ Tartrate of potash	.	..	206
Acidulated water of Bengal-giam plant	.	99, 100, 101	
Aconite	...	..	25, 266
Aconitia	.	...	147
Aconite, varieties of			26
Ajowan fruits	..	...	90
Alangium bark, Simple powder of			367
Alexandrian Laurel	.	..	81
„ Senna	.		226
Allspice	.	...	121
„ Indian			136
Almond		...	45
„ bitter			45
„ Indian			241
„ sweet			45
„ tree	.		112
Alce plant			266
Alces		..	39
Alum	.	...	41

Alum earth of Nepal	107	189
Amber	84	235
American Sumach		80
Ammonia		363
Ammoniac		42
Ammonia hydrochlorate of		42
Animal charcoal		88
varieties of bezoar	70	71
Anise		199
star		160
Aniseed	90, 51	144 199
Antimony sulphuret of		52
tersulphuret of		52
Apple pine		47
, wood		139
Arabic gum		150
Armenian bole Indian variety of		70
red		74
Arrack		56
varieties of	275	276
Arsenic impure bisulphuret of		272
white		56
white oxide of		56
Arsenious acid		56
Ash manna		171
Assafoetida		61
Ass milk		166
Attar or utr of roses		217
Babool tree		19
Bael fruit	139	140
Balm of Gilead		65
Balsam Gurjun		132
of Mecca		65
Bamboo mushroom		205
Banana		179
Banyan tree		142

Barberry, Indian	..	...	...	67
Bark	..	.	...	5
Barley	..	...	..	155
Bastard sago tree	..	...	..	92
Bdellium	.	..	..	64, 272
Bee	.	.	..	271
Belleric myrobalans...	..	...		241
Bengal gram plant	.		..	100
„ „ vinegar of		...	..	24
„ kino	..			79
„ quince	.	...	.	33
„ walnut			..	36
Ben-nut	...	.		177
Benzoic acid	.	.	...	24
Benzoin			...	66, 67
Berries, juniper	..	...	.	164
„ of Indian barberry			.	67, 68
Betel leaf		..	..	44, 97
„ plant	..	..	.	40
Betel nut	...		...	54
Bezoar, a mineral variety of		..	.	68
„ animal varieties of		...	..	70, 71
„ varieties of		...		68, 69, 70
Biborate of Soda	..	...	...	230
Biliary concretion of a cow or bullock	..		.	70, 71
Bile, ox	.	.	.	138
Bisulphuret of Arsenic, impure	.	...	.	272
„ of Mercury, impure		.	...	156
Bit-loban	.	.	.	71
Bitter almond	...	...	...	45
„ Indarjou			..	259
„ Súrinján	.	..	...	153
Black catechu	..	...	...	96
„ dammer			...	85
„ hellibore	.	...	..	279
„ oil	..	..	...	186

134, 135 200

Black, pepper	71
, salt	172
, varnish	63
Blumbi fruit	63 -
, tree	179
Blistering ointment	123
Blue stone	80
Bonduc nut	191
Bones	230
Borax	4
Buds	6
Bulb or tuber	79, 165
Butea kino	216
Cabbage rose	81
Cajuput oil	261
Calamine	157
Calomel	157
Calomelas	82, 279
Calumbo or Columbo root	70
Camel bezoar	83, 157, 235, 241
Camphor	84
, varieties of	142
Caout chouc tree, Indian	90
Caraway fruits or seeds	72
Carbon	72
Carbonate of soda	72
, crude	230
, impure	261
, of zinc impure	88
Cardamoms	273
Ceylon	43
, larger	43, 88
, lesser	44
, Malabar	134
officinal or Malabar	131
Carrot	

Chloride of sodium	72, 231, 354
Cinnabar	156
Cinnamon	103
, wild	102
Citron	105 106
Clay varieties of	107
Clearing nut	235 360
Climbing plant	2
Clitorea seeds	305
, compound powder of	351
, simple powder of	350
Cloves	91
Coarse sugar	220
Cocculus Indicus seeds	46
Cochineal	111
Cocoanut	112
, dry kernel of	113
,, jaggery	221
,, oil	113
, toddy	113 246
tree	112
Coffee	113
Colocynth	103 104
Common salt	38, 72 231
Compound infusion of <i>Acacia concinna</i>	353
Compound powder of <i>clitorea</i> seeds	351
,, <i>convolvulus</i> seeds	341
,, gamboge	345
<i>kálá danah</i>	305
<i>pharbitis</i> seeds	341
, <i>shab pasand</i> seeds	354
, <i>turbith</i> root	348
Cone of the male variety of <i>Cycas circinalis</i>	128
, <i>revolute</i>	128
Confection of roses	217
<i>Convolvulus</i> seeds	344 349, 304, 355

Curcuma					126
Dammer black					85
Dates					196
Datura	41	130	131	135	136
purple flowered					130
white					130
Deadly Night shade					283
Dill fruits or seeds			50		199
Distilled water					53
Dividivi					80
Dover s powder					358
Dragon s blood					165
Dried air bladder of fish					160
Dry kernel of cocoanut					113
Dudhi opium					190
Ebony					132
Eggs					191
Elemi tree					85
Emblie myrobalans			72,		197
Emetic nut		212	356		358
simple powder of					359
Endive					99
English Physic nut					163
Essential oil of Sandal wood					224
Exile Oleander					244
Extract of country liquorice					18
, of gulancha					245
,, of Indian barberry					67
,, liquorice					18
,, of liquorice					148
,, of the leaves of Abrus precatorius					18
,, of the root					18
Exudation of Bengal gram plant	99	100		101	
Fennel sweet					144
Fibre sun hemp					119
Fish bezoar					70

Green vitriol	141
Ground nut	53
Guava red	207
white	206
Gulanha	244
extract of	245
Gum, ammoniac	42
Arabic	150
Arabic, Indian	150
butea	79
of Feronia elephantum	151
Gum or resin	7
tragacanth	247
Gurjum balsam	132
Hart s horn	116
Hellibore black	279
Hemidesmus	152
Hemp plant Indian	85
Henbane seeds	159
Herbaceous plant	1
Hermodactyl	153
Honey	172 357
„ bee	271
Horse radish tree	176
Hundred leaved rose	216
Hyderabad catechu	96
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia	42
Hydrochloric acid	25
Hydrocotyle Indian	815
Hydrogen sulphuretted	72
Hydrosulphuric acid	72
Impure bisulphuret of arsenic	272
„ , of mercury	156
„ carbonate of potash	205
„ , of soda	230
„ , of zinc	261

Impure nitrate of silver	..	.	..	271
„ oxide of lead	...	..	.	203
„ red oxide of iron	..	..	.	141
„ sub chloride of mercury			..	81, 157
Indian allspice	...	...	..	136
„ almond	.	.	..	211
„ barberry	..	..	..	67
„ „ berries of	.	...	.	67, 68
„ „ extract of		...	...	67
„ „ wood of	.		..	67, 68
„ caout-chouc tree	...	.	.	142
„ corn	.	...		261
„ frankincense . .	.	..	.	76
„ gum Arabic	..	.	..	150
„ hemp	..		...	86
„ „ confection of	.	...	.	86
„ hemp plant	.	.	..	85
„ „ flowering tops of		.	...	85
„ „ leaves of		.	...	86
„ „ resin of	...		.	86
„ „ seeds of	.			86
„ hydrocotyle	...	...	...	158
„ kino	.	...		208
„ „ tree				208
„ leech	..		... 151,	272
„ liquorice	...	..	.	18
„ mulberry plant	...	...	.	177
„ peppermint			.	173
„ mustard	..	..	.	229
„ rhubarb		.	...	213
„ senna	..	...	..	94
„ spikenard	...	.	57, 181	
„ spirituous liquor		.	.. 56,	275
„ squill				250
„ tragacanth	.	.	...	111
„ whiting	..	..	...	116

Indigo	94	161
„ plant		94
Ipecacuanha	357, 358	359, 361, 363, 366
„ country		249
Iron	72	141 233
impure red oxide of		141
, magnetic oxide of		140
, rust of		72
sulphate of		141
Isinglass	160	204
Jadvar	29	58, 125
„ varieties of		29 30
Jaggery	76	220 275
„ liquor of		276
, of Caryota urens		221
, of cocoanut		221
of palmyra		220
of Phoenix sylvestris		221
of sugar cane	220	221
, varieties of	220	221
Jalap	162	341, 344 345 346 348 349 355
Jamaica sarsaparilla		224 283
Jasmine		24
Jinjili oil		227
plant		227
seeds		227
Juniper berries		164
Káladánah	196	339 340 341 342 344 345, 352 355
, Compound powder of		355
Kamala		170
Khus khus grass		48
Kino		165
„ Bengal		79
„ butea		79
„ Indian		208
„ tree Indian		208

Kokum butter	...	..	...	146
Kariyat, country	..	...		138
Kreat, Kariyat or Creat	..	..	...	47
Lamp oil	...	.	..	188
Large cardamoms			.	43
Large sebestens		..	.	115
„ seeded Castor oil plant	...	...	..	188
Lead	..		.	201
„ acetate of	...	..	.	72
„ impure oxide of		..		203
„ red	..	..	...	203
„ red oxide of	.	.	...	203
„ stone	...	...		140
„ white	.	...	...	203
Leaf of gold	...	...	...	62
„ of silver	...	.		55
Leaves	...	...		5
„ of Cassia	..	...	..	102
„ of Indian hemp-plant		.	..	86
Leech		.	.	154
„ Indian	...	..		272
Legume or pod	...	...	...	3
Lemon	...	.	.	105, 106
Lemon grass oil	.	..	.	49
Lesser cardamoms	...	..	.	43, 88
„ galangal	40, 48, 98, 266, 267, 269, 274, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355			
„ „ a variety of			.	267
Lime, (the fruit)	...	-		104, 105
„ (the earth)	.		.	82, 100
„ slaked	...	.		83
„ unslaked	..	.	..	83
Linseed	.	.	...	168
„ oil	.	...		168
Liquid storax	.	...		169
Liquorice	...	.	..	148

Liquorice country	18
extract of	18
, extract of	148
, Indian	18
,, , extract of	18
, root	17 148
Liquor country	56, 275
of <i>Acacia leucophlœa</i>	275
, of <i>Bassia longifolia</i>	275
of <i>borossus flabelliformis</i>	276
of <i>Caryota urens</i>	276
, of <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	276
, of jaggery	276
of <i>Phœnix sylvestris</i>	276
of rice	276
, pariah	56
spirituous Indian	56
varieties of	275
Litharge	203
Load stone	140
Loaf sugar	220
Long pepper	98
zedoary	127 274
Mace	180
Magnet	140
Magnetic oxide of iron	140
Mahwah tree	66
Maize	261
Malabar cardamoms	44, 134
, catmint	52
nutmeg	180
Male variety of <i>Cycas circinalis</i> cone of	128
,, <i>revoluta</i>	128
,, of pomegranate plant	210
Malic acid	68
Mallow	19

Malwa opium	...	...	.	190
Mango ginger	...	...	..	121
„ tree	...	..	.	171
Manna	...	...	..	171
„ of Alhagi maurorum	...	.		37
„ of mudar	...	...		81
„ of tamarix	...	.	..	239
Maigosa toddy	...	...	.	246
„ tree	.	.		63
Marking nut	...	...	..	46, 226
Marsh-mallow	...	.		19
Mastic	..	...		58, 172
Mastich	...	..	.	172
Mecca, balsam of	...	..		65
Mercury	..	...		158
„ perchloride of	...	...	.	156, 157
„ subchloride of	...	...		157
Mezereon	...	.		174
„ root	.	.		109
Milk	...	..	..	166
„ Ass'	..	...	.	166
„ Cow's	...	.		166
„ Goat's	...	...	..	166
Milk-hedge plant	...	.		137
Milky juice	..	...	...	8
„ opium	...	..		190
Mineral clay..	...	...	..	189
„ variety of bezoar	...	...	...	68
Mishmi tita	..	..	.	114
Moss, Ceylon	.	...	...	150
Mowa tree	...	...	...	66
Mudar	...	...	...	81, 82
Mulberry plant, Indian	.	...	...	177
Mummy	..	.	..	181
Muriatic acid	...	.	..	25
Mushroom, bamboo	...	...	...	205

Mushroom worm	205
Musk	177
Mustard	195
Indian	229
oil of	229
Myrobalans Belleric	241
, chebulic	241
emblic	72 197
Myrobalan tree	176
Myrrh	164, 181
Native sulphur	236
Neem tree	63
Nepal sassafras of	84
Nitrate of potash	206
of silver impure	271
Nitric acid	25
Nut	4
betel	54
bonduc	80
cashew	46
clearing	235
, emetic	212
,, ground	53
, marking	226
soap	224
Nutmeg	180
Malábar	180
Nux vomica	234
Oak galls	145
Officinal cardamoms	134
Oil	7
black	186
, castor	187
cayuput	81
, fish	88 187
, lemon gra s	49

Oil of white shark	.	...	...	233
„ olive	..	...	..	186
„ rock	...	.	.	195
„ turpentine		...	..	211
„ wood	.	...	...	132
Oleander, sweet scented			..	182
„ exile		...		244
„ yellow		...	...	244
Olibanum	...		66, 76, 77,	200
Olive oil	.		.	186
Omam-water	...			91
Onion	...	.	37, 38,	250
Opium	...		87, 190,	358
„ <i>dúdhí</i>	...			190
„ Malwa	..			190
„ varieties of	.	.		190
Orange	..			104
Orpiment, yellow		.		57
Oris root	.	.	...	32
Oxalic acid				100
Ox, bile		..	...	138
„ gall		.	.	138
Oxymel	...	.	..	172
Palm wine, vinegar of	.			23
Palmyra jaggery		.	...	220
„ sugarcandy	...	.		221
„ tree	.	..	... 76,	245
„ toddy	.	...	.	246
„ vinegar		..	...	23
Pariah liquor	.	...		56
Paradise-grains	.	..		44
Pellitory of Spain		...		210
„ root	.	..	...	210
Penny-wort	..	.		158
Pepper, black	..	...	...	200
„ long	..	...	.	98

Pepper mint, Indian	173
Perchloride of mercury	156, 157
Pharbitis seeds	341, 344, 355
Compound powder of	341
Simple powder of	341
Physic nut English	163
French	163
Pine apple	47
Pine Casuarina	96
Tinian	96
Piny dammer	253
Pipe clay	70, 107
a variety of	107
Pistachio nut	177
Plantain	179
Pod or legume	3
Pomegranate	210
Poppy heads	194
red	192
seeds	193
white	193
Port wine	255
Potash acid tartrate of	206
impure carbonate of	205
nitrate of	206
Protoxide of iron	70
Prunes	206
Purging cassia	93
pod or legume of	93
Purple chiretta	138
flowered datura	130 139
Quick lime	82
Quince Bengal	33
seeds	211
Quinine	101
Radish	73, 212

Rain water	...	.	53
Raisins		...	211, 252
Randia nut		..	358
„ Simple powder of			359
Rangoon creeper	*	..	211
Raw-sugar	...	..	220
Realger	..	.	272
Red Armenian bole	...	..	74
„ „ „ Indian variety of	..	..	75
„ catechu	..	..	96
„ cotton tree	..	.	75
„ guava	.	..	207
„ lead	..	..	203
„ oxide of lead	...	...	203
„ poppy	.	..	192
„ sandal wood	.		209
„ sorrel		..	154
„ sulphur	...		237
Resin of Indian hemp plant	..		86
„ or gum			7
Rhizome or root	.		6
Rhubarb	...	.	71, 83, 213
„ Indian	..	...	213
Rice		..	191
„ liquor of	.		276
Rock oil	.		195
„ salt	216, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355		
Rohun tree	...	.	232
Roll sulphur	...	..	236
Root, Calumba			82
„ China	..	.	212
„ or rhizome			6
„ turbith	.	..	161
„ valerian	...	...	253
Rose, cabbage	..		216
„ confection of	.	.	217

Rose hundred leaved	216
Roselle	154
Rosemary	280
Roses attar or utr of	217
Rose water	217
Round zedoary	29, 125
Rousá ká tel	48
Rust	141
, of iron	72
Saffron	118 126 170
Sal ammoniac	42
Salep	60 221
Salt black	72
common	72 231
Saltpetre	206
Sandal wood	223
essential oil of	224
red	209
Sappan wood	81
Sarsaparilla	224
country	152
Jamaica	224
Sassafras of Nepal	84
Scammony	225
Sebestens large	115
small	114
Seeds	3
coriander	115
croton	120
, cumin	123
henbane	159
, of endive	99
of Indian hemp plant	86
of jingih oil plant	227
of sun hemp	119
of the small seeded castor oil plant	215

Seeds, poppy	..	193
„ quince		211
„ spogel	. ...	201
Senna	..	352, 353
Senna Alexandrian	. ...	226
„ country		94
„ Indian	..	94
„ Tinnevely	...	94
Shak, white	...	233
Shab-pasandú seeds	..	353, 354, 355
„ Compound powder of		354
„ Simple powder of		354
Shrub		1
Sier, fish	.	127
Silicate of magnesia and iron	..	68
Siliceous concretion of bamboo		65
Silver, leaf of	.	55
„ impure nitrate of ..	.. ...	271
Simple infusim of Acacia concinna		353
Simple powder of Clitoria seeds		350
„ Convolvulus seeds	.	344
„ Emetic nut	.	359
„ Pharbitis seeds	.	341
„ Shab-pasandú seeds	..	354
„ Turbith root	.	348
„ Tylophora root	. -	363
„ „ leaves	.	364
Sitta-rattai	...	48
Slaked lime	.	83, 203
Small sebestens		114
„ seeded castor oil plant		215
Snake bezoar	...	70
„ stone	,	70
Soap	,	221
„ nut		21, 224
„ stone	.	70

Soda biborate of	230
, crude sulphate of	231
, impure carbonate of	230
Sodium chloride of	72 231
Solid storax	235
Sorrel red	154
Spermæceæ	97
Spice	181
Spikenard Indian	57 181
Spirit	8
Spirituos liquor Indian	27,
Spogel seeds	201
Squill	22, 250
Indian	250
Star anise	160
Starch	270
Steatite	70
Stick sulphur	236
St Ignatius bean	160
Storax liquid	169
,, solid	235
Subchloride of mercury impure	84 157
Subacetate of copper	123
Suet	228
Sugar	219 357
Sugar candy	221
,, varieties of	221
, coarse	220
,, country	219
of sugar cane	221
raw	220
varieties of	219 220
white	220
Sugarcane	219
jaggery of	220
sugar candy of	221

Sulphate of copper	.	123
, of iron	.	141
, of magnesia	... ..	353
, of soda, crude		231
, of zinc	... .	261
Sulphur		72, 235
, varieties of	. 235, 236,	237
, stick	..	236
, roll	.	236
, native		236
, red		237
Sulphuret of antimony		52
, of arsenic, yellow		57
Sulphuretted hydrogen		72, 73
Sulphuric acid	..	25
Sumach American		80
Sumac		280
Sumach		280
Sun-hemp fibre		119
, seeds	.	119
Sweet almond		45
, fennel	.	111
, , fruits		199
, flag	.	32
, indaijou		259
, lime		105
, scented Oleander		182
, súrinján		153
Tabashir		65
, bluish-white		65
, white	..	65
Talipot palm	..	116
Tamarind	..	238
, stone		238
Tamarisk tree		176
Tamarix galls	. 239,	240

Tamil tree	20
Tar	201
Tartaric acid	68
Tea	210
Teak tree	210
Telini fly	179
Tersulphuret of antimony	52
Tin	233
Tincture of opium	359
Pinian pine	96
Tinnevelly senna	91
Tobacco	182
varieties of	182
Toddy	215
, of <i>Caryota urens</i>	216
cocoanut	113, 246
, <i>Ficus glomerata</i>	246
margosa	246
palmyra	246
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	246
vinegar of	23
, varieties of	246
Tragacanth	111 112 247
gum	247
Indian	111
vermiform	252
Tree	1
Tuber or bulb	6
Turbith root	161, 347, 355
Compound powder of	348
Simple powder of	348
Turmeric	118 126
Turpentine	77
, oil	241
Twining plant	2
Tylophora root simple powder of	363

Tylophora leaves simple powder of .	361
Unslaked lime .	83
Uti or Attar of roses ..	217
Valerian root	253
Varieties of aconite .	26
„ almond	15
„ bezoar	68, 69, 70
„ camphor ...	81
„ catechu	96
„ charcoal . .	88
„ clay	107
„ jadvai	29, 30
„ jaggeiy .	220, 221
„ opium	190
„ sugar .	219, 220
„ sugar-candy	221
„ sulphur	235, 236, 237
„ tabashir	65
„ tobacco ..	182
„ toddy	246
„ lesser galangal	267
Varnish, black	172
Verdigris	123
Vermiform tiagacanth ...	252
Vinegar ...	22
„ of grapes .	23
„ of Bengal gram plant	24
„ of palm-wine	23
„ of toddy	23
„ of „ of Phoenix sylvestris	23
Vitriol, white .	261
„ green	141
Walnut	36, 163
„ Bengal . .	36
Water ..	53
„ distilled	53

Water rain	53
rose	217
Wax	97
Wheat	249
White arsenic	56 57 253
, catechu	96
,, dammer	253
flowered datura	130 131 253
guava	206
lead	203
oxide of arsenic	56
poppy	193
, shark	233
oil of	233
sugar	220
vitriol	261
Wild cinnamon	102
date tree	197
nutmeg	211
Wine	255
vinegar	23
Wood	6
apple	139
charcoal	88
of Indian barberry	67
oil	132
sandal	223
sappan	81
Worm mushroom	205
Yellow flowered cotton tree	111
oleander	244
, orpiment	57 83
sulphuret of arsenic	57
Zedoary	29
, long	127
, round	29 125

Zibeth	.	258
„ civet cat	.. .	258
Zinc	. . .	261
„ impure carbonate of .	.	261
„ sulphate of		261

INDEX OF ARABIC SYNONYMS

A A A

Aabab عنب	163
Aabir عنب	118
Abnus آندوس	132
Aafs عنب	145
Aaʔnuddək من الدنک	16
Aaʔnunnis من الناس	47
Aaknah ککھ	153
Aalāk سلک	7
Aalake rumi سلک رومی	172
Aalakussanobar سلک السوبر	200
Aalaq علق	154
Aalsi علسی	38
Aanab عنب	257
Aanabahe hindi سنبھدی	89
Aanabus ʔaalab عنب العلب	280 282 283
Aanabus ʔaalabe ahmar عنب التعلب احمر	282
Aanabus ʔaalabe ʔasʔad عنب العلب اسد	280
Aansal فصل	225
Aansale hindi فصل ہندی	250
Aaqaarqarha عفرورھا	210
Aaqaarqarhā عفرورھا	210
Aaqaql ساقول	37
Aarqul kafur سر الکافور	127
Aasl فصل	172
Aaslunnahal فصل النحل	172
Aaʔbaḥ سبھہ	239
Aaʔm سلم	191
Abhal ابل	164
Abnuse hindi آبرس ہندی	132

Abqar انعر	..	..	206
Aflátan افلاطن	..		64
Afsantíne-hindí افسسندین ہندی	.	.	58
Afyún افیون	.	.	190
Āinab عنب	..	.	257
Aitr عطر	.	..	7
Aitrul-varđ عطر اراورد	..	.	217
Aitūl-varđul-ahmar عطر الورد الاحمر	.	.	217
Akıtmakıt اکنمکت	..	.	80
Aklílul-jabal اكلیل الجبل	..		280
Albán البان	.	.	8
Ambarbáris اندربا ریس	.	.	67
Āmelahe-moqash-shar آملہ معشر			197
Amlaj املج	.	.	197
Ammughílán امعیلان	.	..	19
Amrúd امرود	.	.	207
Amrúde-abyaz امرود ابدیض	.	.	206
Amrúde-ahmar امرود احمر	...	...	207
Anbaghól اندول		...	248
Anbar-báris اندربا ریس	...	.	67
Angharáe-hindí اندرائہ ہندی	...	...	153
Anísún انیسون	..	.	199
Anjarah انجرہ	..	.	178
Ānuk آنک	.	.	204
Aqáqiyá اقا قیا	.	.	20
Aqovoyalásamún اقو بلاسمون	.	.	65
Arák اراک	.	.	222, 223
Armíná ارمینا	..	.	42
Aıruz ارر	.	.	191
Arsáníqún ارساعون	..	..	57
Aıtáníyáe-hindí اربا بدائہ ہندی	.	.	153
Asljár اسجار	.	..	1
Asl اصل	.	.	6
Asl اتل	.	.	238
Aslaq اتلی	.	.	256
Aşlaqe-ábí اتلی آبى	.	.	256

Aslage asrad	أبلع أسود	164
Aslul ahmar	أبل الأحمر	239
Aslul mudawwar	أصل المدور	6
Aslus siní	أصل السني	212
Aslussitabr	أصل السطر	6
Aslussus	أصل السوس	148
Asmár	أسمار	2
Āṭarīf al	آ طرلال	251
Atbān	أثنان	2
Atkumah	أكمه	24
Aúdul barq	أود البرق	179
Audul qarh	أود القرح	210
Auluk	ألوک	7
Aulgam	ألعلم	103
Aunnáb	أونات	263
Aunnábe hindí	أونات هندی	262 263
Auruqul káfur	أورق الكافور	127
Āurūqusabbaghīn	أورق السابغين	126
Āuruqusufr	أورق السفر	126
Āusárahc reṣand	أوساره رصند	83
Aushar	أوسر	82
Aushbah	أوسه	224
Aushbahe maghrabí	أوسه عربي	224
Aushbatunnár	أوسب النار	152
Aush shar	أوسر	82
Azhár	أزار	1
Azaryun	آد زون	152
Aznábul khíl	أزناط الخيل	22
Azrásulkalb	أزراس الكلب	205
Azuri	أزوري	179

B Bh

Babunaj	بابو نج	52
Bádiyāne khataí	باديان خطاي	160
Bádrugo abyaz	باد روح ابيض	184
Bádzihre maydaní	بادر هر ميداني	68

Baiz نمص	191
Baizah نمصه	191
Balanko بالانكو	132
Bámiya باميا	13
Bán بان .. .	176, 177
Banafsaj بانفسج	255
Banafsaj بانفسج . ..	255
Bandaqe-hindí بندقى هندی . . .	224
Bagam بعم .	81
Baqlatul-mulk بقله الملك	273
Basbás بساس ..	180
Basbásah بساسه	180
Basfáyij بستايج	205
Basl بصل	37
Baslul-bar بصل البر	225
Baslul-barre-hindí بصل البرهندی .	250
Baslul-fár بصل الفار	225
Baslulfare-hindí بصل الفار هندی ...	250
Bastaj بستيج	77
Bastitáj بستياح	247
Bazi برر	3
Bazr بدر	3
Bazre-qatúná برر قاطونا .	201
Bazrul-bálauko بررا لانا لكو	132
Bazrul ban بررا لبح	159
Bazrul-hindabá بررا لهندنا	99
Bazrul-jazar بررا لجرر	131
Bazrul-karafs بررا لكرفس	91
Bazrul-kattán بررا لكنا	168
Bazul-khas بررا لخص	167
Bazrul-khash-khash بررا لخشخاش	193
Bazrul-khivaa بررا لخرع	214
Bazrul-khivaaussaghír بررا لخرع الصعير	215
Bazrul-mázariy úne-hindí بررا لمارر يون هندی	109
Bazrul-qinnab بررا لعب	86
Bazul-qissaa بررا لقنا ئه	122

Belqul hajar	س الحجر	194
Bikhe kabar	دع كبر	110
Biranje k'abali	د ربح كا تلى	134
Bu ^h	دس	25 266 263
Boraq	د ر	230
Bun	ن	113
Buzar	د ر ر	3
Buzur	د و ر	3

Ch

Ch ² kmizaj	د حمرج	92
------------------------	--------	----

D Dh

Dajrul akbar	د حرا الاكبر	99
Dammul al ^h ai ⁿ	د م الا حى	169
Dammul al ^h ai ⁿ e hindi	د م الا حى هدى	208
Dammuss ² ai ⁿ	د م العا	169
Dammuttan ⁿ	د م الدس	169
Dand	د د	120
Dande barri	د د برى	163
Dande nahri	د د برى	163
Daraq kundar	د ق كد	77
Dar filfil	د ار فلفل	98
Dardar	د ر د ار	156
Dar hald	د ار هلد	67
Darsini	د ار صدى	103
Datun	د ا ن	120
Dhonul bal an	د هن البسا	69
Dhonul h ²	د هن الحل	227
Dhonul jouze hindi	د هن الجور هدى	113
Dhonul kattan	د هن الكا	168
Dhonul khiraa	د هن الحروع	187
Dhonul khiraa ² russagh ²	د هن الحروع الصعر	188
Dhonul khiraa ² ul kabir	د هن الحروع الكبر	188
Dhonun narijil	د هن الدار حبل	113
Dhonur ratin ²	د هن الرا بدع	241

<i>Dhonur-ıdtıyânâj</i> دهن الرا با بچ	.	241
<i>Dhonus-samak</i> دهن السمك	..	187
<i>Dhonus-simsim</i> دهن السمس	..	227
<i>Dıflı</i> د فلی		182
<i>Dúdussabbâghın</i> دود الصباغین	...	111

F

<i>Fádaje-maadani</i> فادج معدنی	...	68
<i>Faham</i> فهم	.	87
<i>Fahm</i> فهم	.	87
<i>Fahmul-aazm</i> فهم العظم		88
<i>Fahmul-hazvân</i> فهم الحموان	.	88
<i>Fahmul-khashab</i> فهم الخشب		88
<i>Fandaqe-hindı</i> فندن ہندی		224
<i>Fanjangasht</i> فچنگش		256
<i>Faranj-mışk</i> فرنج مشک		185
<i>Féjan</i> فیجن		218
<i>Filfile-ahmar</i> فلفل احمر	.	87
<i>Filfile-asvad</i> فلفل اسود		200
<i>Filfile-móyah</i> فلفل مویہ		98
<i>Fıl-zahraj</i> فیل زہرج		67
<i>Fındaqe-hindı</i> فندن ہندی	..	224
<i>Fodanaje-hindı</i> فودن بچ ہندی		173
<i>Fófal</i> فوفل	.	54
<i>Fóm</i> فوم	.	38
<i>Fótanaje-hindı</i> فو تانج ہندی		173
<i>Foufal</i> فوفل	...	54
<i>Fóvvah</i> فوہ		218
<i>Fóvvahus-şabbaghın</i> فوہ الصباغین		218
<i>Fujl</i> فجل	..	212

G, Gh

<i>Gardahe-somaq</i> گردہ سماق		280
<i>Gazaujabın</i> گرا بچدین		239
<i>Gharrussamak</i> عرا السمك	.	160
<i>Ghılâful-qutnıt</i> علاف القطنیت	.	3

<i>Ghīlafus samar</i> سلاف السمرة	3
<i>Ghīrriyussamak</i> سري السمك	160
<i>Gilo</i> گلو	244

H H

<i>Hab</i> حب	3 4
<i>Habaqul hind</i> حبى الهند	173
<i>Habbatussoudá</i> حب السودان	183
<i>Habbul aarar</i> حب العرعر	164
<i>Habbul asl</i> حب الابل	239 240
<i>Habbul ban</i> حب البان	176 177
<i>Habbul kaknaje hindi</i> حب الكا كنج هندی	259
<i>Habbul fahm</i> حب الفهم	226
<i>Habbul mislik</i> حب المسك	13
<i>Habbul muslik</i> حب المسك	13
<i>Habbul qalb</i> حب القلب	226
<i>Habbul qutn</i> حب القطن	149
<i>Habbun nil</i> حب النيل	196
<i>Habburras'hád</i> حب الرصاد	168
<i>Habbus safarjal</i> حب السفرجل	211
<i>Habbussalatín</i> حب السلطنة	120
<i>Habbussalatine sahráí</i> حب السلطنة صحراى	119
<i>Hádaqe barri</i> حدق برى	231
<i>Hadid</i> حدید	141
<i>Háj</i> حاج	37
<i>Hajare armauf</i> حجر ارمى	74
<i>Hajrul baqar</i> حجر البقر	70
<i>Hajral hayyah</i> حجر الحية	70
<i>Hajrul hut</i> حجر الحوت	70
<i>Hajrul jamal</i> حجر الجمال	70
<i>Hajruttís</i> حجر النيس	70
<i>Hajrul mighnátis</i> حجر المعاطس	140
<i>Hajrussam</i> حجر السم	68
<i>Hahlay</i> هلالج	242
<i>Hahlaye asfai</i> هلالج اصفر	242
<i>Hahlaye aswad</i> هلالج اسود	242

Hammáz	حماص	.	218
Hanzal	حنظل		103
Hanzale-ahmar	حنظل احمر	.	248
Hāmal	حرمال		195
Haḥāyasḥ	حشايش	..	2
Hashish	حشيش	..	2
Hasī-lubān	حصي لمان		66
Hél	هيل	.	88
Hel-bavá	هيل بوا		88
Helzakar	هيل دكر	.	42
Hiltit	حليتي	.	61
Hinná	حنا	..	167
Hintah	حنطه	.	249
Hintahe-rúmi	حنطه رومي	.	261
Hubub	حنوب	...	3, 4
Hujéd	حجيه	..	33
Hulbah	حلبه	..	248
Hulbahe-bairi	حلبة بري	.	228
Humar	حمر	.	238
Húmar	حومر	.	238
Hummáz	حماص	..	218
Hurf	حرف	.	168
Huimul	حرمول		195
Huzuze-hindí	حصص هندی	..	67

I

Ijás	احاص	...	206
Inqardiyá	انقردبا		226
Inqitriyun	انقطريون	.	235
Isfedáj	اسعداج	..	203
Ismad	اسمد	...	52
Isqil	اسعدل	.	225
Isqíle-hindí	اسعمل هندی	...	250
Isrinj	اسرينج	.	203
Istarak	استارک	.	235
Itrílál	اطرلال	.	251

Iğraqi ادا راق	234
Iğlur ادا حر	49

J

Jadıf ار حد	29, 126
Jammaiz حمير	142
Jande bedastar حد بد سر	9,
Jazar حرر	131
Jazmázج حرما رج	239
Jintiyánأ حنطا نا	146
Jouz حور	163
Jouz buáا حور به	36
Jouze barri حور بری	36
Jouze hindi حور هند ی	112
Jouz māsāl حور ماس	130
Jouz mašale abyaz حور ما بلا بی	130
Jouz mašale asvad حور ما بلا س	130
Jouz mašame abyaz حور ما بم بی	130
Jouz māsime asvad حور ما بم س	130
Jouzul koušal حور الکول	212
Jouzul qai حور ائی	212 234, 356
Jouzutṭib حور الیب	180
Julanjabin حلیجین	217
Jund حد	95
Junde bēdastar حد بد سر	9,

K Kā

Kababab کبا به	121
Kabare hindi کبر حد ی	110
Kabīl کبیل	139
Kadar کد ر	192
Kāfur کافر	83
Kāknaj کا کنج	258
Kamāšitus کاما شوس	73
Kamāzariyus کاما زده س	232
Kamāzariyus کاما زروس	232

Kamún	کمون	...	...	123
Kamúne-armaní	کمون ارمنی	..	.	90
Kamúne-asvad	کمون اسود	...		183
Kamúne-kirmání	کمون کرمانی		..	90
Kamúne-mulúki	کمون ملوکی		.	90
Kamúne-rúmi	کمون رومی	..	...	90
Kankarazd	کنکارزد		.	58
Karóyá	کرویا	.	..	90
Karafs	کرفس			91
Kaséiá	کسیرا	...	...	217
Kaséráe-hindí	کسیرا ئه هندی	.	..	111
Kází	کادی		.	192
Kaznah	کرنه	...		178
Khabsul-hadíd	حدث الحديد	...	.	141
Kh-ar-bavá	خیرنوا	.		88
Khal	خل	...		22
Khallul-aanab	خل العنب		...	23
Khallul-himmas	خل الحمص	..		99
Khallul-Khamar	حل الحمر	...	..	23
Khálávan	حالاون	...	..	261
Khamar	حمر	...	.	8, 255
Khamar-ul-hind	خمر الهند	...	.	56
Khandarús	خندروس			261
Khánequl-kalb	حانق الکلب		...	234
Khairbaqe-asvad	حریق اسود			279
Kharbaqe-hindí	حریق هندی	...		277
Khaidal	حردل	...		229
Khasak	خسک	...		247
Khasake-kabii	خسک کبیر			195
Khashab	خشب	.	..	6
Khashabusṣiní	خشب الصننی		..	212
Khasife-hindí	خسف هندی	...	...	36
Khiláf	حلاف	..		222
Khírázus-sakhar	حرار الصحر	...	..	194
Khírvaa	حروغ	...		214
Khírvaa-aussaghír	حروغ الصعیر	...		215

<i>Ahlatm</i> حلمى	270
<i>Ahiy ir shanbar</i> حنا و سدر	93
<i>Ahulanjân</i> حوليان	266 268
<i>Ahulanjâne raqârîbî</i> حوليان ساري	266, 267
<i>Ahulanjâne-kabîr</i> حوليان كبر	40
<i>Ahulanjâne qarîbî</i> حوليان قري	40
<i>Ahulanjâne saghîr</i> حوليان صغر	266
<i>Ahumur</i> حمور	8
<i>Ahurmae yâbis</i> حرمانى ناس	193
<i>Ahusyatu</i> حنة العلب	221
<i>Ahusyus qarîbî</i> حنى العلب	221
<i>Kabrit</i> كبريت	235
<i>Kabrite ahmar</i> كبريت احمر	237
<i>Kals</i> كلس	82
<i>Kohal</i> كحل	52
<i>Kundar</i> كندر	76 77 201
<i>Kundrun</i> كدرون	201
<i>Kundur</i> كندر	76, 77, 201
<i>Kundur madharaj</i> كندر مدحرج	77
<i>Kundur unca</i> كندر انسى	77
<i>Kundur zikar</i> كندر زكر	77
<i>Kurkum</i> كركم	118 126
<i>Kuzbarali</i> كدبره	115

I

<i>Iaban</i> لبن	8 166
<i>Labnul atan</i> لبن الاتان	166
<i>Labnul baqar</i> لبن البقر	166
<i>Labnul marz</i> لبن المرز	166
<i>Labnul Mhash Mhash</i> لبن المصفاى	190
<i>La anul</i> لسان العاقر	259
<i>Lasanul rasâfirul halô</i> لسان العاقر الحلو	259
<i>Lasanul rasâfirul murr</i> لسان العاقر المر	155
<i>Lasanus sour</i> لسان النور	133
<i>Leharvetuttis</i> لحنه الهندس	22
<i>Lunu</i> ليمو	104

Límúc-hámiz	ليموئه حامص	.	104
Loabate-barbaú	لعنب بربرى	..	153
Louz	لور	...	45
Louzul-haló	لورا الحلو	..	45
Louzul-mur	لورا المر	..	45
Lubán	لبن	.	66, 77

M

Maajún	معجون	...	.	86
Mán	ما	..	.	53
Máe-matar	ما ' مطر	.	.	53
Máe-moqattar	ما ' معطر	.	.	53
Magháse-hundí	معاث هندی	.	..	243
Maghrah	معره	.	.	75
Maghze-lhiyar-shanbar	معر خیار شنبار	...	.	93
Mahmúdah	... محموده	...	.	225
Majdabah	مجدبه	.	.	122
Mann	من	..	..	171
Mashtul-gh-oul	مشط العول	..	.	18
Mastakí	مصطكى	..	.	172
Mastakíé-rúmi	مصطكئى رومى	.	.	172
Mául-abqar	ما ' الانعر	.	.	25
Mául-lhiláf	ما ' الحلاف	.	..	222
Mául-kibrít	ما ' الكبريت	...	.	25
Mául-milh	ما ' الملح	.	.	25
Mául-varđ	ما ' الورد	.	.	217
Mavéz	موبر	...	.	252
Mázariyún	ما زريون	.	.	174
Mázariyúne-hundí	ما زريون هندی	...	.	108
Méaahe-sáyelah	میعاه سايلاه	...	...	169
Méaahe-yábisah	میعاه يابسه	.	.	235
Mighnátis	معنا طيس	..	.	140
Milh	.. ملح	.	.	231
Milhe-asvad	ملح اسود	.	.	71
Milhe-niftí	ملح اعطى	...	.	71
Milhe-tabarzād	.. ملح طبرزد	.	.	216

Milhul rajin ملج العجين	231
Milhul hajar ملج الحجر	216
Milhul qili ملج القلي	230
Milhunnár ملج لدار	12
Milhuccághah ملج الساه	230
Miqnátis معناتس	140
Misbáhurrum مصباح الروم	235
Misk مسك	177
Misk مسك	177
Molhátah معاطة	114
Molhatahe kabir معاطة كبر	115
Molhitah معطه	114
Monaqqá متغلي	252
Moql مثل	64
Moql arzaq مثل ارزاق	64
Mughilan معلان	19
Mur مر	181
Murdá sanj مرد اسنج	203
Murr مر	181
Muskh مسك	177

N

Naznâre hindi نواع حندی	173
Naznâul hind نواع الهند	173
Nabat نبات	1 221
Nabâtât نباتات	1
Nabatul lhash lhash نبات الحشاش	193
Nabâtul lhash lhashul ahmar نبات الحشاش الاحمر	192
Nabâtul-qinnab نبات القنب	85
Nabâtul qunnab نبات القنب	85
Nabatul qutn نبات القطن	119
Nabâun nifaj نبات النجاج	161
Nabâus sibr نبات السبر	38
Nabiq نبيق	262
Nahl نحل	271
Nifranj نارنج	104

Nájíl با ر جمل	..	...	112
Nárjile-bahí راحيل بحري	...	..	169
Nashástaj شاشا سدج	..	.	170
Nift نبط	..	...	195
Nílaj نملج	.	.	161
Nilúfai سلو فر	.	.	183
Nohás نوحا س	.	...	123

O.

Ouráq اوراق	5
-------------	-----	-----	---

Q

Qafial-yahúd فعرا اليهود	.		195
Qahvá قهوا	.	.	113
Qalai قلعي	...		233
Qalambak قلمبك			105
Qalqand قلند		...	123
Qand قند	...		220
Qandól قندول			179
Qanqahar قنقهر			228
Qáqilah قاقله	..		88
Qáqilahe-kubái قاقله كبا ر	.		42
Qaqilahé-sig/hár قاقله صعا ر	..		88
Qaranful قارنفل			91
Qainul-bahar قارن البحر	..	.	235
Qainul-él قارن الايل	...	...	116
Qaz قراط			20
Qasabbuvá قصب بوا	.		47
Qasabe-sakar قصب سكر	...		219
Qasabussakar قصب السكر			219
Qasabuzzarírah قصب الرز بره			47, 189
Qáteruddam قاطر آدم	.		165
Qilí قلى	..		230
Qilqil قلقل	...	.	95
Qimbíl قنبيل		...	170
Qinnab قنب	..		85, 86

Qinnah قننه	145
Qiqahar ققاهر	228
Qir قمر	201
Qirfaḥ قرقه	94
Qirfaḥe saīlānīyah قرقه سلاينه	103
Qirmız قرمر	111
Qirtum قرطم	89
Qī aul barrī قنا' ا لبرى	170
Qishr قسر	5
Qishar kundur قسار کندر	71
Qishrul ḵhash ḵhash قسر الحشاش	194
Qulqās قلناس	114
Qulqul قلقل	90
Qunnab قنب	80 86
Qurtum قرطم	89
Qusḥur قسور	5
Qust قسط	271
Qusyatul kalbul bahr قسب الكلب البحر	90
Qutn قطن	149
Qutun قطن	149

R

Raihan ريحان	184
Rana رانا	210
Rasas رصاص	233
Ravan راوند	213
Rayande hindi راوند هندی	213
Raziyanaj رازناج	199
Raziyanaje ḵḵataī رازناج خطايي	160
Rubbe révand رب ربوند	83
Rubbussus رب السوس	148
Rumman رمان	210

S, S ṣ Sh

Saḵlab mīsrī سلك مصري	221
Sabára صابرا	238

Sábún صابون	...	.	224
Sadur سدر	..	...	263
Sáe صائى	...	...	240
Sáe صا	..	..	210
Safarjale-hindí سفر جل هندى	..	..	33
Safiául-baqar صغرا' الدمر	..	...	138
Sáj ساج	..	...	240
Sakkar سكر	.	.	219
Sakkarul-abyaz سكر ابيض	...	.	219
Sakkarul-hind سكر الهند	..	..	219
Samagh صمغ	...	...	7
Samaghe-aarabbi صمغ عربى	.	... 150,	151
Samaghe-kabít صمغ كنب			151
Samaghul-qassád صمغ القناد	...	...	247
Samaghul-qatáde-hindí صمغ القناد هندى			117
Samaghul-qattád صمغ القناد	.		247
Samaghus-sanóbar صمغ الصندوبو			200
Saman سمن	...	...	162
Samáq سماق	..		280
Samáqe-amriqah سماق امرتة	.		80
Samai تمر	...	...	2
Samaiatul-aaraar تمرّة العرب	.	...	164
Samaratul-asl تمرّة الاثل	..	239, 240	
Samaratut-taifá تمرّة الطرافا	..	.	239
Samín سمين	..		228
Sammulfār سمّ العار	.	.	56
Saná سنا	..		226
Sanáe-hindí سنائى هندى	.		94
Saná-makkí سنا مكى	..		226
Sandale-abyaz صندل ابيض			223
Sandale-ahmai صندل احمر	...	...	209
Sanjsabóyah سندج سدو به	...		95
Sanóbarul-hind صدوبر الهند		. 199, 200	
Saqmúnyá سقمونيا	...	..	225
Sarúre-ahmai صرور احمر			156
Sásam ساسم	.	...	129

Sásim سا سم	129
Shaaír سعدر	155
Sháhasfaram سا هسرم	184
Shahdanaj سداج	86
Shahm سجم	228
Shahmus samak سجم السمك	97
Shajar سجر	1
Shajratul devdár سجره الدودار	199
Shajratul anbay سجره الانبج	171
Shajratul jouze hindi سجره الجورندي	112
Shajratul khirvā سجره الخروع	214
Shajratul khirvā us saghir سجره الخروع الصغير	215
Shajratul mouz سجره الموز	178
Shajratul qutn سجره القطن	149
Shajratul talh سجره التلج	178
Shajratun nárjíl سجره النارجيل	112
Shajratur rummān سجره الرمان	209
Shama سمع	97
Shamár سمار	199
Shanjarf سجراف	156
Shaqáqul سقاقل	60 61
Shaqáqule hindi سقاقل هندی	59 60
Sharáb سراب	8,255
Sharabát سرابات	8
Shāṭil سا طل	162
Shāz سا ص	81
Shīb سا	41
Shabbī سبت	50
Shíraj سرج	227
Shir khishk سمر خشك	171
Shitaraj سمطرح	202
Shitaraje ahmar سمطرح احمر	202
Shóshmir سو سمر	88
Sh oukul carábiyah سوک الاعرابيه	20
Sh oukul jamal سوک الجمال	37
Sh oukul makhlah سوک المکله	20

<i>Sh-oukul-misriyah</i> شوک المصریه	20
<i>Sh-ouniz</i> شو بیر	183
<i>Shuk</i> شک	56
<i>Shul</i> شل	33
<i>Sibr</i> صبر	38
<i>Sidr</i> سدر	262, 263
<i>Sikanjabîn</i> سکنجبین	172
<i>Simsim</i> سمسم	227
<i>Soad</i> سعد	528
<i>Soade-kûfi</i> سعد کوفی	128
<i>Şóm</i> توم	38
<i>Sukkar</i> سکر	219
<i>Sukkarul-aushar</i> سکر العشر	82
<i>Sulazmânî</i> سلمانی	157
<i>Suman</i> سمن	162
<i>Sumâq</i> سماق	280
<i>Sumâqe-amriqah</i> سماق امریقه	80
<i>Sunbul</i> سنبل	253
<i>Şumûgh</i> صموع	7
<i>Surbulul-aasâfir</i> سنبل العصار	253
<i>Sanbulul-aasâfire-hindî</i> سنبل العصار هندی	181
<i>Sunbuluttib</i> سنبل الطیب	253
<i>Sunbuluttibe-hindî</i> سنبل الطیب هندی	181
<i>Sûinjân</i> سورجیان	153

T, Ṭ

<i>Tabâs/îr</i> طباشر	65
<i>Talh</i> طالح	179
<i>Tamare-hindî</i> تمر هندی	238
<i>Tamtam</i> تنم	280
<i>Tanbâk</i> تنباک	182
<i>Tanbôl</i> تنبول	97
<i>Tarfâ</i> طرفا	238
<i>Tarfâe ahmar</i> طرفا احمر	229
<i>Tas/umîzaj</i> ششمزج	92
<i>Tibn</i> تدن	2

Tımtım تمتم	280
Tın تن	142
Tinc abyaz تنس ابيض	117
Tinc armanı تنس ارمنى	74
Tinc barrı تنس برى	143
Tinc mayhar تنس معر	75
Tinul ahmaq تنس الاق	142
Tiryâqe akber تریان اکبر	247
Tiryâqe fâruq تریان فاروق	247
Tiryâqul fâruq تریان الفاروق	247
Tiryâqul hayyah تریان الحية	70
Turâbul hâlık تراب الالك	56
Turâbul qai تراب القى	58
Turanjabın ترانجبین	37
Turbud ترید	161 346 347, 348
Tut توت	177

U

Urz ارر	191
Ush shaj اسح	42
Ush shaq اسى	42
Usir اسر	48
Usranj اسرئج	203
Usto khudus اسطو خودوس	167
Usul اصول	6
Usalussitabr اسول السطدر	6
Utraj ابرج	106

V

Vaj وح	32
Vajj وح	32
Varaq ورن	5
Vard ورد	4 216
Varde abyaz ورد ابيض	162
Varde ahmar ورد احمر	216
Vardul ahmar ورد الاحمر	216
Vardul khıtmı ورد الخطمی	270

Varqul-fizah ورق الفضة	..	...	55
Varqu7-zahab ورق الذهب	...	..	62
Vars ورس	..	...	170

Y

Yaqtin يعطين	.	...	2
Yaqatín يقا طين	.	...	2
Yásaman يا سمن	..	...	162
Yoranná يربا	...	...	167

Z, Z, Z.

Zaafarán زعفران	...	...	118
Zaafaránul-hadíd زعفران الحديد	.	.	141
Zabib زبيب	...	..	252
Zahr زهر	...	...	4
Zart زب	...	.	186
Zaryán صياح	..	.	152
Záj زاج	...	...	41
Záje-abyaz زاج ابيض	.	..	41
Záje-akhzar زاج اخضر	...	.	123
Záje-asfal زاج اصفر	..	.	141
Zájul-akhzar زاج الاخضر	...	.	123
Zaló زل	..	...	154
Zanbúie-aasl زبدور غسل	.	...	271
Zanjabil زنجبيل	...	...	262
Zanjabile-ratab زنجبيل رطب	.	..	262
Zanjabile-yábis زنجبيل باس	.	.	262
Zanjafi زعفر	...	.	156
Zanjár زنجار	..	...	123
Zanjarf زعفر	...	...	156
Zanjárul-hadíd زنجار الحديد	...	...	141
Zaqqúme-hindí زقوم هندی	.	.	136, 137
Zarárihe-hindí زراريج هندی	.	...	179
Zarárihul-hind زراريج الهند	...	...	179
Zarávande-hindí زراوند هندی	.	..	56
Zarnab زرب	...	...	102, 143

Zarníkhe ahmar ررصح احمر	272
Zarníkhe asfar ررصح اصفر	57
Zarsud رر سود	126
Zıbaq رر بقی	158
Zufaé yábis رر فائے ناس	159
Žukhamsate asábea د وحمسه اصابع	256
Žukhamsatıl ouráq د وحمسه الاوراق	256
Zuranbád رر رباد	127
Žurrat د رب	232
Žurratul makkah د ره المكه	261

INDEX OF PERSIAN SYNONYMES.

A, Á, A

Aarqe-bede-mus ^h k	عرق بدمشك	...	..	222
Aarqe-gógird	عرق گوگرد	.	.	25
Aarqe-gule-sur ^h h	عرق گل سرخ	...	...	217
Aarqe-namak	عرق نمك	.	...	25
Aarqe-s ^h órah	عرق شورز	.	...	25
Aasle-lubní	عسل لدنی	..		169
Áb	آب	...	..	53
Ábe-baráñ	آب باران	..	.	53
Ábe-moqattar	آب معطر	..	.	53
Ábnús	آب دوس	...	.	132
Ábnúse-hindí	آب دوس هندی	.	..	132
Agre-turkí	اگر ترکی	...		32
Áhak	آهك	..	...	82
Áhan	آهن	..	..	141
Aitr	عطر	..	.	7
Aitre-guláb	عطار گلاب	...	..	217
Aitre-gule-sur ^h h	عطر گل سرخ	.	..	217
Aitre-sandal	عطر صندل	...		224
Akalkará	الكلكرا	.		210
Álú	آلوه	...	...	206
Ámelah	آمله	.	...	197
Ámelahe-moqas ^h -s ^h ar	آمله معشر	...	...	197
Amrúd	امروء	.	.	207
Amrúde-supéd	امروء سپید	...		206
Amrúde-sur ^h h	امروء سرخ	...		207
Anár	انار	..	.	210
Anbalah	انبله	...	...	238
Angabín	انگس	...	...	172

Angharac hindī	انگهارا ہندی	153
Angózah	انگور ز	61
Angur	انگور	257
Angure <i>lhuskh</i>	انگور خشک	252
Angure <i>rúbáh</i>	انگور رونا	280 282 283
Angure <i>rubáhe síyáh</i>	انگور رونا سیاه	280
Angure <i>rubáhe surkh</i>	انگور رونا سرخ	283
Angusht <i>gandah</i>	انگست گند	61
Anjarah	انجر	178
Anjir	انجر	142
Anjire <i>ahmaq</i>	انجر احمق	142
Anjire <i>dashiti</i>	انجر دشی	143
Arzir	ارزیر	233
Arziz	ارزیز	233
<i>Ásh</i> <i>lachagán</i>	آش لچگان	95
<i>Átarilál</i>	آطر لال	254
Aunnábe hindī	اناب ہندی	463
Ausárah <i>mahak</i>	سارہ مک	148
Ausarabe <i>nil</i>	سارہ نیل	161
Ausarabe <i>révand</i>	سارہ رند	83
Aus/bah	عسہ	224
Aus/bah <i>hindī</i>	عسہ ہندی	152
Aus/bah <i>maghrabí</i>	عسہ مغربی	224
<i>Ázád darakh̄te hindī</i>	آزاد درخت ہندی	63

B

Bábunah	بابونہ	52
Bádah	باد	255
Bádám	بادام	45
Badáme hindī	بادام ہندی	241
Bádame <i>shirin</i>	بادام شیریں	45
Badáme <i>tallh</i>	بادام تلخ	45
Badangane <i>barri</i>	بادنگان بری	231
Badanjáne <i>barri</i>	بادنجان بری	231
Bádinj	بادنج	112
Bádiyán	بادیان	199

Bádiyâne-khatái	ناد یا خطائی	...	160
Bakam	بکم	...	81
Bálango	بالنگو	...	132
Bálankóe-khurd	بالنگوئه خرد	...	185
Balílah	بلله	...	241
Balínjásife-kóhí	بلنجا سف کو هی	...	58
Bámíyah	بامیه	...	13
Bán	بان	...	176
Banafshah	بنفشه	...	255
Bang	بگ	...	86, 87
Banj-angasht	بنجنگشت	...	256
Banj-angashte-ábí	بنجنگشت آبى	...	256
Banj-angashte-siyáh	بنجنگشت سیاہ	...	164
Bai	بای	...	2
Barhá	برها	...	2
Bárazd	بارزد	...	145
Bárazhd	بارزد	...	145
Barg	برگ	...	5
Bargahá	برگها	...	5
Barge-tanból	برگ تنمول	...	97
Baínjásife-kóhí	برنجا سف کو هی	...	58
Bazbáz	بازار	...	180
Bédánah	بیدانه	...	211, 252
Bedanjír	بدا بچیر	...	214
Béd-anjire-khatái	بیدا بچیر خطائی	...	120
Béd-anjire-khurd	بیدا بچیر خرد	...	215
Béde-mushk	بد مشک	...	176, 177, 222
Beh-dánah	به دانه	...	211
Bérazd	برزد	...	145
Bihí-dánah	بیهی دانه	...	211
Bíkh	بیخ	...	6
Bíkha	بجها	...	6
Bíkhe-jallabah	بیخ حلاہ	...	162
Bíkhe-kabar	بیخ کمر	...	110
Bíkhe-kalambah	بیخ کلمہ	...	82
Bíkhe-mahak	بیخ مہکت	...	148

Bikhe mudaviar	بدج مد و	6
Bilkhâe mudaviar	بدج مد و	6
Bilâdur	بلاد	226
Biranj	برنج	191
Biranje kabali	برنج کا بلی	134
Bishnâg	بشناگ	25
Biyârah	بیارہ	2
Biyarahâ	بیارہا	2
Boe jahudân	یوہ جہودان	64
Bôl	بول	181
Bole siyâh	بول سیاہ	39
Bun	بن	113

Ch

Chahâr maghz	چہار معر	163
Chahar maghze hundi	چہار معر ہندی	36
Châr magh	چار معر	163
Chashme khurôs	چشم خروس	16
Chashmîzak	چشمزک	92
Chashum	چشم	92
Châye	چاہ	240
Churke ahan	چرک آہن	141
Chôb	چوب	6
Chobhâ	چاہا	6
Chôb chini	چوب چینی	212

D

Dabâne hundi	دبان ہندی	179
Dabân shab	دبان شاپ	184
Danah	دانا	3
Dânaha	دانہا	3
Dande barri	دند باری	163
Dande nahri	دند ناری	163
Darakht	دارخت	1
Darakhtahâ	دارختا	1
Darakhtân	دارختان	1

Darakh̄te-anbah	د رخت آند	...	171
Darakh̄te-bādīnj	د رخت باد بچ	.	112
Darakh̄te-bang	د رخت بنگ	...	85
Darakh̄te-bedanjīr	د رخت بید آ بجر		214
Darakh̄te-bédanjire-khurd	د رخت بید آ بجر خرد		215
Darakh̄te-bīkhe-hayāt	د رخت بچ حیات		108
Darakh̄te-dévdār	د رخت د بود آر		199
Darakh̄te-gaz	د رخت گر	...	238
Darakh̄te-gulchakán	د رخت گل چكان	.	66
Darakh̄te-gulchakáne-sahíái	د رخت گل چكان صحراى		65
Darakh̄te-gulnai	د رخت گلنار	.	210
Darakh̄te-kinnab	د رخت كنب		85
Darakh̄te-maryam	د رخت مريم	...	233
Darakh̄te-misvák	د رخت مسواك	...	222, 223
Darakh̄te-mouz	د رخت مور	...	178
Darakh̄te-naghzak	د رخت نعرک	.	171
Darakh̄te-nár	د رخت نار	...	209
Darakh̄te-nárgíl	د رخت نارگل	..	112
Darakh̄te-níl	د رخت نیل	.	161
Darakh̄te-palah	د رخت پله	.	78
Darakh̄te-punbah	د رخت پنده	...	149
Darakh̄te-shánah	د رخت شاه	..	18
Darakh̄te-sibr	د رخت صبر	.	38
Darakh̄te-tái	د رخت تارى		76
Dárchíní	دارچینی	...	103
Dárchób	دارچوب	...	67
Darhald	دارهلد	67, 117, 126	
Dáishishaaán	دارشيشعان	..	179
Dárzaid	داررزد	...	126
Dég-bar-dég	د بگ برد بگ	.	157

F

Fád-zahre-kání	فا د زهرگانى	.	68
Filfile-daráz	فلفل دارار	.	98
Filfile-gird	فلفل گرد		200
Filfile-móyah	فلفل مونه	...	98

Filfile sirāh فلل سیرا	200
Filfile surkh فلل سرخ	87
Fil zahrah فل زهره	67
Fuluse mahi فلو س ماهی	234

G Gh

Gandume makhah گند م که	261
Gandum گند م	249
Gardah samāq گرد ه سماق	280
Gavu zabān گا و زبان	80 133
Gāv zahrah گا و زهره	70
Gaz گرد	238
Gaz angabin گرا انگس	239
Gazar گزر	131
Gaze surkh گر سرخ	239
Gazm izay گرما رح	239
Gazm izak گرما رک	239 240
Gazm izu گرما زر	239 240
Ghunchah گنجه	4
Ghunchahā گنجه ها	1
Gile armanī گل ا رمینی	74
Gile mult īnī گل ملین	107
Gile suped گل سدد	117
Gile surkh گل سرخ	75
Girdagān گرد گان	163
Girdagane hundi گرد هندی	36
Gird chōb گرد حه ب	54
Giyāh گما	2
Giyāhā گما ها	2
Gogird گو گرد	235
Gogirde surkh گو گرد سرخ	237
Gul گل	4
Gulha گله	4
Gulab گلاب	217
Gulangabin گلنگس	217
Gul bel گل بل	244

Gule-aabbás گل عبا س	...	175
Gule-bábúnah گل با بو نه	..	52
Gule-dáúdí گل د اؤ دی	...	99
Gule-gáv-zabán گل گا و ربا ن		133
Gule-guláb گل گلاب	.	216
Gule-łh-anó گل حیرو	.	270
Gule-łłtmi گل حطمي		270
Gule-pistah گل بسته	.	201
Gule-sang گل سنگ		194
Gule-suped گل سپید		162
Gule-surłłh گل سرچ		216
Gul-qand گلقد		217
Gul-słakai گل شكر		217

II, II

Habbe-łłatái حب خطائی		120
Habbussalatin حب اسلاطین	...	120
Habbussalátine-barri حب اسلاطین بری		119
Halílah هلیله		212
Halílahe-síyáh هلیله سیاه	.	212
Halílahe-zard هلیله زرد		212
Hanzale-surłłh حنظل سرچ		218
Hasn-lubah حسن له		66
Híná حنا		167
Hindavánahe-talłłh هند وانه تلخ		103
Hingol هنگول	.	156

I

Indarjou اندر جو	155, 259
Indarjouve-słirín اندر جو شیرین	259
Indarjouve-talkłłh اندر جو تلخ	.. 155
Isbaghól اسعول	. 201
Isband اسبد	195
Isfedáb اسفد اب	. 203
Ispand اسپد	. 195
Ispandán اسپد ان	195, 229

1. 10^2 100	201
2. 10^3 1000	202

1

سجده و نماز	158
سجده و نماز	1
سجده و نماز	161
سجده و نماز	272

h A2

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Kázhírah	کا ژیرہ	.	.	.	89
Kazhúr	کڑور	127
Kaznah	گرہ	178
Kharak	خرک	82
Kharbaqe-hindi	حربی ہندی	277
Kharbaqe-isyáh	حربی سیاہ	...	..	.	279
Khar-buzahe-rúbáh	خربڑہ روباہ	..	.	.	101
Kharbuzahe-találh	خربڑہ تلیح	.	.	.	103
Kháre-lhasak	حارحسک	..	.	.	217
Kháre-mughilán	حارمغیلاں	.	..	.	19
Kháre-shutar	حارشر	...	.	.	37
Kháre-vázhgúnah	حارواژگوہ	...	.	.	21
Kháre-vázhúñ	حارواژوں	.	.	.	21
Khai-zahrah	حررہ	.	.	.	182
Khas	حس	.	.	.	18, 19
Khasak-dánah	حسک دانہ	...	.	.	89
Khasake-kalán	حسک کلاں	.	.	.	193
Khash-lhásh	حشعاش	..	.	.	193
Khastah	حستہ	.	.	.	1
Khastahá	حستیا	.	..	.	1
Kháyahe-iblis	حائہ ابلیس	.	.	.	80
Kháyahe-sage-ábí	حایہ سگ آبے	.	.	.	95
Khíyár-chanbai	حیارچنبر	..	.	.	93
Khóshahe-makkí	خوشہ مکی	.	.	.	261
Khúne-siyavashán	خوں سیاوشاں	.	.	.	165
Khúne-siyavasháne-hindi	خوں سیاوشاں ہندی	.	.	.	208
Kkurmáe-lhushtk	خرمانہ خشک	.	.	.	196
Khusrave-dáíú	خسرودارو	.	.	.	266
Khusrave-dárue-kalán	خسروداروئے کلاں	.	.	.	40
Khusrave-dáíue-lhurd	خسروداروئے خرد	..	.	.	266
Kilyáni	کلیانی	.	.	.	42
Kilz	کزر	.	.	.	213
Kinnab	کدب	.	.	.	85
Kime-rangíézán	کرم رنگ ریراں	.	.	.	111
Kochólah	کچولہ	.	.	.	234
Kóknár	کوکنار	..	.	.	193

h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	192
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	271
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	271
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	7
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	7
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	146
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	170
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	170
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	170
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	170
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	202
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	0
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	0
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	201
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	70, 77, 201
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	172
h k le tarkh که کتا و سرج	201

I

I ale ...	09
I ale ...	101
I ale ...	101

M

M ...	20
M ...	71
M ...	71
M ...	01
M ...	100
M ...	1
M ...	1, 1
M ...	2, 2
M ...	01
M ...	1, 2
M ...	0
M ...	0

Mázú ما رو	.	115
Méllhak مسك	..	91
Mis مس	...	123
Móm موم	.	97
Mour مور	...	179
Mul مل	.	255
Murabbahe-shaqáqul مرده شقاقل	..	60
Murdá-sang مرد اسنگ	.	203
Muslk مشك	.	177
Muslk-dánah مشك دانه	13, 15	
Muslke-zamín مشك زمين		128

N

Nabáte-bilhe-hayát ناب بيع حيات	103
Narinchávandí نى با وندى	47
Nar-shakar نمشكر	219
Namak نمك	231
Namake-angur نمك انگور	206
Namake-lhundani نمك خوردنى	231
Namake-sang نمك سدگ	216
Namake-siyáh نمك سياد	71
Namake-taaám نمك طعام	231
Nánkzháh ناهجوا	90
Nár نار	210
Narang نارنگ	104
Nárgíl نارگيل	112
Nárgile-bahí نارگيل بحرى	169
Nashástah نشاسته	270
Názbó ناربو	181
Nib نمب	63
Níl نيل	161
Nílah نمله	161
Nilu-far نملوفر	183
Nóshádar نوشادر	42
Nutah نورده	82

P

Padzahr پاد زهر	69
Pa'zahre ha'ni می پاد زهره ای	68
Pa'd zahre kani پاد زهره گانی	68
Paiyāh پیاه	228
Paiyahe mahi ماهی ماهی	97
Palah پاله	78
Palang mishk مشک پالنگ	180
Panj angusht پنج انگشت	206
Panj angushte ābi آب پنج انگشت	206
Pilpile sur'h لیل سرخ	87
Pil zāhrah پیل زهره	67
Piyāz پیاز	37
Piyāze dashit پیاز سنی	200
Piyāze dashit-e hindi پیاز سندی هندی	200
Piyāze mosh پیاز مه س	220
Piyāze moshe hindi پیاز مه س هندی	250
Popal پاپل	51
Poste darāht پست درخت	5
Postahā-e darāht پستاهه درخت	5
Poste khash khash پست خشخاش	194
Poste koknār پست کونار	194
Pudīnah پودینه	173
Punbah پیب	119
Punbah dānah پیب دان	149

Q

Qahva قهوه	113
Qand کند	220
Qande suped کند سبب	221
Qaqilāhe kalan قاقلاه کلا	12
Qaqilāhe khurd قاقلاه خرد	88
Qāqilāhe kar قاقلاه کر	42
Qasabuzzarrah قصاب الزهره	189
Qatilul kalb قاتل الکلب	234
Qil قیل	201

Qumiz-dánah	قرمز دانه	.	111
Qumize-farangí	قرمز فرنگی	..	111
R.			
Raisháne-kóhi	ریحان کوهی	...	181
Raisháne-quaranfulí	ریحان قرانفولی		185
Ratah	رته	..	224
Ráziyanah	رازیانه	..	199
Ráziyánahe-khatái	رازیانه خطائی		160
Révand	روند	...	213
Révande-hindí	ریوند هندی		213
Ríme-áhan	ریم آهن	...	111
Róghan	روغن	.	7
Roghanhá	روغنیا		7
Róghane-bádínj	روغن بادنج	..	113
Roghane-baleán	روغن بلسان		65
Rogháne-bébanjír	روغن بدابندیر		187
Róghaneb-bedanjire-kaláñ	روغن بیدابندیر کلان		188
Róghane-bedanjire-khund	روغن بیدابندیر خرد		188
Róghane-chác-kashmírí	روغن چانه کشمیری		49
Roghane-katan	روغن کتان		168
Róghane-kunjad	روغن کنجد		227
Roghane-máhi	روغن ماهی	.	187
Roghane nárgíl	روغن نارگیل	...	113
Roghane-ráziyanah	روغن رازیانه		241
Roghane-shuín	روغن شربس		227
Roghane-zaghír	روغن زغیر		168
Roghane-zartún	روغن زیتون	.	186
Róshanak	روشنگ	..	162
Rúbáh-turbuk	روباہ تربک	280, 282, 283	
Rúbáh-turbuke-síyáh	روباہ تربک سیاه	.	280
Rábah-turbuke-surkh	روباہ تربک سرخ	.	282
Rubbe-révand	رب روند		83
Runás	روناس	.	218

S, S, S, Sh

Şaalab-mısrı	تعلب مصری	...	221
--------------	-----------	-----	-----

Sabistan سبستان	114
Sabun صابون	224
Sadab سداب	218
Safarjale hindi سفرجل ہندی	30
Sag anjur سنگت انگور	280 282, 283
Sag anyure savah سنگت انگور ساد	280
Sag anyure surah سنگت انگور سرخ	283
Sagpistan سگستان	114
Sal سال	240
Salilalah سلیحہ	91
Salilalah sasilanlah سلیحہ سلا نہ	103
Samagh صمغ	7
Samaghihā صمغہا	7
Samaghe tarabbi صمغ عربی	100
Samaghe harshaf صمغ حرسف	58
Samaghe kabit صمغ کبک	101
Samaghe palah صمغ بلہ	79
Samaghe sanobar صمغ صنوبر	200
Samāq ساماق	280
Samare pash shah سمر سمہ شاہ	142
Sana سنا	226
Sanac hindi سنا بہ ہندی	94
Sanā mahki سنا مکی	226
Sandale supéd سندل	203
Sandale surah سندل سرخ	209
Sange ahanrubā سنگت آہن ربا	140
Sange chamak سنگت چمک	140
Sange surmah سنگت سرمہ	52
Sangsabozah سنگبو نہ	95
Sanobare hindi سنا بہ ہندی	200
Sapistan سبستان	114
Sapistāne kalan سبستان کلاں	115
Saqmaniya ساقمونیہ	220
Satte gilō سب گلو	240
Shabad شہد	172

Qumiz-dánah	قرمردانه	111
Qumize-farangí	فره‌فرنگی	111
R.		
Razháne-kóhí	ریحان کوهی	184
Razháne-quaranfulí	ریحان قرنفل	185
Ratah	رته	224
Ráziyanah	رازیانه	199
Ráziyánahe-khataí	رازیاناه خطائی	160
Révand	ربوند	213
Révande-hindí	ربوند هندی	213
Ríme-áhan	ریم آه	141
Róghan	روغن	7
Roghanhá	روغن‌ها	7
Róghane-bádínj	روغن بادنج	113
Roghane-balsán	روغن بلسان	65
Rogháne-bébanjír	روغن بیدابنیر	187
Róghaneb-bedanjire-kalán	روغن بیدابنیر کلاں	188
Róghane-bedajüre-khuid	روغن بیدابنیر خرد	188
Róghane-chác-kashmírí	روغن چانه کشمیری	49
Roghane-katan	روغن کتان	168
Róghane-kunjad	روغن کنجد	227
Roghane-máhi	روغن ماهی	187
Roghane nárgil	روغن نارگل	113
Roghane-íátiyanah	روغن ایلیانه	241
Roghane-shiín	روغن شیرین	227
Roghane-zaghír	روغن زغیر	168
Roghane-zartún	روغن زیتون	186
Róshanak	روشنگ	162
Rubah-turbuk	روباہ تربک	280, 282, 283
Rubáh-turbuke-síyah	روباہ تربک سیاہ	280
Rábáh-turbuke-suíkh	روباہ تربک سرخ	282
Rubbe-révand	رب ربوند	83
Runás	روناس	218

S, S, S, Sh

Şaalab-mısırí	شعلاب مصری	221
---------------	------------	-----

Sabistan سبستان	114
Sábuñ سابون	224
Sadab سداب	218
Safarjale hindi سفرجل هندی	33
Sag anjur سگ انگو	280 282, 283
Sag anjure an il سگ انگور ساند	280
Sag anjure surkh سگ انگور سرخ	283
Sagpistan سگستان	114
Sál سال	240
Salíkhah سلخه	94
Salíkhah saílaníah سلخه سلا ند	103
Samagh سمع	7
Samaghíá سمعاً	7
Samaghe tarabbi سمع عربی	100
Samaghe harshaf سمع حرسف	8
Samaghe kabít سمع کبیت	1, 1
Samaghe palah سمع پله	79
Samaghe sanobar سمع صنوبر	200
Samáq ساماق	280
Samarc pashí shah سمرقند شاه	142
Sana سنا	226
San'ic hindi سنا به هندی	94
Siná makhí سنا مکی	226
Sandale supéd ساندل سید	203
Sandale surkh ساندل سرخ	209
Sange ahanrubí سنگ آه ربا	140
Sange chamak سنگ چمک	140
Sange surmah سنگ سرمه	52
Sangsabozah سنگبزه	90
Sanobare hindi صنوبر هندی	200
Sapistan سبستان	114
Sapistáne kalan سبستان کلاں	116
Saqmuniya سموم سنا	220
Satte giló سنا گلو	240
Shabad شہد	172

Qumiz-dánah	قرمردانه	.	111
Qumize-farangí	فره فرنگی	.	111
R.			
Raizhâne-kóhí	رباعان کوهی	..	184
Raizhâne-quaranfulí	رباعان قرعلی		185
Ratah	ره	...	224
Ráziyanah	رایانه	...	199
Ráziyánahe-khataí	رایانه خطائی		160
Révand	روند	..	213
Révande-hindí	روند هندی		213
Ríme-áhan	ریم آهن	...	141
Róghan	روغن	.	7
Roghanhá	روغنهای	.	7
Róghane-bádinj	روغن بادنج	..	113
Róghane-balsán	روغن بلسان		65
Róghane-bébanjír	روغن بیدابنجر		187
Róghaneb-bedanjire-kaláñ	روغن بیدابنجر کلاں		188
Róghane-bedanjire-khund	روغن بیدابنجر خرد		188
Róghane-chác-kashmirí	روغن چانه کشمیری		49
Róghane-katan	روغن کتان	..	168
Róghane-kunjad	روغن کنجد		227
Róghane-máhi	روغن ماهی		187
Róghane nárgíl	روغن نارگل	...	113
Róghane-rátiyanah	روغن رایانه		241
Róghane-shuín	روغن شرب		227
Róghane-zaghín	روغن زغیر		168
Róghane-zaitún	روغن زیتون		186
Róshanak	روشاک	.	162
Rubah-turbuk	روباہ تربک	..	280, 282, 283
Rúbáh-turbuke-síyáh	روباہ تربک سیاه	.	280
Rúbáh-turbuke-surkh	روباہ تربک سرخ	.	282
Rubbe-révand	رب روند		83
Runás	روناس		218

S, S, S, Sh

Şaalab-mışıl	تعلم مصري	...	221
--------------	-----------	-----	-----

Sabistan	سبستان	114
Sabun	صابون	224
Sadáb	ساداب	218
Safarjale hundi	سفرجل هندی	33
Sag anjur	سگ انگور	280 282, 283
Sag anyure siv ih	سگ انگور سیاه	280
Sag anyure surkh	سگ انگور سرخ	283
Sagpistan	سگستان	114
Sal	سال	240
Salikhah	سلیحه	94
Salikhah sa'lan'ah	سلیحه سیلانیه	103
Samagh	صمغ	7
Samaghli	صمغی	7
Samaghe arabbi	صمغ عربی	100
Samaghe harshaf	صمغ حرشب	58
Samaghe kabut	صمغ کبک	151
Samaghe palah	صمغ پله	79
Samaghe sanobar	صمغ صنوبر	200
Samâq	سماق	280
Samarc pash shah	شهر سامرکند	142
Sana	سنا	226
San'ê hundi	سنا به هندی	94
Sanâ makki	سنا مکی	226
Sandale sup'ed	صندل سفید	213
Sandale surkh	صندل سرخ	209
Sange abanrub	سنگ آبنر	140
Sange chamak	سنگت چمک	140
Sange surmah	سنگت سرمه	52
Saugsaboyah	سنگبو به	95
Sanobare hundi	صنوبر هندی	200
Sapistân	سپستان	114
Sapistâne kalan	سپستان کلاں	115
Saqmuniya	ساقمونی	220
Satte giló	سب گلو	240
Shabad	شبد	172

<i>Sháhaspāram</i> شا هسپر م ..	184
<i>Shah-dānah</i> شهيدانه .	86
<i>Sháh-tarah</i> شاه تارد ...	273
<i>Shakar</i> شكر .	219
<i>Shakare-hindí</i> شكر هندى .	219
<i>Shakare suped</i> شكر سپيد ..	220
<i>Shál he-gavān</i> شال گورن	116
<i>Shamlit</i> سمليت .	218
<i>Shamlite-dashti</i> سمليت د ستي	228
<i>Shamlíz</i> سملير .	248
<i>Shanbalid</i> شنبليد	218
<i>Shanblide-bairí</i> شنبليد بيرى ...	228
<i>Shangarf</i> شنگرف	156
<i>Shaqáqul</i> شعا قل	61
<i>Shaqáqule-hindí</i> شعا قل هندى 58, 59, 60	
<i>Sharáb</i> شراب	8
<i>Sharabha</i> شرابا ..	8
<i>Shikam-daridah</i> شكمن د ريد ..	201
<i>Shikhai</i> سحار ...	230
<i>Shír</i> شیر 8, 166	
<i>Shíre-buz</i> شیر بر .	166
<i>Shíre-gav</i> شیر گا ..	166
<i>Shíre-khai</i> شیر حر ..	166
<i>Shíre-tís</i> شیر تمس .	166
<i>Shin-khashht</i> شیر خشك .	171
<i>Shítarab</i> شيتارد	202
<i>Shítarak</i> شيدرك ...	202
<i>Shítarake-sulh</i> شيدرك سرح ..	202
<i>Shód</i> شود ..	50
<i>Shórah</i> شور ..	206
<i>Shórigaz</i> شور رگر	238
<i>Shul</i> سل	33
<i>Shutai-k'ér</i> شر حار ...	17
<i>Sibr</i> صبر .	39
<i>Simáb</i> سيما ..	159
<i>Simá-hang</i> سيما هنگ ...	175

Sipand n سندهاں	229
Sir سر	38
Siréshame malū به رسم ما هی	160
Sirinj سرخ	203
Sirkah سرکه	22
Sirkahe anguri سرکه انگوری	23
Sirkahé nakhud سرکه نخود	99
Sirkahe tārī سرکه تازی	23
Sirkangabīn سرکنگبین	172
Sisbān سسبان	206
Sivah biranj سواد برنج	183
Siyah dānah سیاه دان	183
Sijāh zirah سیاه زرد	90
Sufedāb سفید آب	203
Sulaimānī سلیمان	157
Sumaqe amriqah سماق امریقه	80
Sunbul سنبل	57
Sunbuluttib سنبل اللب	203
Sunbuluttibe hindī سنبل اللب هندی	181
Suranj سورخ	203
Surb سرب	204
Sarinjān سورنجان	153
Sarinjān shirīn سورنجان شیرین	153
Surinjane talkh سورنجان تلخ	153
Surmah سرمه	22

T T

Tabashir تابشیر	65
Talh طلح	179
Tambol تامل	97
Tanbālā تانبالا	182
Tankār تانکار	239
Tarī تازی	245 246
Tarie nargīl تازی نارگل	113 246
Taturāhe siyāh تاتوره سیاه	130
Taturāhe suped تاتوره سفید	130

Tézábe-gogird	تمرا ب گو گرد	25
Tézábe-namak	سرا ب نمك ..	25
Tézabe-shórah	تمرا ب شور ه ..	25
Tíne-gázui	طين گا د ر ...	230
Tinkár	تنكا ر ...	230
Tiryák	برنا ك	190
Tiryáke-fáruq	برنا ك فاروق ..	247
Tukhm	نحم ...	3
Tukhmhá	نحمها ...	3
Tukhme-abí	نحم آ بى	211
Tukhme-áftáb-parast	نحم آفتاب پرست	152
Tukhme-ahar	نحم اهر	259
Tukhme-ahare-shírín	نحم اهر شیرى	259
Tukhme-ahare-talkh	نحم اهر قلخ	155
Tukhme-bálango	نحم بالگو	132
Tukhme-bang	نحم بنگ	86
Tukhme-bédanjír	نحم بندا بخير ..	214
Tukhme-bédanjíre-khurd	نحم بندا بخمر حرد	215
Tukhme-bíkhe-hayát	نحم بىخ حيا ب .	109
Tukhme-gazar	نحم گد ر	131
Tukhme-gule-áftáb-parast	نحم گل آفتاب پرست	152
Tukhme-káhú	نحم كا هو	167
Tukhme-káknáje-híndi	نحم كا كنج هدى	258
Tukhme-karafs	نحم كرفس	91
Tukhme-kásni	نحم كا سى .	99
Tukhme-katán	نحم كتان	168
Tukhme-kháyár	نحم حمار	122
Tukhme-kháyáie-daráz	نحم خيار د را ر	122
Tukhme-kháyárzah	نحم حمار ر ه	122
Tukhme-kinnab	نحم كنب	86
Tukhme-kóknár	نحم كو كمار ..	193
Tukhme-murgh	نحم مرغ	191
Tukhme-níl	نحم نيل .	196
Tukhme-palah	نحم پله ...	78
Tukhme-turrah-tézak	نحم تره تيرك ..	168
Tukhme-zaghir	نحم رعبير .	168

Tu \dot{h} me zardak تورم زرذک	131
Turanj تورنج	106
Turanjabin تورنجبدن	37
Turb تورب	212
Turs \dot{h} ah تورسه	218
Tut توت	177

U

Ush shah اُسه شاه	42
Ushtar l \dot{h} âr اُسَر حار	37
Usta \dot{h} an استخوان	4 191
Usta \dot{h} anhâ استخوانها	4
Ustó \dot{h} udus اُسْطو حود وس	167

V

V \dot{u} je turkî وچ برکی	27
V \dot{a} lâne buzarg والان برزگ	199
V \dot{a} lâne l \dot{h} urd والان حرد	50
V \dot{a} rqe nuqrah ورق نقره	55
V \dot{a} rqe sîm ورن سم	55
V \dot{a} rqe tila ورن طلا	62
V \dot{a} rqe zar ورن زر	62
Vartâج ورتاج	152

Y

Y \dot{a} samine barri یاسمن بری	152
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Z Zh

Zar \dot{f} aran زعفران	118
Zabane kunjashk زبان کنجسک	259
Zabane kunjashke shirin زبان کنجسک شیرین	259
Zabane kunjashke tal \dot{h} زبان کنجسک تلخ	150
Zad \dot{v} ar زداوار	29
Zahrake gav زهره گاو	138
Zâk زاک	41

Zake-bilór	راک باور	41
Zake-subz	راک سر	123
Záke-sufed	راک سفید	11
Zake-zard	راک زرد	111
Zaló	رلو	151
Zalók	رلوک	151
Zangár	رنگار	123
Zangáre-áhan	رنگار آه	111
Zange-áhan	رنگ آه	111
Zanjábile-khusk	رسمیل خشک	262
Zanjábile-tar	رسمیل تر	262
Zaqúnizce-hindi	رقو بیانی هند	136, 137
Zarávande-hindí	رراوند هند	51
Zardak	رردک	131
Zard-chob	ررد چوب	126
Zard-chobah	ررد چوبه	126
Zarishk	رریشک	67, 68
Zarníkh-suíkh	ررینج سرخ	272
Zarníkh-zard	ررینج زرد	57
Zhadvái	ژد وار	29
Zhuranbád	ژرسان	127
Zinván	زینوان	90
Zírah	زیر	123
Zírahe-ai maní	زیرۀ ارمی	90
Zírahe-kú maní	زیرۀ کرمی	90
Zírahe-rumí	زیرۀ رومی	90
Zírahe-siyáh	زیرۀ سیا	90
Zól-zadah	زول زد	217
Zúfáe-jabís	زوفائی بابس	159
Zughál	زغال	87
Zughále-chóbí	زغال چوبی	88
Zughále-harvání	زغال حموانی	88
Zughále-ustakhán	زغال استخوان	88

INDEX OF HINDUSTANI SYNONYMS

A, آ A

Aaraar ká p̥hāl سر عرگا بل	164
Aarqe aṣṣān سر احوان	91
Adalsá ا د لسا	33
Adalsá ا د لسا	33
Adar á ا د ر سا	33
Adrak ا د رك	262
Afyun ا فون	190
Aitr عطر	7
Ājmud آ حمود	91
Ājmdá آ حمود ا	91
Aṣṣāyan احه ان	90
Āk آك	82
Akan اكن	82
Akarhara اكر كرا	210
Ākás gaddah آ كا س گد	78
Āḥrót ا حروب	163
Ākol ا كول	36
Ākóla ا كولا	35
Ākólah ا كوله	35
Ākónd ا كوند	82
Ākrot ا كروب	163
Ākyá ghás ka aitr ا كنا گها س كا عطر	49
Ālsí ا لسی	168
Ālsí ká tel ا لسی كا بل	168
Ālu boḥhará آ لوبهارا	206
Āmaltás ا ملتا س	93
Āmaltás kī p̥hallī ا ملتا س کی پلی	93
Ām haldī آم هلدی	124
Āmilah sār gandhak آ مله سا رگند هك	236

Ām-ká-pér آم کا پیر	.	.	171
Āmré-ká-pér آم ریکا پیر	.	.	233
Anánás آنا نا س	...	...	47
Anannás انا نا س	.	.	47, 160
Anár آنا ر	..	..	210
Anár-ká-pér آنا ر کا پیر	...	...	209
Anás-phal آنا س پھل	.	.	160
Anás-phúl آنا س پھول	.	.	160
Ānb-ká-pér آنب کا پیر	...	..	171
Ānbé-halad آنبہ ہلد	...	.	125
Ānbé-haldí آنبہ ہلدی	.	.	125, 126
Anbli آنبلی	...	..	238
Anbótí آنبوتی	...	.	192
Andá آندا	..	...	191
Angúi انگور	...	..	257
Angúi-sharāb انگوری شراب	.	.	255
Angurí-sirkah انگوری سرکہ	.	.	23
Anjír آنجیر	.	..	142
Antamúl آنتمول	.	.	249
Ānval-kundur آنول کددر	...	..	77
Ānvulá آنولا	..	.	197
Ānvurah آنورہ	.	.	197
Aprájitá اپرا جتا	...	...	108
Aprájité-ké-bínj اپرا جتے کے بیج	..	...	108
Aqalqará آقلاقرآ	.	.	210
Arand آرنند	...	.	214
Arandí آرنندی	.	.	214
Arandí-ká-pér آرنندی کا پیر	..	..	214
Arandí-ká-tél آرنندی کا تل	.	.	187
Arandí-ké-bínj آرنندی کے بیج	...	.	214
Arand ká-per آرنند کا پیر	.	...	214
Arand-ká-tél آرنند کا تل	.	.	187
Arand-ké-bínj آرنند کے بیج	.	.	214
Arhai آرہر	...	...	81
Arjan آرجن	..	.	243
Arjan-ká-pér آرجن کا پیر	.	.	243

Arusa ارو سا	33
Arvi اروى	114
Āsan آس	243
A gand اسگند	208
Atar اطر	7
Atis اسس	27, 28
And اود	66
Aushbah اسنه	224

B Bh

Bābarang بارنگ	134
Babul بنوں	19
Babul kī gond بنول كى گوند	150
Babul kī-sharāb بنول كى شراب	270
Babune ke phul بابوں كے پھول	52
Bach بچ	32
Bachh nag بھاگ	20 266
Badām بادام	45
Baharangi بارنگى	273
Bazl kā safra بزل كا صفرا	138
Bakāvan بگا بن	172
Bakrī kī dudh بکرى كا دودھ	166
Bālā بال	48
Bālāh بال	48
Bal chhar بال حھر	181
Bāl har بال حھر	242
Balsān ka tēl بلساں كا تیل	65
Bālangō بالنگو	132
Banafshah بنفسه	250
Bandaru بند ارو	158
Bandaru بند رو	158
Bandar kā tanbāku بندر كا تنباکو	182
Banolā بنولا	149
Banolah بنولہ	149
Bānsa بنا سا	33
Bans kapur بنس کپور	60

Bans-lochan بنس لو چن	...	65
Bará-chai ívatah بڑا چرایہ	...	138
Bará-gókhru بڑا گوکھرو	...	105
Bará-kalíjan بڑا کالیجن	.	10
Barí-kauvár بڑا کوار	.	51, 118
Ba-i-kulungan بڑا کُلُجَن	...	40
Barí-kulungan بڑا کُلُجَن	.	10
Bará-lasórá بڑا لاسور	...	115
Bará-nágar-mótha بڑا ناگروٹھا	..	128
Baré-nínbú بڑا نینبو	...	105
Baré-pílu بڑا پیلو	..	223
Barahm برہم	..	102, 119
Barandá برندا	.	185
Bárá-singí-ki-sing باراسنگی کی سنگت	.	116
Baré-pín-ki-jar بڑے پاں کی جڑ	.	10
Bari-arand-lá-tel بڑی ارند کا تیل	.	183
Bui-arandí-lá-tel بڑی ارندی کا تیل	.	188
Barí-chob-cham بڑی چوب چمپی	.	229
Bari-ilachi بڑی اِلاچی	.	12
Barijá بریجا	...	115
Barijá-gónd بریجا گوند	.	115
Bari-kasóndi بڑی کسوہ دی	...	91
Bárik-tél باریک تیل	..	227
Bari-mán بڑی مائین	...	239
Bari-piplí بڑی پیپلی	..	226
Bar-ká-dúdh بڑا کادودھ	...	112
Bás-ki-kasóndi باس کی کسوہ دی	.	95
Batái-káfúr بتائی کا فور	...	81
Bat-mágrá بت موگرا	...	162
Bávanchí با و بچھی	..	208
Bávanchiyán با و بچھیاں	..	208
Bávehiyán با و چھاں	...	208
Bédánah بے دانہ	...	211, 252
Beh-dánah بے دانہ	...	211
Bél بے ل	...	2, 33
Bélén بے لسن	...	2

Belambu بلعمو	63
Bel patri بل پتری	117
Bel ká páť بل کا پات	117
Ber بر	262
Bh airá بدڑا	241
Bh airah ہیرہ	241
Bhang بھنگ	86, 87
Bhang ke binj بھنگ کے سدج	86
Bhangra بھنگرا	133
Bharangi بھرنکی	183 273
Bharangraj بھرنگر اچ	133
Bharbhánd بھربھا ند	54
Bharla بھرلا	241
Bhat katai بھٹ کٹائی	232
Bhat katyá بھٹ کٹیا	232
Bhela بھلا	226
Bhilaván بھلاواں	226
Bhundi بھندی	13
Bhun ánvalah بھن آ نوالہ	198
Bhun kat bel بھن کٹ بل	140
Bid lon بد لوں	71
Bij بیج	3
Bijesar بیجسر	208
Bijesar ka per بیجسر کا پتر	208
Billi ka mushk بلی کا مسک	258
Binj سدج	3
Birja gond برجی گوند	200
Bis بس	25, 265 266
Bislambhi بسلامبی	121
Bislombi بسلو مٹی	121
Ból بول	181
Bukchi بکچی	254
Bun بن	113
Bun بون	113
Bunt ka sirkah بونٹ کا سرکہ	100
Bura بورا	220

Butí بوٹی ...	...	...	1
Bútiyán بوٹیاں ...	...	..	1
Bút-ká-sirkah بوت کا سرکہ	..		23, 24

Ch, Chh

Chakónd چکو ند	..	...	95
Chakónda چکو ند ا	..		95
Chakónr چکو بر	..	...	95
Cháksú چا کسو	.	...	92
Chákút چا کوٹ	...		92
Chalmógré-ké-bínj حبال موگرے کے سدج	..		151
Chamak-ká-patthar چمک کا پتھر	..	...	140
Champá چمپا			174
Champé-ké-phúl چمپے کے پیول			174
Chánval-kí-sharab چا نول کی شراب			276
Chansar چنسر			168
Chandan چندن	.		223
Chané-ka-sirkah چنے کا سرکہ			99
Charas چرس	...	.	87
Charáyetaہ چرا یتہ	.	.	47, 99, 189
Charbí چربی	...	...	228
Chával چا و ل	.	...	191
Cháye چا ے	...	.	240
Chhál حبال	..	..	5
Chhálén چہا لن		...	5
Chhál-mógré-ké-bínj چہا ل موگرے کے سدج	..		151
Chhótá-charáyetaہ چہوٹا چرا یتہ	..		33
Chhótá-kanval چہوٹا کمول	.	...	183
Chhótá-kalíjan چہوٹا کلسج	...		266
Chhótá-kanvár چہوٹا کموار	..	...	39
Chhótá-kulanján چہوٹا کلسجاں	...	...	266
Chhótá-kulanjan چہوٹا کلسج	...	...	266
Chhótá-laslasá چہوٹا لسلسا	..	..	114
Chhótá lasórá چہوٹا لسوڑا	.	..	114
Chhótá-pílú چہوٹا پیلو	..	...	223
Chhótá-rákus-pattah چہوٹا راکس پنہ	...		39

<i>Chhóte pin kí jar</i> حویے ناں کی جار	40
<i>Chhotí arand</i> چھوٹی ارند	215
<i>Chhóti arandí</i> چھوٹی ارندی	215
<i>Chhotí arandí ka péř</i> چھوٹی ارندی کا پیر	215
<i>Chhóti arandí ka tél</i> چھوٹی ارندی کا تیل	188
<i>Chhóti arandí ké bínj</i> چھوٹی ارندی کے بیج	215
<i>Chhotí arand kí per</i> چھوٹی ارند کا پیر	215
<i>Chhóti arand ka tél</i> چھوٹی ارند کا تیل	188
<i>Chhóti arand ké bínj</i> چھوٹی ارند کے بیج	215
<i>Chhóti iláyeelí</i> چھوٹی ایلایلی	88
<i>Chhóti main</i> چھوٹی مائن	240
<i>Chachrá</i> چچرا	24
<i>Chíní</i> چینی	220
<i>Chíní kufur</i> چینی کافور	84
<i>Charchará</i> چرچرا	24
<i>Char ka péř</i> چر کا پیر	200
<i>Char kí gond</i> چر کی گوند	200
<i>Chárvál</i> چاروال	186
<i>Charvál kí lakṛí</i> چاروال کی لکری	186
<i>Cháti</i> چٹا	202
<i>Chítarak</i> چترک	202
<i>Chitrá</i> چترا	202
<i>Ghob chíní</i> چوب چینی	212
<i>Chuka</i> چوکا	218
<i>Chuná</i> چونا	82
<i>Chunah</i> چوناہ	82

D D Dh Dh

<i>Dad mārí</i> داد ماری	41
<i>Dád murdan</i> داد مردن	92
<i>Dák</i> داک	257
<i>Dakh</i> داکھ	257
<i>Dámar</i> دامار	228
<i>Dammul aláhuín</i> دامم الالہوین	164
<i>Danah</i> دانہ	3
<i>Dano</i> دانے	3

Dā'am د اڑم	.	.	210
Dār-chīnī د ارجینی	..	...	103
Dār-chób د ارجوب			67
Dārhalđ د ارهلد	..	67, 68, 117, 126	126
Daryá ká-náriyal د ریا کا ناریل	.		169
Dastá د ستا	..	...	261
Dát-ká-pát د اٹکا پات			92
Dévdár د یو د ار	..	..	200
Dhák د هاك	..	.	78
Dhak د هاك			78
Dhanyá د ہسا	.	...	115
Dhónah د هو نه	...	..	228
Dhúná د هو نا	..	.	228
Dhói-huví-kharí د ہوی کی ہوی	..	107	
Dikmalí د کملی	...	..	146
Dívarí-múlí د یو اری، ولی	...	...	73
Dúdh د ودھ	...	...	8, 166

F.

Farangí-dhaturá فرنگی د ہتورا	.	...	54
Faíd-bútí فرید بوٹی	.	110, 195	

G, Gh, Gh

Gáb گاب	...	132
Gách-mirch گاچ مرچ	...	87
Gadhí-ká-dúdh گدھے کا دودھ	..	166
Gái-ká-dúdh گائی کا دودھ	.	166
Gái-róhan گائی روہن	...	70
Gajar گاجر	...	131
Gájar-ké-bínj گاجر کے بسج	...	131
Gaj-phal گج پھل	...	98
Gaj-piplí گج پیلی	...	226
Gandah-barójah گدہ بروجہ	...	200
Gandha-baróje-ka-tel گدہ بروجہ کا تیل		241
Candah-barózah گدہ بروڑہ	..	200
Gandán گدان	...	55

Gandhak گندھک	235
Gandhak ká ritr گندھک کا سِر	20
Gandhak ka tézab گندھک کا تِزاب	20
Ganja گاجا	85
Gánje ká pér گاجے کا پیر	85
Gánjé kó binj گاجے کے بینج	86
Ganjni ká ritr گنجنی کا سِر	19
Ganni گنا	219
Ganj baharangi گنجت با رنگی	108
Garjan ká tél گرجن کا تِل	132
Gav zabán گاو زبان	133
Gehan گہن	219
Gera گدرو	75
Ghas گھاس	2
Ghásen گھاسن	2
Ghigwar گینگوار	38
Ghi turí گھی تری	13
Ghi turai گھی ترائی	13
Ghóta ghanba گھوتا گھنا	83
Ghungeli گھنگھلی	16
Gile armani گل ارمنی	74
Gile multani گل ملتانى	107
Girmálah گرما لہ	93
Gogil گوگل	64
Gokhru گہ گھر	247
Gol mirch گول مرچ	200 201
Gond گوند	7
Gonden گوندن	7
Gorak amlí گہرک املی	33
Gota ganba گوتا گھنا	83
Guh babul گود ببول	21
Gulab گلاب	217
Gulabi ritr گلابی سِر	217
Gulab ka ritr گلاب کا سِر	217
Gulab-ka p/ul گلاب کا پھل	216
Gulab p/ul گلاب پھول	216

Gulanchá گلسچا	...	241
Gulai گولر	..	142
Gul-bél گل بل	...	241
Gul-chini گل چینی	...	99
Gul-chini-ká-phul گل چینی کا پھول	..	99
Gule-anánás گل انا نا س	.	160
Gule-aabbás گل عا س		175
Gule-pistah گل پسند	..	201
Gul- <i>kh</i> -anó گل عمرو	..	270
Gullai-ká-nírá گلبرگ ادیرا	..	246
Gulnái-ká-pói گلنار کا پیر		210
Gul-qand گلعمد	..	217
Gunj گنج	..	16
Gur گر		200
Gur-kí-sharáb گرگی شراب	..	276
Guthli گتیلی	..	4
Guthliyán گتیلیاں		4

H, H

Habs ^{hi} -angur حبشی انگور	.	257
Habs ^{hi} -charáyatah حبشی چرا بدہ		138
Haddi ہدی	.	191
Haddi-ká-kóyelah ہدی کا کوئلہ	.	88
Haḍ-jóiá ہد حوزا		257
Halad ہلد		126
Haldí ہلدی	...	126
Hálim ہالم	...	168
Hai ہا ز	.	191
Har ہر	..	242
Hai-jóiá ہا ز جوڑا		257
Har-pilé ہر پیلہ	...	242
Hará ہر ز	...	242
Hartál ہرنال	..	57
Háthi-séngai ہا بی سینگا ز	.	134
Háthi-shúra ہا بی شورا		244
Hindi-akrót ہندی اکروٹ	.	36

Hindī badam ہندی بادام	241
Hindī chobchini ہندی حرب حسی	200
Hindī latera gond ہندی دسرا گوند	111
Hindī revand chini ہندی روند حنی	213
Hindī salsā ہندی سالسا	102
Hindī sana ہندی سنا	94
Hindī sana ka pat ہندی کا سنا کا پات	94
Hinj جنگ	61
Hingra ka per ہنگرا کا پیر	64
Hingol ہنگول	156
Hirā dólhī ہیرا دوکی	208
Hira kasis ہیرا کسبس	141
Hurhur ہرہر	101
Hurhur ka per ہرہر کا پیر	151
Hyderabadi ilachi ہند رانا دی الاچی	43
Hyderabadi kattah ہند رانا دی گتہ	96

I

Ilayechi ا لایچی	88
Ilayechi danah ا لایچی دانہ	43 270
Ilayechi dane ا لایچی دانے	43
Ilayechi dore ا لایچی دورے	89
Ilvā ا لوا	39
Indarayan اند راین	104
Indarjou اند رجو	259
Isbaghol اسبغول	201
Isband اسبند	190
Isharmul اسرمل	56
Isharmul ki jar اسرمل کی حر	56
Ivak chhar اوک چہار	200

J, Jh

Jve phal جاے پھل	180
Jamāl gota جمال گوتا	120
Jamti ka pat جمیتی کا پات	110
Jamti ki bel جمیتی کی بل	110

Jámun جا من	...	..	237
Janglí-akrót جنگلی اکروٹ	.	.	36
Janglí-aná-ká-jhái جنگلی انا کا جہاڑ			159
Janglí-arandí جنگلی آرندی	.		163
Janglí-aushbah جنگلی عشدہ	.		230
Janglí-bádám جنگلی بادام		156, 211	
Janglí-haldí جنگلی ہلدی	.	..	125
Janglí-kákar جنگلی کمار	.		21
Janglí-baigan جنگلی بیگن	...		232
Janglí-chanbeli جنگلی چندیلی	...		152
Janglí-chichóná جنگلی چچو نہا	...	...	218
Janglí-dáichini جنگلی دارچینی			102
Janglí-haldí جنگلی ہلدی	..		125
Janglí-hulhul جنگلی ہلہل	..	...	201
Janglí-burhur جنگلی ہرہر	.		204
Janglí-indarayan جنگلی اندرا بن	.		12
Janglí-jáé-phal جنگلی جائے پھل	...	..	211
Janglí-jamál-gótá جنگلی جمال گوتا			120
Janglí-káli-mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ	...		245
Janglí-kakrí-ke-bínج جنگلی کاکڑی کے مدین			77
Janglí-kanvár جنگلی کموار	.	.	31
Janglí-lóng جنگلی لونگ	...	.	136
Janglí-méthí جنگلی مٹھی	..		228
Janglí-mohá جنگلی مہا	.		65
Janglí-mohvá جنگلی مہوا	.		65
Janglí-múlí جنگلی مولی			71
Janglí-púkván جنگلی پکوان	..		249
Janglí-piyáz جنگلی پیاز	...		250
Janglí-sarv جنگلی سرو	..		96
Janglí-tulsi جنگلی تلسی	.	...	184
Jápatí جا پتری			180
Jai جر	...		6
Jaren حزیں	...		6
Jast جست	...	.	261
Jastá حسنا	.	..	261
Jásun جا سون	...	..	253

Jafá mási حنا ما سی	181
Jafá madh حنی مد ده	118
Jafá madh ká ras حنی مد ده کا رس	118
Java حه ا	153
Javán á حوا سا	37
Javír حو ار	232
Javásá حوا سا	37
Jávatri حاو بری	180
Javattari حو بری	180
Jepil حبال	120
Jepil gótá حبال گونا	120
Jét حبت	227
Jéllí madh حنی مد ده	118
Jhav حبا و	238
Jingan حگن	180
Jingan ká gord حگن کی گورد	180
Jól páni حوی نا ی	213
Jok حوک	151
Jou حو	105
Jou / háar حو کهار	200
Jund حد	90

k, Kh, Lh

kabab chini کباب حسی	121, 136
kachu کچه	114
kachur کچور	127
káfar کافر	83 84
káfur kachri کافر کچری	271
káfure qaisurí کافر قیسوری	84
káfur ká pát کافر کا پات	173
kéghazí nínbu کاهادی نسو	100
kahrubá کربا	230
káhu ke binj کاهو کے بسج	167
kai butí ka tel کائی بوتی کا تیل	81
kái phal کائی پھل	179
kai puti ká tól کائی پتی کا تیل	81

Kájú	کا جو	..	46
Kájú-kí-gutlí	کا جو کی گتلی	..	46
Kákmái-ké-bínj	کا کما ری کے بندھ	.	46
Kákrá-singí	کا کزاسنگی	..	214
Káki-ké-bunj	ککڑی کے بندھ		122
Kakíóndá	ککو وندا	...	73
Kálá-akólá	کا لا کو لا	...	36
Kálá-akólah	کا لا کو لا	..	36
Kálá-bach/hnág	کا لا بچھاگ	...	26, 159
Kálá-dámai	کا لا د امر	..	85, 254
Kálá-dánah	کا لا د ا	196, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 355	
Kála-dhatúá	کا لا دھو را	...	130
Kálá-dhatúrah	کا لا دھو ر	..	130
Kála-lón	کا لا لون	..	71
Kálá-madh	کا لا مدھ	..	144, 198
Kálá-makó	کا لا مکو	...	280
Kálá-namak	کا لا نمک	.	71
Kálá-tui bud	کا لا بُرد	.	316
Kálá-zíra	کا لا زرا		183
Kalambe-kí-jar	کلمبہ کی جر	...	82
Kále-hai	کا لے ہر	.	242
Kále-madh-ká-peí	کا لے مدھ کا پسر		198
Kále-pán-kí-jai	کا لے پاں کی جر	..	40
Kalí	کلی	...	4
Kalí-ká-chúná	کلی کا چونا	..	83
Kalí-ka-chúnah	کلی کا چونہ		83
Kálí-kastúrí	کا لی کستوری ('Kalee-kustoorie')	..	15
Káli-mnch	کا لی مرچ	.	200
Káli-móslí	کا لی موسلی	..	59, 60, 76, 124
Kalíyán	کلیاں	...	5
Káli-zíí	کا لی زیری	.	183
Kalónj	کلو قبی	...	40, 183
Kaméla	کدلا	..	170
Kamúd	کمود	...	170
Kamúdí	کمودی	..	254
Kamúdní	کمودنی	..	254

hand	کند	6
handa	کا ہد	38 200
handurī kī bēl	کند ری کے ہل	110
hanel	کنل	182
haner	کسر	182
hangar	کنگنی	18 19
hanghi	کنگی	18, 19
hanghī kī pāt	کنگی کا پات	18
hani zahr mohrah	کا ف ر حرمہر	68
hanī enbal	کا سی مسلسل	70
hanval	کنول	183
hanwar	کنوار	38
hapas	کاس	149
hapas ka per	کاس کا پیر	149
hapur kachri	کھور کچری	274
har	کڑ	89
haranj	کریج	80 200
haranjāā	کریجوا	80
haranjh	کریجھ	80 200
haranjō	کریجھ	80
harar ke bī	کڑر کے بیج	89
harer	کریر	182
harēl ka tēl	کرہل کا تیل	87
harola	کرو	169 170
harer kā tēl	کریر کا تیل	87
hārī / har	کا ری کھار	271
harīa indarjōu	کڑواا ہد رجو	100
harīe bādām	کروے بادام	10
k rī tūrī	کروی بری	169
kaslmala	کسملا	180
kasīs	کسس	141
ka ni ke bīj	کا سی کے بیج	99
kasondī	کسوندی	94
kasturi	کستوری	177
kat	کب	96
kāt	کا ب	96

Katái	کتائی	..	..	232
Kat-bel	کت بیل	..	...	139
Kat-bel-kí-gónd	کت بیل کی گو ند	..	...	151
Katerá	کتدرا	..	...	247
Katerá-gónd	کتدرا گو ند	..	...	247
Kath	کتھہ	..	..	96
Kath-kh-aur	کتھکھپر	..	..	20
Katkalijá	کت کلمبجا	..	...	80
Katkalijí	کت کلمبجی	..	..	80
Katkaranj	کتکارنج	..	..	80
Katthá	کتھا	..	...	96
Kavá-théntí	کو اٹھستی	..	..	108
Kavá-théntí-ke-binj	کو اٹھستی کے سمج	..	..	108
Kédgi	کمد گی	..	..	192
Kélá	کملا	..	..	178
Kélah	کملہ	..	..	178
Kele-ká-pér	کملاء کا پتر	..	...	178
Kesar	کسسر	..	..	118, 170
Ketgi	کسگی	..	..	35, 192
Kévarah	کموڑ	..	..	192
Kh-ai	کھپر	..	..	20
Kh-aur-babúl	کھپر بدول	..	..	20
Kh-aur-ká-pér	کھپر کا پتر	..	..	20
Khajúr	کھجور	..	..	196
Khamrak	خمرک	..	..	63
Khankálí	کھنکا لی	..	..	205
Khankli	کھنکلی	..	..	205
Kharí	کھڑی	..	..	107
Kharí-mittí	کھری مٹی	..	..	117
Khash-khàsh	خشخشا	..	..	193
Khash-khàsh-ká-per	خشخشا کا پتر	..	..	193
Khash-khàsh-ké-bóndé	خشخشا کے نو ند	..	..	194
Khólar-mandá	کھلر منڈا	..	..	208
Khópare-ka-tél	کھوپرے کا بیل	..	..	113
Khóprá	کھوپرا	..	..	113
Khurásání-ajvayan	خرا سانی اجوا ین	..	...	159

kikar کیکر	19
kikar ki sharab کیکر کی سراب	275
kilan کلن	200
Kilan ka per کلن کا پتر	200
kilan ka tel کلن کا تیل	200
kinákin کینا کین	101
kinne ki gond کینے کی گوند	186
Kira mar کیرا مار	55
kiryát کرناٹ	47
kishmish کشمش	252
kivachh کواچھ	177
kivanchh کواچھ	177
Kohi bang کوہی بنگ	159
Kokam ka-tél کوکم کا تیل	146
Kondha کونڈھا	122
Konpal séhnd کوں پل سہند	137
kóthímír کوئی میر	115
Kóyelah کوئیلا	87
Kuchla کچلا	234
Kuchlé ka malang کچلے کا ملنگ	255
Kudimah کدیمہ	122
Kulanjan کلنجن	40 183
kumari کمارِی	38
kumkum کم کم	118
Kundur کدور	76 77
kutki کٹکی	277 278

L

Lahsan لہسن	38
Lakri لکری	6
Lakri ka kóyelah لکری کا کوئیلا	88
Lakriyan لکڑیاں	6
Lal anbári لال انبارِی	154
Lal bhun ávalah لال بھن آوالہ	198
Lil chitá لال حیات	202

Lál- <i>chítarak</i> لال چیتراک	...	...	202
Lál- <i>chítrá</i> لال چیترا	...	...	202
Lál- <i>dánah</i> لال دانه	...	.. 161,	277
Lál- <i>gandak</i> لال گدک	..	...	237
Lál- <i>hartál</i> لال ہترال	...	...	272
Lál- <i>indráyan</i> لال اندرا بن	..	...	248
Lál- <i>gháv</i> لال جہاؤ	.	...	239
Lál- <i>makó</i> لال مکو	..	...	283
Lál- <i>mírch</i> لال میرچ	..	...	87
Lál- <i>póst</i> لال پوسٹ	...	.. 192,	193
Lál- <i>safrí-ám</i> لال سعری آم	..	...	207
Lál- <i>shaká</i> لال سُکر	...	...	219
Latá لانا	..	...	2
Límú لمو	.	...	104
Lámuñ لمون	...	...	104
Lóban لو بان	..	...	66
Lóbán- <i>ká-phúl</i> لو بان کا پھول	...	...	24
Lóbán- <i>ká-sat</i> لو بان کا ست	...	...	24
Lohá لوہا	...	...	141
Lohah لوہہ	...	...	141
Lóhé- <i>ká-gú</i> لوہکا گُو	...	...	141
Lóhe- <i>ká-zang</i> لوہکا رنگ	...	..	141
Lón لون	...	...	231
Lóng لونگ	..	...	91

M, Mh

Mach- <i>chhi-ká-sirish</i> مچھی کا سریش	..	...	160
Mach- <i>chhi-ká-tel</i> مچھی کا تل	...	...	187
Machhli- <i>kí-charbí</i> مچھلی کی چربی	..	...	97
Madan- <i>mast</i> مدن مست	...	...	31
Madár مدار	..	...	83
Madh مدھ	...	...	172
Madmánti مد ما نتی	...	..	57
Maghze- <i>amaltas</i> معرا ملناس	...	...	93
Mahá- <i>nínb</i> مہا نیب	...	..	172
Maha- <i>titá</i> مہا تیتا	..	...	47

Mahmudah محمود	225
Maidá lakrī مندأ لكری	243
Majīh مجنتھ	218
Maytarī مچتری	58
Makkah bhuttah مکہ بٹھ	261
Makkah javār مکہ حوآر	261
Makó مكو	153 280 283
Makóó مكو ئے	153 283
Mál langní مال گنگی	97
Mál langní ké bínج مال گنگی کے سبج	97
Málvi asyūn مالوی آندوں	190
Mandór مندور	141
Mangustán منگوستان	145
Manjīh منچنتھ	218
Mansal منسل	272
Ma phal ما دل	145
Mārī ماڑی	92
Mārī ká gur ماڑی کا گر	221
Mārī kī sharāb ماڑی کی شراب	276
Mastakī مصطکی	172
Mastāru مسٹارو	58
Māzu phal مارو دل	145
Ménh ká pání مسہ کا پانی	53
Mén phal منس پھل	212 356
Methī منسی	248
Mhīndī مہندی	167
Mīrch میرج	87
Misrī مصري	221
Mīthā indarjōu منڈیا اندرحو	259
Mīthā kaddu منڈیا کدو	122
Mīthā nīnbu منڈیا نینبو	105
Mīthā tel منڈیا تیل	227
Mīthā zahar منڈیا زھر	25, 26 266
Mīthé bádām منڈیہ بادام	45
Mitti ká tel مٹی کا تیل	195
Mocharus موحرس	75

Mógiá	موگرا	..	...	162
Mógré-ké-phúl	موگرے کے پھول	...		162
Mohá	مہا	...	.	66
Mohé-kí-sharáb	مہے کی شراب	..	..	275
Mohvá	مہوا	...	.	66
Mólsai	مولسری	..	...	174
Móm	موم	...	.	97
Monaqqá	منعقل	.	.	252
Mórang-iláyac'hí	مورنگ ا لایچی	..		270
Móthá	مو بھا	...	.	128
Mulatt'hí	ملنہی	.	..	148
Mulatt'hí-ká-ras	ملنہی کا رس	...	..	148
Mulí	مولی	..	.	212
Mundí	مندی	..	...	232
Murang-iláyac'hí	مرنگ ا لایچی		.	270
Murdár-sing	مردار سنگ	...	.	203
Musabbar	مصنر	...		39
Muslí	مسلی	..	...	60
Mus'hk	مشک	...	..	177
Mus'hk-billí	مشک بلی	..	..	258
Mus'hk-dánah	مشک دانہ			13, 14, 15

N

Nágai-móthá	ناگرمو بھا	.	...	128
Nagésar	ناگسر	..	.	121, 174
Nágésai-ká-aítr	ناگسر کا عطر	.	...	174
Nág-kesar	ناگ کسر	.	...	174
Nág-késar-ká-aítr	ناگ کسر کا عطر			174
Nág-phaná	ناگ پھنا	..		191
Nakchhíkni	ناک چھکنی	..	.	155
Nákpata	ناک پتر	.		161
Nallar	نالر	.		257
Namak	نمک			231
Namake-angúr	نمک انگور	...		206
Namak-ká-tezáb	نمک کا سراب			25
Nárangí	نارنگی	...	...	104

Narélli ناریلی	113, 246
Nariyal ناریال	112
Nariyal ká gur ناریال کا گڑ	221
Nariyal ká pér ناریال کا پیر	112
Nariyal ká tél ناریال کا تیل	113
Nariyal ká sharáb ناریال کا شراب	276
Nashástah نسا سہ	270
Nibu نیبو	104
Nil نل	161, 196
Nilá	10
Nilá thuthá نیلا تھوٹھا	124
Nilá tu á نیلا تو ا	124
Nili	10
Nili nargandí نیلی نرگندی	164
Nil ká pér نل کا پیر	161
Nilu far نیلو فر	196
Nimb نمب	63
Nimb ká nírā نمب کا نیرا	246
Ninb نمب	63
Ninbu نیبو	104, 105
Nir bisí نیر بسی	29, 30, 31 125 126
Nirgandí نرگندی	206
Nirmali نرملی	235 359 360
Nisut نیسوت	161
Nousádar نو ساد ر	42

Ou

Ouk chhár اوک حار	205
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P, Ph

Pachóli پھولی	204
Pádá lón پادالوں	71 72
Padá namak پادامک	71 72
Paharí indaráyan ہاڑی اندراےن	121
Pakán bed پکان بد	107, 146
Pakhán bed پکھان بد	107, 146

Pálak-jóhí	پا لک حو ہی	...	...	213
Palás	پلا س	...	...	78
Palás-ké-bínj	پلا س کے نہنج	..	...	78
Palás-ki-gónd	پلا س کی گو ند	..	..	78
Palval	پالول	...	...	248
Pán	پا ن	...	...	97
Pángará	پا نگرا	...	...	136
Pání	پا نی	...	...	53
Pání-jamá	پا نی جما	...	.	222
Pání-ki-sanbhálú	پا نی کی سنہا لو	...	..	256
Pání-phal	پا نی پھل	...	..	247
Panjíri-ká-pát	پنجیری کا پا ت	.	.	51
Panvár	پوا ر	...	..	95
Papitah	پپنہ	...	..	160
Pára	پا را	...	..	158
Páras-pípal	پا رس پمیل	...	.	244
Palval	پالول	...		248
Parvar	پرو ر	...	...	248
Pát	پا ت	...	...	5
Patt̄har-ká-phúl	پتھر کا پھول	.	...	194
Pattí	پتی	..	...	5
Pattíyán	پنیا ن	...	...	5
Patang	پتنگ	...	...	81
Patang-ki-lakrí	پتنگ کی لکری	.	..	81
Patt̄har-ká-phúl	پتھر کا پھول	.	.	194
Pattí-nínbú	پتی سنو	...	.	105
Pattún-ki-sénd	پتون کی سسڈ	...	...	137
Pér	پیڑ	...	...	1
Péren	پزن	...	...	1
Peṭhā	پتھا	...		122
Phal	پھل	...	.	2
Phalvárá	پھوا را	..		65
Phatkarí	پھکاری	..	..	41
Phul	پھول	..		4
Píla-kaner	پیلا کنر	...	..	244
Pílá-dhatúrá	پیلادھورا	...	...	54

Pile har ہار	242
Pili jarی ہلی	244
Pili kapás ہلی گنا س	111
Pili kapás ká r hár ہلی گنا س کا حہا ژ	111
Pilu ہلو	222
Pipla mór ہپلا موڑ	98
Pipli ہلی	98
Pipliyan ہلیاں	98
Pippal ہدل	98
Pitohri ہپوہری	161
Pitpápará ہپ نا پڑا	273
Pitráí ہپرا ہی	123
Piyaz ہپاز	37
Popaiya ہپا	89
Popaiyah ہپا	89
Popitah ہپا	160
Post ہوس	193
Pudinah ہپود	173
Punír ké binج ہسر کے ہسج	258

Q

Qalamí dár chíni ہلمی د ارحنی	103
Qand مد	220
Qırmız danah قرمز دانہ	110

R

Ragat chandan رگ چندن	209
Ragat semal رگ سدل	75
Ragat senbal رگ سبل	75
Rai رائی	229
Rai san رائی سا	68
Rákas gaddah را کس گڈ	78
Rákas pattah را کس پٹہ	34
Rál رال	228
Rám tulsi رام ہلسی	185
Rám turáí رام تراہی	13

Rám-tuī ر ا م تری	...	...	13
Rāngā ر ا گ ا	...	...	233
Rang-barat ر ن گ ب ر ت	...	...	208
Rásin ر ا س ن	...	...	227
Ras-kápúr ر س ک ا پ و ر	...	81, 157	157
Rasvat ر س و ت	..	...	67
Ratan-purs ر ت ن پ ر س	.	..	255
Ráyán ر ا ی ا ن	.	...	229
'Reeta' (Rīthā) ر ی ت ہ ا	...	...	21
Réngnī ر ی گ م ی	...	...	232
Révand-chinī ر ب و د چ ی م ی	.	...	213
Rīthā ر ی ت ہ ا	...	..	221
Rīthah ر ی ت ہ ا	...	...	224
Róhan ر و ہ ن	..	...	232
Róhán ر و ح ا ن	...	.	232
Rousá-ká-atr ر و س ا ک ا ع ط ر	.	...	48
Rousá-ká-ghás ر و س ا ک ا گ ہ ا س	...		48
Rousá-ká-tel ر و س ا ک ا ت ل	...	...	48
Rúí ر و ئ ی	...	...	149
Rumí-mastakī ر و م ی م ص ط ک ی	...	...	172
Rupehrá-varaq ر و پ ہ ر ا و ر ق	...	.	55

S, S, Š, Šh.

Šaalab-misrī ث ع ل ب م ص ر ی	..	...	221
Sábún ص ا ب و ن	.	...	224
Sabzah س د ر ہ	..	..	184
Sabzī س ب ر ی	.	...	86, 87
Sadáb س د ا ب	.	.	218
Sádah-dhātúra س ا د ہ د ہ ن و ر ا	...	...	130
Safédah س ع ی د ہ	...	...	203
Ságar-ghólah س ا گ ر گ ہ و ل ہ	...	...	80
Ságún س ا گ و ن	..	...	240
Sajjī س ج ی	...	..	230
Sajjī-khár س ج ی ک ہ ا ر	...	...	231
Sajjī-mittī س ج ی م ت ی	..	.	231
Sákhú س ا ک ہ و	...	.	240

Saḥyā sunbul سکنہ سنبُل	57
Salajit سلا حب	107 187
Sālsā سالسا	224
Samandar ka pat سمند رکا پات	55
Samandar sof سمند رسوف	55
Samandar solh سمند رسوکھ	55
San سن	118
Sana سا	226
Sana makki سامکی	226
Sanbhalu سنبھالو	256
Sandal kā aitr ساندل کا عطر	224
Sandolē ka gur سندولہ کا گر	221
Sandolē ka per سندولہ کا پتر	197
Sang kupi سنگ کی	108
Sang kuppi سنگ کپی	108
San ke binj سن کے بیج	118
Sanḥya sunbul سکنہ سنبُل	57
Sanóbar kī gond سو برکی گو ند	200
Saqmuniya سقمونیہ	225
Saral سرل	200
Saral ka pér سرل کا پیر	200
Saral kī gond سرل کی گو ند	200
Sarphór kā sarbō سارپھور کا سربو	240
Sarsón kā tel سرسوں کا تیل	229
Satte giló سب گلو	245
Segvá سگوا	176
Sehnd سمند	137
Sehnr سسر	137
Seh patti سہ پتی	192
Sél gónd سدل گو ند	77
Sendá lon سندا لون	216
Senda namak سندا نمک	216
Sendhá lón سندا لون	216
Sendha namak سندا نمک	216
Sendhī سندا ہی	245, 246

Sén-dhí-ká-sírkah	سمندھي کاسرکھ	...	23
Sendhí-kí-sharāb	مسندھي کي شراب	...	276
Séndúr	سنددور	...	203
Sendúí-ká-tanbákú	سمنددور کا تماکو	...	182
Séngí	سنگی	...	3
Séngíyān	سنگیان	...	3
Séngri	سنگری	...	3
Séngríyān	سنگریان	...	3
Shab-pasandú	شب پسندو	277, 353, 351	
Shahad	شهد	...	172
Shahad-kí-makhlí	شهد کی مکھی	...	271
Sháh-zirá	شاہ زیرہ	...	90
Sháh-zírah	شاہ زیرہ	...	90
Shajná	سہجنا	...	176
Shajnah	سہجنہ	...	176
Shakai	شکر	...	219
Shangarf	شگرف	...	156
Shaqáqul	شقاقل	...	60, 61
Sharab	شراب	...	8, 56
Sharábén	شرابین	...	8
Shír-khúsh	شیرخشت	...	171
Shisham	شیشم	...	129
Shíyál-kántá	شمال کا سا	...	54
Shórá	سورا	...	206
Shórah	شورہ	...	206
Shóré-ká-tezáb	شورہ کا پیراب	...	25
Siddhí	سدھی	...	86
Sij	سمج	...	137
Sikanjabín	سکینجبین	...	172
Síláras	سلارس	...	169, 189
Sindhí	سندھی	...	262
Singará	سنگارا	...	247
Singarah	سنگارہ	...	247
Singyá	سنگیا	...	25, 26
Singyá-bis	سنگیا بس	...	25, 26, 266
Sí-phal	سیدپھل	...	33

Siri phal سری پھل	33
Siris ká per سرس کا پیر	22
Sirká سر کا	22
Sisa سسا	204
Sísam سسم	129
Sisu سسو	129
Sítá kī panjīrī سیتا کی پنچیری	51
Sítal chíni سیتل حسی	121, 136
Siyah mushi سیاہ مویشی	124
Sohága سپاگا	230
Somraj سومراج	254
Sonerī varāq سونری ورق	62
Sónf سونف	199
Sónth سونپھ	262
Soyah سونہ	50
Sufed chāmani سفید حمی	153
Sufed chandan سفید چندن	223
Sufed dāmar سفید دامر	253
Sufed dhaturā سفید دھتورا	130
Sufed kattīkah سفید کتہ	96
Sufed kīkar سفید کیکر	22
Sufed madh سفید مدھ	144
Sufed madh ka pér سفید مدھ کا پیر	144
Sufed mushi سفید مویشی	59 60
Sufed mushi سفید مویشی	59, 76
Sufed pān kī jar سفید پان کی جر	40
Sufed safrī ām سفید سفری آم	206
Sufed sanbhālu سفید سنبا لو	256
Sufed semal سفید سمل	135
Sufed senbal سفید سنبل	135
Sufed shakar سفید شکر	220
Sufed sunbul سفید سنبل	57
Sufed thutīkah سفید تھوٹا	261
Sufed tulsī سفید تلسی	184
Sufed turbud سفید تر بد	346
Sufed tutah سفید تھ	261

Sulh-darsan . سکھ درسن .	118
Súlhlé-angúr ... سو گھڑا نگور ...	252
Sulainání . سیلانی .	157
Sultánah-champá سلطانہ چمپا .	81
Sunbul-hhár ... سنبل کھار ...	57
Sunehri-varaq ... سنہری ورق ...	62
Supyái . سماری .	54
Suati-káfúr ... صورتی کا فور ...	84
Súrij-makhlá ... سورج مکھی .	22, 152
Súrinjáú ... سورنجاں .	153
Surmah . سرمہ .	52
Surmé-ká-patt'har ... سرمے کا پتھر ...	52
Su'pan .. سر پن ...	81
Suvá ... سوا ...	50

T, T, T'h.

Taj ... سج ...	49
Talispatar .. تالیستر ..	102, 143
Talíspatrí .. تالیسپتری ..	102, 143
Tál-makháne-ká-per .. تال مکھانے کا پیڑ ..	62
Tál-makháre-ká-per ... تال مکھاڑے کا پیر ...	62
Táñbá ... تابا ...	123
Tánbah .. تابہ ...	123
Tanbákú . تابا کو .	182
Tapkáyá-huvá-pání . ٹپکایا ہوا پانی .	53
Tár-ká-gur .. تار کا گر ..	220
Tár .. تار ..	76
Táí .. تازی ..	245, 246
Tari-ká-sirkah ... تازی کا سرکہ ...	23
Tári-kí-sharáb . تازی کی شراب .	276
Tái-ká-hár ... تار کا جھاڑ ...	76
Tai-kí-misrī ... تازی کی مصری ...	221
Tai'var .. تاروڑ ..	93
Tel .. تیل ..	7
Telní . تیلی .	179

Telni maklhi	تہلی مکھی	179
Télyá bis	تہلہ اس	26
Téndu	تہندو	132
Thóhar	تھوہر	137
Tidhára	تدہارا	136
Tidhára sehnd	تدہارا سہند	137
Tidhára sehn	تدہارا سہن	137
Tikhhar	تیکر	124
Tikhhar	تیکر	124
Til	تل	227
Til ká tel	تل کا تل	227
Tinkal	تنگال	230
Tiryáqe faruq	تریاق فاروق	247
Tisi	تسی	168
Tisi ká tel	تسی کا تل	186
Tula pér	تولا پیر	135
Tulsi	تلسی	185
Tun ká zhár	تون کا چہار	96
Turanj	تریج	106
Turbud	تربد	161, 346, 347, 348
Turi	تری	13
Turái	ترائی	13
Tut	توت	177
Tuyvar	تور	81

U, Ú

Údá makó	اودا مکو	280
Údah charayatah	اودہ چرایاتا	138
Údah dhatura	اودہ دھتورا	130
Údi sanbhalu	اودی سنہالو	164
Úkh	اوکھ	219
Únt katára	اونٹ کنارہ	37
Únt katya ^h	اونٹ کتہ	37
Usto khudos	استو خودوس	167
Uṭangan	اٹگن	178

Utran اترن ...	...	...	129
Utran-kí-bíl اترن کی بیل ...	...	...	129

V.

Varandá ورندها ...	...	...	185
Viláyati-amlí ولایتی املی ...	...	..	68
Viláyati-bálch'har ولایتی بال چہڑ ...	..	...	253
Viláyati-janglí-piyáz ولایتی جنگلی پیاز ...	...	...	225
Viláyati-jatámási ولایتی جٹا ماسی ...	..	...	253
Viláyati-kachúr ولایتی کچھو ...	...	..	274
Viláyati-kánda ولایتی کاندہا ...	...	...	225
Viláyati-kangai-ká-per ولایتی کنگئی کا پیر ...	...	...	170
Viláyati-múng ولایتی مونگ ...	...	...	53
Viláyati-zírah ولایتی زیرہ ...	...	...	90

Y.

Yalvá یلوا	39
---------------	---	---	----

Z.

Zahr-mohrahe-kání زهرہ پڑہ کا فی ...	...	.	68
Zaitún-ká-tél زیتون کا تل ...	...	...	186
Zangár رنگار ...	...	.	123
Zangí-har رنگی ہڑ ...	..	...	242
Zarishk زرشک ..	..	...	67, 68
Zírá زبرا ...	...	...	123
Zírah زیرہ .	...	...	123
Zírangí زبرنگی ...	...	...	179

INDEX OF DUKHNI SYNONYMS

А А, а

Aah pʰul	سلی بول	183
Arqe arʷan	عری احوان	91
Antar	خطر	7
Abhal	ابل	164
Adalsá	ادلسا	33
Adalsá	ادلسا	33
Adarsá	ادرسا	33
Adrak	ادرک	262
Afim	افیم	190
Agírá	اکاڑا	24
Aghara	اکھاڑا	24
Agin buti	آگن بوتی	41
Agti	آگنی	266
Agti ká hár	آگنی کا حصار	266
Ájmudah	آحمود	91
Ájmudah arʷan	آحمود و احوان	91
Arʷan	احوان	90
Arʷan ká pattá	احوان کا سا	51
Ák	آک	82
Ákas gaddah	آکس گڈ	78
Álhrót	احروب	163
Ákól	اکول	36
Ákolá	اکولا	35
Ákóláh	اکولہ	35
Ákrá	آکڑا	82
Ákrót	اکروب	163
Alli pʰul	الی بول	183
Alsí ká tel	السی کا تل	168
Alsi ké biny	السی کے بسج	168

Álú-boḥhára	آلو بھارا	...	...	206
Amaltás	املتاس	...	...	93
Amaltás-ki-phalli	املتاس کی پھلی	...	...	93
Ambé-haldí	امبہ ہلدی	...	...	125
Amblí	امبلی	...	...	238
Ám-ká-jhár	آم کا جھاڑ	...	...	171
Ám-ki-bó-ki-adrak	آم کی بوکی اد رک	...	...	124
Amli	املی	...	...	238
Amli-ká-bót	املی کا بوت	...	...	238
Amriqe-ká-sumáq	امریقے کا سماق	...	...	80
Anár	انار	...	...	210
Anár-ká-jhár	انار کا جھاڑ	...	...	209
Anas-phal	انس پھل	...	...	160
Áñbé-haldí	آنبہ ہلدی	...	...	125, 126
Anbótí-ki-bhájí	انسوتی کی بھاجی	...	...	192
Anḍá	انڈا	...	...	191
Angúr	انگور	...	...	257
Angurí-s̄haráb	انگوری شراب	...	...	255
Angurí-sirká	انگوری سرکا	...	...	23
Anjañ	انجن	...	...	53
Anjan-ká-patt̄har	انجن کا پتھر	...	...	53
Anjir	انجیر	...	...	142
Annannas	انناس	...	...	160
Áñval-gattí	آنول گتی	...	...	197
Áñval-kundūr	آنول کندر	...	...	77
Áñvulah	آنولہ	...	...	197
Áñvulahsar-gandak	آنولہ سا رگدک	...	...	236
Aqalqórá	اقلقورا	...	...	210
Áíárút-ké-gaddé	آرا روٹ کے گڈے	...	...	125
Aíúsá	آرو سا	...	...	33
Arví	آروی	...	...	114
Atviká	اٹویکا	...	...	27
Aúd	عود	...	...	66
Aúd-ká-sát	عود کا ست	...	...	24
Ausárahe-íévan	عسارہ ربوں	...	...	83
Aushbah	عشہ	...	...	224

B Bh

Bábune ka phul	بابوے کے دول	52
Bach nág	بچاگت	25
Badam	بادام	45
Bad bo kí zírangi	بد بو کی زبرنگی	179
Bai barang	بائی برنگت	134
Bail ka pit	بیل کا بت	138
Bajar battu ká rár	بجر بدو کا حمار	116
Bála	بالا	48
Balah	بالہ	48
Balanka	بالکا	132
Balda	بلڈا	241
Bal hálé	بال حلے	242
Balra	بلڑا	241
Balsan ka tél	بلساں کا تل	65
Bala ka sag	بالا کا ساگت	146
Bala kí bhají	بالو کی باجی	146
Banafsah	بنافسا	255
Bandar ka tambaku	بندر کا تمباکو	182
Bandari	بنداری	158
Banóla	بنولا	149
Banólah	بنولہ	149
Ban á sa	بان آسا	33
Bans kapur	بنس کپور	65
Bans lóchan	بنس لوچن	65
Bara antarganga	برا آنترگنگا	254
Bara ghókru	برا آگر کرو	195
Bárak	بارک	101
Barí kandá	برا کندا	238
Bará khatyan	برا کھٹیاں	33
Bara khúlanjan	برا کھولنجان	40
Bará nimb	برا نیمب	105
Bára singi	بارا سنگی	116
Baru pan kí jar	برے پاں کی جر	40
Barí gondni	بڑی گوندنی	115
Barí dhyaeha	بڑا آلا بھیا	42

Barijá	باريجا	...	...	115
Barijá-gónd	بريجا گوند	..	...	115
Bari-kasóndi	باري کسو دي	...	...	91
Bari-mái	باري ما ئي	...	...	239
Bari-yaandi-ka-tél	باري يارندي کا تیل	...	...	189
Bai-ka-dudh	باي کا دودھ	...	...	112
Bai ki scnd	باي کی سندن	...	...	138
Bairni	بیرنی	...	102, 113	
Báut-ki-gandak	باوت کی گندک	..	...	236
Batái-káfu	باتائی کا فور	...	...	81
Bat-mógrá	بات موگرا	...	...	163
Bávanchi	باو وچی	.	...	208
Bávanchiyan	باو وچیان	...	...	208
Báv-chiyan	باو چیان	.	...	208
Bedanah	بدا نا	...	...	252
Bede-mushk-ka aaraq	بید مشک کا عرق	..	...	222
Beh-danah	بہ دا نا	...	...	211
Bel	بل	.	...	2
Belañ	بیلاں	.	...	2
Belambu	بلمبو	...	...	63
Bel-palás	بیل پلاس	.	...	79
Bel-phal	بیل پھل	...	...	31
Béi	بیر	...	...	262
Bésaiam-ká-jhár	بیشرم کا جہاڑ	...	...	185
Bhang	بھنگ	...	86, 87	
Bhang-ke-bín	بھنگ کے بین	...	...	86
Bhangrá	بھنگرا	...	...	133
Bhaiamdandi	بیرم دندی	.	...	51
Bhendí	بھیدی	..	...	13
Bhulávan	بھلاواں	...	...	226
Bhólsari	بھو ل سری	.	...	175
Bhúñ-ánvalah	بھو ئین آوالہ	...	...	198
Bhunn-kavít	بھو ئس کو ب	...	...	110
Bich-chhú-ké-dánk-ká-pattá	بچھو کے ڈانک کا پتا	...	...	211
Bijesai ká-jhái	بیجسر کا جہاڑ	...	...	208
Bilhe-jallabah	بیخ جلا نا	.	...	162

Bihke jullabahi	دج حلا به	162
Billi lotan	بلی لوس	181
Binj	سبح	3
Binjān	سبجان	3
Bitlóbān	ب لونا	71
Bisfayaj	سفايح	205
Bol	بول	181
Bun	بون	113
Bund	بوند	113
Buramkār ke binj	بڑم کا بی کے سبح	77
Bura shakkar	بورا سکر	220
But ka sirka	بوت کا سرکا	23 24 100

Ch, Chh

Chā	چا	240
Chaksu	چا کسو	92
Chākut	چا کوٹ	92
Chamak patthar	چمک پتھر	140
Chamkure kī gadda	چمکورے کا گد	111
Champā	چمپا	174
Champe ke phul	چمپہ کے بول	174
Chandan	چندن	223
Chanval	چا بول	191
Chanval ki dārū	چا بول کی دارو	276
Chappal send	چل سند	191
Charāgh kā tēl	چراغ کا تیل	188
Charas	چرس	86
Charāyatah	چرا بہ	189
Charbi	چربی	228
Chheh ka dudh	چھلی کا دودھ	166
Chhilka	چھلکا	5
Chhilke	چھلکے	5
Chhori ayan	چھوری اچوان	204
Chhota jangli anjar	چھوٹا جنگلی انجیر	143
Chhōta jangli guller	چھوٹا جنگلی گلر	143
Chhota kanval	چھوٹا کانول	183

<i>Chhótá-kanvar</i> چھوٹا کڈوا	...	39
<i>Chhótá-khulanján</i> چھوٹا حوُلجان	...	260
<i>Chhótá-pilu</i> چھوٹا پیلو	.	223
<i>Chhótá-rákas-pattah</i> چھوٹا راکس پدہ	.	39
<i>Chhóte-pán-ki-jar</i> چھوٹے پاں کی جڑ	..	40
<i>Chhóti-gondni</i> چھوٹی گو ند بی	...	114
<i>Chhoti-iláchi</i> چھوٹی الاچی	..	88
<i>Chhóti-jangli-piyáz</i> چھوٹی جنگلی نما	...	167
<i>Chhóti-mái</i> چھوٹی ما ئی	.	240
<i>Chhóti-yarandi</i> چھوٹی یر ند ی		216
<i>Chhóti-yarandi-ká-jhár</i> چھوٹی یر ند ی کا جہا ر		215
<i>Chhóti-yarandi-ká-tel</i> چھوٹی یر ند ی کا تیل	..	188
<i>Chhóti-yarandi-ke-binj</i> چھوٹی یر ند ی کے بیج		216
<i>Chul-binj</i> چل بدمج	... 235,	359
<i>Chinchá</i> چمنچا	.	238
<i>Chini-káfúr</i> چینی کا فور	.	84
<i>Chini-shakkar</i> چمنی شکر	...	220
<i>Chinyá-gond</i> چدیا گو ند	.	79
<i>Chir-ká-jhái</i> چمڑ کا جہا ر	...	200
<i>Chirval</i> چرول	...	186
<i>Chirval-ki-lakri</i> چرول کی لاری	..	186
<i>Chitar-mul</i> چترمول	.	202
<i>Chitar-mul</i> چترمل	.	202
<i>Chitar-mulam</i> چترملم	...	202
<i>Chitli-yarandi</i> چٹلی یر ند ی		216
<i>Chitli-yarandi-ká-jhái</i> چٹلی یر ند ی کا جہا ر		215
<i>Chitli-yarandi-ká-tel</i> چٹلی یر ند ی کا تیل	..	188
<i>Chitli-yarandi-ke-binj</i> چٹلی یر ند ی کے بیج	.	216
<i>Chób-chini</i> چوب حمنی	...	212
<i>Ch-our-ká-namak</i> چوڑ کا نمک	..	231
<i>Ch-our-ki-matti</i> چوڑ کی مٹی	.	231
<i>Chukkah</i> چک		218
<i>Chunnah</i> چدہ	..	82
D, D, Dh		
<i>Dabbé-ká-jhár</i> دبہ کا جہا ر	.	18
<i>Dák</i> داک	..	257

Dalchini دال حبیبی	103
Dal gandak دال گندک	236
Dammul akhvain دم الا حوس	165
Dáru دارو	8 56
Darya ka nárel دریا کا ناریل	169
Darya ki pachi دریا کی پاحی	150
Dát ka pattá دات کا پتا	92
Dévdaru دودارو	200
Dhanyan دھناں	115
Dhoi huví / hari دیوی ہوی کھری	107
Diká mahi دیکا ملی	146
Divári muli دیواری مولی	73
Dorla دورلا	232
Dudh دودھ	8 166
Dudhí afim دودھی اسم	190
Dunda pandu kí bel ڈنڈا پندو کی بل	110

E

Élvá ایلوا	39
------------	----

F

Farangi and فرنگی سود	76
Farid but ¹ فرید بونی	111

G, Gh

Gaddah گد	6
Gadde گدے	6
Gaddhe lá dudh گدھے کا دودھ	166
Gái ka dudh گائی کا دودھ	166
Gái rón گائی روں	71
Gajar گاجر	131
Gájgár ke binj گاجر کے بیج	131
Gajgá گجگا	80
Gandá گندا	219
Gandah ferózah گندہ فرورہ	77, 200
Gandah feróze k, tél گندہ فرورے کا تل	241

Gāndak گندک	..	235
Gāndak-ka-tezab گندک کا سراج	...	25
Gāndān گنداں	...	55
Gāṇḍ-bahārangi گند بہا رنگی	...	108
Gāndah-ferózah گندہ فیروزہ	...	77
Gāndah-barózah گندہ برورہ	...	77
Gānd-kī-lakrī گند کی لکڑی	...	32
Ganér گنسر	...	182
Gānjā گانجا	...	85
Gānjé-ká-jhār گانجہ کا چھاڑ	...	85
Gānjé-ke-binj گانجہ کے بسج		86
Ganjni-ká-aatar گنجنی کا عطر	.	49
Gan-kī-lakrī گن کی لکڑی	.	32
Garaj-phal گرج پھل	...	78
Gāv-zabañ گا ورنان	.	133
Gehun گہنوں	..	249
Géru گرو	..	75
Ghāns گنہا	.	2
Ghar-bhūh گہر بھولی	...	131
Ghī-kanvār گہی کنوار	..	38
Ghókrú گھو کرو	...	247
Ghólsarī گھولسری	.	175
Ghuttī-kī-jar-ká-jhar گھٹی کی جز کا چھاڑ		108
Ghuttī-kī-jar-ke-binj گھٹی کی جز کے بسج	...	109
Gile-armanī گل ارمنی	.	74
Girmālah گرما لہ		93
Gónd گوند	.	7
Górochanā گورو چنا	.	71
Goulī-nīm گولی نیم	...	172
Gouri-nīm گوری سم	.	172
Gúdā-pandū گودا بندو	.	248
Gudhel گدھل	...	154
Gúgal گوگل		64
Gu-kīkar گو کیکر	...	21
Gulāb گلاب	..	217
Gulāb-ká-aatar گلاب کا عطر	...	217

Gulā bāsī گلا باس	175
Gulāb ka phul گلاب کا بول	216
Gulāb phul گلاب بول	216
Gul bel گل بدل	244
Gul bel ka sat گل بدل کا سب	215
Gulchīni گل حسی	99
Gulchīni ka phul گل حسی کا بول	99
Gule nar ka rhar گل انا رکا حبا ژ	210
Gul kh airo گل حرو	270
Gul kh airo ka phul گل حرو کا بول	270
Gullar گلر	142
Gullar ka nira گلر کا د را	246
Guller گلر	142
Gulnai ka rhar گل نار کا حبا ژ	210
Gulqan گلن	217
Gumchi گمچ	16
Gur گو ژ	220
Gur ki dāru گو ژ کی دارو	276
Gutli گتلی	4
Guthiyan گلیاں	4

H H

Habsī angur حسی انگور	257
Had حد	191
Had ka kolsa حد کا کولسا	88
Halad هلد	126
Haldā هلد ا	242
Haldī هلد ی	126
Halim حلیم	168
Halra حلڑا	242
Halre ke phul حلڑے کے بول	243
Harbare ka sirka ہربارے کا سرکا	100
Harla حلڑا	242
Hartal ہر تال	57
Hathi hatyan ہا سی حیاں	33
Hatti ghol ru ہتی گو کرو	190

Hattí-pípli هتتی پپلی ...	...	226
Hazár-danah هزار دانہ ..	..	176
Hazár-masáleh-ká-antar ہزار مصالح کا عطر ..	.	59
Hindí-akróť ہندی اکروٹ ..	...	36
Hindí-bádám ہندی بادام ..	..	211
Hindí-káknaj-ké-bínj ہندی کا کھجور کے بیج ..	...	258
Hindí-katérá-gónd ہندی کتیرا گوند ..	...	111
Hing ہنگ ..	...	61
Hingan-kú-jhár ہنگ کا جہاز ..	.	61
Hirá-kashish ہیرا کشیش ..	...	111
Hulhul حلبل ..	...	151
Hulhul-ka-jhár حلبل کا جہاز ..	.	151
Hunnáلی ہمالی ..	.	210
Hyderabádi-iláyechi حیدرآبادی الایچی ..	...	43
Hyderabádi-katthah حیدرآبادی کتہہ ..	...	96

I.

Iláchi الایچی ..	...	88
Iláchi-bóndé الایچی بوندے ..	..	89
Iláchi-dánah الایچی دانہ ..	.	43
Iláchi-dáne الایچی دانے ..	..	43
Indarávan اندراوان ..	...	101
Indarjou اندرجو ..	...	259
Isam-dhári اسمدھاری ..	.	108
Isapghól اسپگھول ..	...	201
Isband اسبند ..	.. 167, 195	
Ishtar-mul اشرمول ..	...	56
Ishtar-múl-kí-jar اشرمول کی جڑ ..	...	56

J Jh.

Jadvár جدوار ..	...	29, 125
Jálap حالپ ..	...	162
Jálap-kí-jar حالپ کی جڑ ..	...	162
Jám جام ..	..	207
Jamál-ghuttah جمال عتہ ..	...	120
Jamál-guttah جمال گتہ ..	.	120

Jamti ka pattá جمنی کا پٹا	110 222
Jamti kī bel جمنی کی بیل	110, 222
Jamun جاموں	137
Janab جناب	119
Janab kā nār جناب کا نار	119
Janab ke binj جناب کے بسج	119
Jangli angur جنگلی انگور	257
Jangli akrot جنگلی اکروت	36
Jangli ām ka phar جنگلی آم کا چہار	233
Jangli anār kā phār جنگلی انار کا چہار	158
Jangli anjīr جنگلی انجیر	143
Jangli badām جنگلی بادام	156, 241
Jangli dalehni جنگلی دال جمنی	102
Jangli guller جنگلی گلدر	143
Jangli hulul جنگلی ہلال	204
Jangli hulvul جنگلی ہلول	204
Jangli ilachi جنگلی الاحی	43
Jangli jamal ghuttah جنگلی جمال سہ	120
Jangli jāphal جنگلی چاہل	211
Jangli phān جنگلی چان	96
Jangli kali mirchi جنگلی کالی مرچ	245
Jangli kankri ke binj جنگلی کسکری کے بسج	77
Jangli karanj جنگلی کرہج	243
Jangli kīkar جنگلی کیکر	21
Jangli kasni جنگلی کاسنی	73
Jangli kulthi جنگلی کلتھی	240
Jangli long جنگلی لونگ	136
Jangli madan mast ka phar جنگلی مدن مسک کا چہار	127
Jangli madan mast kī phul جنگلی مدن مسک کا بہول	128
Jangli methi جنگلی مہنی	228
Jangli molia جنگلی موہا	65
Jangli muli جنگلی مولی	73 74
Jangli pīkvan جنگلی پیکوان	249
Jangli piyaz جنگلی پیاز	250
Jangli saru جنگلی سارو	96
Jangli yarandī جنگلی یارندی	163

Já-phal جا پهل	...	...	180
Jai جزا	...	...	6
Jaián جزاں	...	...	6
Jái حاری	...	...	232
Jas جس	...	...	261
Jásút حاسوت	...	...	153
Jhar جهاڑ	...	...	1
Jharañ جهاڑاں	...	...	1
Jhár-ka-namak جہار کا نمک	...	...	205
Jhár-kí-haldí جہار کی ہلدی	...	...	116
Jhatá-mañsī جھٹا ما سسی	...	...	181
Jháں جہاں	...	...	238
Juá جیرا	...	...	123
Jónk جو نک	...	...	154
Jou جو	...	...	155
Joutrí جو تری	...	...	180
Jun جن	...	...	95
Juntiyánah حنطیا نہ	...	...	146
Jutuk جٹک	...	...	129
Jutup جٹپ	...	...	129

K, Kh, Kh.

Kabáb-chini کباب چینی	...	121, 136
Kabutai-ka-ghar کھوتر کا جہاڑ	...	213
Kach-chi-gandak کچھی گندک	...	236
Kách-kúri کا چکوری	...	177
Kachúr کچور	...	127
Káfú-e-qaisúri کا فور قیسوری	...	81
Káfú-ka-pattá کا فور کا پتا	...	173
Káfú-ka-taīlam کا فور کا تلم	...	241
Káfú-ká-tél کا فور کا تیل	...	241
Kágharī-nimbú کا عدی سدو	...	105
Káhu-ké-binj کا ہوکے بدج	...	167
Kai-búti-ká-tél کا ئی بوٹی کا تیل	...	81
Kái-phal کا ئی پهل	...	179
Kai-puti-ka-tel کا ئی پتی کا تیل	...	81

Káju کا جو	46
Kaju lí gutli کا جو کی گتلی	46
Kakad singi کا کد سنی	214
Kakar singi کا کڑ سنی	214
Kak marí ke binj کا کما ری کے بدج	46
Kala akola کالا کولا	36
Kala akolah کالا کولہ	36
Kala bachh nag کا بھاگ	26 159
Kala damar کالا دامر	85 254
Kala dhatura کالا دھورا	130
Kala dhaturah کالا دھورہ	130
Kala madh کالا مدھ	144
Kalafnatھ کلف نا تھ	47
Kalambe lí jar کلمبہ کی چڑ	82
Kalbanda کل بندا	38
Kala zirá کالا زیرا	183
Kále halre کالے ہلرے	242
Kále madh ká rhar کالا مدھ کا چھاڑ	198
Kale pan lí jar کالے پاں کی چڑ	40
Káli jiri کالی چیری	204
Káli kamuní کالی کامونی	280
Káli kangoi ká rhar کالی گنگوی کا چھاڑ	19
Káli kasturi kálee kastoorie کالی کستوری	15
Káli kákar کالی ککر	19
Káli kutli کالی کتلی	277 278 279
Kali mirchi کالی مرچی	201
Káli mushi کالی موصلی	59 124
Káli shanbali کالی شانبالی	164
Káli zirki کالی زرکی	109
Káli zirki ke binj کالی زرکی کے بدج	109 196 277, 339 341
Káli ziri کالی زیری	183 254
Kalli کلی	5
Kalli ká chunnah کلی کا حدہ	83
Kalhyán کلہاں	5
Kalonji کلونجی	40 183
Kámuni کامونی	280, 283

Kānch-kúí	کا بچو ری	...	177
Kandrá	کند ر	..	250
Kandúí kī-bél	کند وری کی بل	...	110
Kangói	کنگوئی	...	18, 19
Kangói-kū-ghāi	کنگوئی کا جہاڑ	..	18
Kangói-kā-pattā	کنگوئی کا پتا	..	18
Kangóni	کنگونی ('Coongoonic')	...	19
Kāni-pāi-zahar	کانی پاؤر ہار	..	68
Kankri-kē-binj	کنکڑی کے بدمج	...	122
Kānte-māt	کانٹے ماٹ	..	41
Kantón-kā-l-hatyan	کانتون کا حتیاں	..	75
Kāntón-kā-sēmal	کانتون کا سمل	..	75
Kanīai-pathā	کانیاں پاٹھا	..	33
Kapās-kā-ghār	کپاس کا جہاڑ	...	119
Kāpur	کاپور	..	83, 81
Kapui	کپور	..	235
Kapūr-kachū	کپور کچری	..	271
Karanj	کرانج	..	80, 205
Karanjh	کرانجھ	..	80, 205
Karélā	کرلا	...	175
Kāi-l-ghāi	کاڑی گھاڑ	...	271
Kāri-kī-sēnd	کاڑی کی سہند	..	138
Kāi-pāk	کاڑی پاک	...	178
Karóyah	کروہ	..	90
Karvā-indajou	کڑوا اندر جو	...	155
Karvé-bādām	کڑوے بادام	..	45
Karvī-turāi	کڑوی ترانی	..	169
Karvī-zīri	کڑوی زیری	..	251
Karyal-kā-tel	کریل کا تمل	..	87
Karā-pāk	کرنا پاک	..	178
Karā-pāt	کرنا پاٹ	..	178
Kashish	کشدیش	...	141
Kāsnī-kē-binj	کاسنی کے بدمج	..	99
Kasóndi	کسوندی	..	94
Kastuī	کستوری	..	177
Katérā	کتیرا	..	217

Katera gond	کسرا گوند	247
Katthah	کتھہ	96
Katthe ki kihar	کتھہ کی کنکر	20
Katthil	کتھیل	233
Kavit	کویت	139
Kavit ká gond	کویت کا گوند	151
Kedgi	کدگی	192
Kesar ke phul	کسر کے دول	118
Ketgi	کدگی	35 192
Kevarah	کھوڑہ	192
Khajur	کھجور	196
Khamraq	خمرق	63
Khar	کھری	107
Khash khash	خس خس	193
Khash khash ká jhar	خس خس کا جھاڑ	193
Khash khash ká post	خس خس کا پوسٹ	194
Khash khash ke bonde	خس خس کے بوندے	194
Khatyán	خیاں	135
Khatyán ká jhar	خیاں کا جھاڑ	135
Khopra	کھپرا	113
Khoparé ka tel	کھہہ کے تیل	113
Khopre ki batti	کھوہہ کی بتی	113
Khurásáni ajván	خراسانی اجواں	109
Kikar ka gond	کیکر کا گوند	150
Kikar ki dūru	کیکر کی دُارو	275
Kikar ki sharab	کیکر کی شراب	270
Kil	کیل	201
Kilan	کلن	200
Kilan ká per	کلن کا پد	200
Kinákín	کینا کین	101
Kinya gond	کینا گوند	79, 186
Kira m'ar	کیدڑا مار	55
Kirmíní ajván	کرمینیاں اجواں	110
Kolsa	کولسا	87
Kolse ká jhar	کولسے کا جھاڑ	62
Kore ki jar	کورے کی جڑ	128

Kothimír	کو بی میمر	...	...	115
Kuchlah	کچلہ	..	...	234
Kuchlé-ké-bínj	کچلہ کے بیدج	...	...	234
Kuchlé-kí-soukan	کچلہ کی سوکن	...	...	255
Kudhal	گڈھل	..	...	154
Kukká-tulsi	ککا تلسی	...	...	184
Kulanjan	کلجن	.	...	40
Kundur	کد ر	..	...	76
Kúpi	کو پی	..	...	265
Kuppi	کپی	..	...	265
Kusam-ké-bínj	کسم کے سدج	...	...	89
Kút	کوٹ	...	...	271
* Kutté-kí-jibh-ká-pattá	کتے کی جیبہ کا پتا	...	...	137
Kutté-kí-jibh-kí-send	کتے کی جیبہ کی سید	...	...	137
Kuvéké-nashásté-ke-gadde	کوے کے شاستے کے گڈے	...	...	124

L.

Lakrí	لکڑی	...	...	6
Lakrí-ká-kolsá	لکڑی کا کولسا	.	...	88
Lakriyán	لکڑیاں	...	..	6
Lál-anbárá	لال اندا ز	...	...	154
Lál-bhún-anvalah	لال بھون آوالہ	..	...	198
Lál-chandan	لال چندن	...	..	209
Lál-chitarmul	لال چترمل	...	.	202
Lál-chitarmúl	لال چترمول	...	...	202
Lal-chitar-mulam	لال چترمل	...	...	202
Lál-gandak	لال گندک	...	.	237
Lál-indrávan	لال اندراون	...	..	248
Lál-hartál	لال ہزٹال	...	...	272
Lál-ján	لال جام	..	.	207
Lál-jháv	لال جھاو	..	...	239
Lál-kámúni	لال کامونی	.	...	283
Lál-khash-khash-ká-jhár	لال خشخش کا جھاڑ	.	...	193
Lál-mirchí	لال مرچی	...	.	87
Lal-zirkí-ké-bínj	لال ررکی کے سدج	...	..	277
Lassan	لس	..	...	38

Lavang لونگ	91
Limu ليمو	104
Limun ليمون	104
Lóbaní aud لونای عود	67
Lohá لوہا	141
Lóhah لوحہ	141
Lohe ka gu لوہکاگو	141
Lohe ka zang لوہکارنگ	141

M, Mh

Maajun معجون	86
Madan mast مدن مس	31 57, 58
Madan mast ka phul مدن مس کا پھول	58
Mach chhiká tél مچھی کا تل	187
Mach chhi ki sirish مچھی کی سریش	160
Macn chhi ki charbi مچھی کی حربی	97
Maghze amaltás معرا ملناس	93
Maidá lakri مددا لکری	243
Mai phal مائی پھل	145
Majá phal ما جو پھل	145
Makhtumi shakkar مکتومی سکر	219
Makkah jari مکہ جاری	261
Malkangni ká jantar مال کنگنی کا حنجر	186
Málkangnika tel مال کنگنی کا تل	186
Malvi afim مالوی افسم	190
Mandor مددور	141
Manjit منجیت	218
Mansal منسل	272
Mári ká gur ماڑی کا گڑ	221
Mari ka jhar ماڑی کا چہار	92
Mari ki daru ماری کی دارو	276
Mari ki tarí ماڑی کی تری	246
Maryam ká jhar مریم کا چہار	233
Matti ka tailam مٹی کا تیل	195
Mattí ká tel مٹی کا تل	195
Med phal مد پھل	212

Méhún-ká-paní	میدیوں کا پانی	..	53
Ménd-phal	مند پھل	..	212, 356
Ménhdí	مندھدی	...	167
Métħa	میتھی	..	248
Mhéndí	مہندھی	.	167
Mhór-tuttah	مہور تہ	..	124
Mn chí	مرچی	...	87
Misrí	مصری	..	221
Mithá-índarjon	میتھا اندرجو	...	259
Mithá-kaddú	میتھا کدو	..	122
Mithá-nínbú	میتھا نمبو	.	105
Mítħe-bádám	میتھ بادام	..	45
Mittħá-tél	میتھا تہل	...	227
Mittħi-lakrí	میتھی لکری	.	148
Mocharas	موچرس	...	75
Mogbiré-ká-pattá	مگبریکا پتا	.	52
Mógiá	موگرا	...	162
Mógré-ké-phúl	موگرے کے پھول	.	162
Móhá	موھا	.	66
Mohé-ki-dárú	موھے کی دارو	.	275
Mohé-kí-sharab	موھے کی شراب	..	275
Móhé-kí-sharáb	موھے کی شراب	.	275
Móm	موم	..	97
Monaqqa	منعے	...	252
Moqattai-pání	معطر پانی	.	53
Mór-tuttá	مور تہا	.	124
Móss	موس	...	150
Móti-dar-chíni	موٹی دارچینی	.	94
Mouz	مور	..	179
Mouz-ká-jhár	موز کا جھاڑ	..	178
Mullí	ملی	...	212
Mundí	موندی	...	232
Mungé-ká-jhár	منگے کا جھاڑ	...	176
Mundár-sing	مردار سنگ	...	203
Musanbar	مسندبر	...	39
Musħk	مشک	...	177

Mushak billi	مسک بلی	258
Mushaq billi	مسوق بلی	258
Mushk bhendi ke binj	مسک ہندی کے ہندج	13

N

Nagar motah	ناگرموہ	128
Nagesar	ناگسر	121
Nāgesar kā rāṭar	ناگسر کا سطر	174
Nagin kā patta	ناگن کا پتا	118
Nai ka patta	نای کا پتا	33
Naller	نلر	257
Namāk	نامک	231
Namake angur	نامک انگور	206
Namak kā tézab	نامک کا سراپ	20
Nammāk	نامک	231
Nannari	نناری	152
Narangi	نارنگی	104
Narel	نارل	112
Narel ka gur	نارل کا گور	221
Narel kā r̥har	نارل کا چہار	112
Narel ki tarī	نارل کی تری	246
Narel ki sendi	نارل کی سندی	113 246
Narel ki daru	نارل کی دارو	276
Nariyal ka tel	ناریل کا تیل	113
Nāt ka r̥ushbah	ناٹ کا رُشہ	152
Nat ka bar̥h̥h̥n̥g	ناٹ کا بھنگ	147
Nat ka turbud	ناٹ کا ترد	346, 347
Nat kā dammul aḥhvain	ناٹ کا دم الا حوین	208
Nat ki asgand ké bīnj	ناٹ کی اسگند کے ہندج	258
Nat ki revan ch̥imi	ناٹ کی ریوان چمی	213
Nāt ki sanā	ناٹ کی سنا	94
Nāt ki sana ka patta	ناٹ کی سنا کا پتا	94
Nat ki vajje turkī	ناٹ کی وج ترکی	28
Nibu	نبو	104
Nil	نیل	161
Nil kā r̥har	نیل کا چہار	161

Ním نیم	63
Nim-ká-níá نیم کا سرآ	216
Nimak نمک	231
Nimbú نیمبو	101, 105
Nishastah شستہ	270
Nouságar نو ساگر	42

P, Ph

Pachak پچک	271
Padiá-nimak پاک را نمک	71, 72
Pahái-madan-mast-ká-rhái پہاڑی مدن مس کا حہاڑ	127
Pahái-madan-mast-ká-phúl پہاڑی مدن مس کا پھول	128
Paán-béd پگان بد	107, 146
Palhán-béd پکھان بد	107, 118
Palás-ká-gónd پلاس کا گوند	79
Palás-ká-rhái پلاس کا حہاڑ	78
Pálas-páprah پلاس پا پڑد	78
Pán ناں	97
Pandú پندو	2
Panduván پندواں	2
Pángiá پا نگرآ	136
Páni پانی	53
Páni-ki-shanbáli پانی کی شنبالی	216
Páni-phal پانی پھل	247
Panjiri-ká-patta پنجیری کا پتا	51
Papitah پیپتہ	160
Pará پارا	158
Paras-pippal پارس پپل	241
Parpatrah پر پترہ	151
Patang تنگ	81
Patang-ki-lahí تنگ کی لکڑی	81
Pattá پتا	5
Patté پیے	5
Patté-ki-sharab پیے کی شراب	275
Patté-ki-kikar پتے کی کمر	22
Patti-nimbú پیٹی نیمبو	105

Pav zahar باور زھر	68
Pethali پتھلی	122
Phalli پھلی	3
Phallivan پھلیان	3
Phatakri پھٹکڑی	41
Phattar ká phul پھٹکارا دھول	194
Phiki ká jar ká har پھیکے کی چار کا ہار	108
Phiká ká jar ká bin پھیکے کی چار کے بین	109
Phul دھول	4
Phul geru دھول گھرو	74
Phulan دھلاں	4
Pila dhatur پیلادھتورا	54
Pila ha ra پیلہارا	242
Pili kaner پیلاکمر	244
Pile phul ká kaner پیلہ دھول کا کمر	244
Pili kapas پیلی کپاس	111
Pili kapas ká har پیلی کپاس کا ہار	111
Pilu پیلہ	222
Pilu ká har پیلو کا ہار	222
Pindalam پندلم	171
Pindalu پندالہ	171
Pipla mol پیلامول	98
Pipli پیلی	98
Pipliyán پھلیان	98
Pippal پپل	98
Pit kári پتکاری	249
Piyaz پیاز	37
Popai پوپائی	89
Pudínah پودہ	173

Q

Qalimi dal chini قلمی دال حبیبی	103
Qand ká shakkar قند کی سکر	220

R

Rab ká shakkar راب کی سکر	220
---------------------------	-----

Pab-shakkai راب شکر ...	220
Rái رائی .	229
Rakkas-gaddah ر کس گڈہ	78
Rák-ká-namak راک کاکمک	205
Rakkas-pattah ر کس پدہ .	31
Rál رال	228
Rám-tulsí رام تلسی	185
Rangún-kí-bél رنگوں کی بمل ...	211
Ras-kápuī رس کا پور	81, 157
Ratan-purus رتن پرس .	255
Ráyāñ راناں	229
Rayán-ká-tél رایاں کا تیل .	229
Révan-chíní ربون چینی .	213
Riṭha ریتھا .	221
Riṭhah ریتھہ ...	221
Rousa-ká-aṭtar روسا کا عطر .	48
Rui روئی .	149
Rúmi-mastakí رومی مصطکی .	172
Rupéí-tagat روپیری تگت ...	45

S, S, S, Sh.

Šaalab-mišrī شعلب مصری	221
Sabzah سبزه	184
Sabzī سبزی	86, 87
Sadáf سداف .	218
Safedah سعیدہ .	203
Safed-musli سعد موصلی .	61
Ságván ساگوان ...	240
Saḥhyá-sunbul سحییا سنبول .	57
Salájít سلاجیت .	107, 189
Samandar-ka-patta سمند رکا پتا	55
Samandar-phal سمند رپھل ...	55
Sandal صندل	223
Sandal-ká-aatar صندل کا عطر .	224
Sandóle-ka-gúr سددولے کا گوز	221
Sandólé-ka-ṛhar سددولے کا جھار	197
Sanḥhyá-sunbul سدنکییا سنبول	57

Sari kasondi ساری کسوندی	95
Send سندن	137
Séndi سندن	245
Sendi ka gur گور کا گور	221
Sendi ka sirkah سرک کا سرک	23
Séndi kī daru درو کی درو	276
Sendur سندرور	203
Sendur ka tanbakū تانباکو کا تانباکو	182
Sai d سپد	172
Shahad kī maklūh مکلی مکلی	271
Shah tut ساد توت	177
Shah zira زرا کا زرا	90
Shāh zirah زره کا زره	90
Shakkar شکر	219
Shamālū سما لو	256
Shambali سمبالی	256
Shanbali سمبالی	256
Shangraf شنگراف	156
Shaqaqul ساقاقل	60 61
Shaqaqule hindī ہندی ساقاقل	58 59
Shaqaqule misrī مصری ساقاقل	61
Shaqaqul kā murabbah مرہ کا مرہ	60
Sharāb kī kīkar کیکر کی شراب	22
Shātrā سارا	373
Shavir شویر	156
Shaviram شویرم	156
Shikanyabīn شیکنیابین	172
Shir lhisht شیرخشب	171
Shish شیش	204
Shisham شیشم	129
Shisham kī lakrī لکری شیشم	129
Shora سورا	206
Shorah سورہ	206
Shōre ka tézab سورے کا تذاب	25
Siddhi سدھی	86
Siké hai سیکے کا ئی	21

i-kái	سمکی کا ئی	.	21
iras	سلا رس	..	189
gára	سنگا زا	...	247
garah	سنگا زہ	..	247
ij-ká-jhar	سرح کا جہا ز		22
ish-ká-jhar	سرش کا جہا ز	...	22
ka	سر کا	.	22
al-chini	سیتل چینی	..	121, 136
ragah	سہا گہ		230
nda-namak	سو د ا نمک	...	216
nf	سو نف	.	199
nt	سو نف	...	262
	سوئی	.	50
fed-jám	سعد حام	.	206
fed-katt'hah	سعد کتہ	.	96
fed-madh-ká-jhâr	سعد مدہ کا جہا ز		144
fed madh	سعد مدہ	..	144
fed-múslí	سعد، وصلی		59
fed-pan-kí-jar	سعد پاں کی		40
fed-shorah-mach-chhi	سعد شورہ مچھی		233
iféd-sunbul	سعد سنبل		57
ifed-zirkí	سعد زر کی		109
ifed-tutta	سعد تنہا	..	261
ifed-zirkí-ké-binj	سعد زر کی کے بندج	109,	277
igandi-palá	سگندی پالا	...	152
inbul	سنبل	...	57
inbul-khá	سنبل کھا	.	57
mehri-tagat	سہری نگت	.	62
inná-mak'khi	سا مکھی	...	226
ipán	سپاری	.	54
irfan	سرف		81
ij-ké-jhar-ké-binj	سورج کے جہا کے بندج	.	152
írinjân	سورجیاں		153
urmah	سرمہ	..	53
urmé-ka-patthar	سرمہ کا پتھر	..	53

T *Th, Th*

Taj pát تاج پات	102	143
Tal māl hānē ka jhar تال مکھانہ کا چھا		62
Tamal u تما کو		182
Tamaqu تما کو		182
Tanba تانبا		123
Tanbah تانبا		123
Tar تار		76
Tar kī daru تار کی دارو		276
Tarī تازی	240	246
Tarī ka nira تازی کا نیرا		246
Tarī ka sirkah تازی کا سرک		23
Tar ka gur تار کا گور		220
Tar ka jhar تار کا چھا		76
Tarī kī daru تار کی دارو		276
Tar kī misrī تار کی مصری		221
Tarota تاروتا		95
Tarotah تاروتہ		95
Tarvar تاروار		93
Tendu تیند		132
Tel تیل		7
Thikī ka jhar تھکی کا چھا		273
Tidharī send تیدھاری سند		137
Tikra تیکرا	161	316
Til تیل		227
Tindharī send تیندھاری سند		137
Tirya faruq تیریا فاروق		247
Tulsi تلسی		185
Turanj تورنج		106
Turbud توربد	161	316
Tuvār تور		81

U Ū

Udah charāyatah اودہ چرایاتہ	138
Udah chātarmul اودہ حتر مول	202
Udah chātarmulam اودہ حتر لم	202

Údah-dhatúrá	اود د دھنورا	..	130
Údi-kamúni	اودی کا مونی	...	280
Udi-kangói-ká-ḡhār	اودی کنگوئی کا جہا ز	..	19
Ujla-dhatúrah	ا جلا دھتورہ	...	130
Ujli-kikar	ا جلی کمر	...	22
Ujli-shanbáli	ا جلی شہما لی	...	256
Ujli-tulsi	ا جلی تلسی	...	184
Ustok/hudus	ا سطو خود و س	.	167
Utran	ا تر	...	129

V

Vach	وچ	...	32
Vajje-turki	وچ ترک کی	.. 27, 28,	32
Vallári	ولا ری	...	158
Villari-ka-patta	ولا ری کا پتا	.	158
Vilayati-agti	ولاہی اگتی	..	92
Vilayati-amli	ولاہی املی	..	68
Vilayati-áté-ke-gaddé	ولاہی آنے کے گدھے	..	121
Vilayati-bar-ká-ḡhār	ولاہی بار کا جہا ز	...	142
Viláyati-cḡhunná	ولاہی چہا	.	117
Vilayati-jangli-piyáz	ولاہی جنگلی پیاز	...	225
Vilayati-ḡhatámánsi	ولاہی جہتا ماسی	...	253
Viláyati-kandrá	ولاہی کدرا	.	225
Viláyati-kangói-ká-ḡhār	ولاہی کنگوئی کا جہا ز	19, 170	
Viláyati-kachur	ولاہی کچور	..	274
Viláyati-múng	ولاہی مونگ	...	53
Viláyati-zirah	ولاہی زبرہ	...	90

Y

Yarandi	یرندی	...	214
Yarandi-ká-ḡhār	یرندی کا جہا ز	...	214
Yarandi-ka-tél	یرند کا تیل	..	187
Yarandi-ké-binj	یرندی کے بدمج	.	215

Z

Zaitun-ka-tél	زیتوں کا تیل	..	186
---------------	--------------	----	-----

Zalim hayat ka patta	رحم حیات کا پتہ	117
Zangal	رنگال	123
Zangi halre	رنگی ہارے	212
Zarish	زرس	67
Zirangi	زیرنگی	179
Zirkā ke binj	زیرکی کے بیج	196

INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.

A, Á

Abini அபினி	..		190
Ádátodar ஆடாதொடை	...		33
Aduppu-kari அடுபுகரி			88
Ádu-tinná-pálar ஆடுதிண்ணப்பாளை			55
Agattu அகத்தி			266
Áivanam ஐவணம்	.		167
Ákássha-gauḍan ஆகாசகருடன்	...		78
Akkaś-káram அக்கிரகாரம்			210
Akróttu அகரோட்டு	.		163
Alam-pál ஆலம்பால	..	.	142
Alari அலரி	.	...	182
Álishi-virai அலிசிவிரை		.	168
Álishi-virai-yenney அலிசிவிரை எண்ணெய்	...		168
Áli-virai ஆளிவிரை	...	.	168
Alli அலலி	.	..	184
Alli-támarai அலலிதாமரை	.		184
Álpogáda-paṣham ஆலபொகாடா பழம்		.	206
Álvallik-kizhangu ஆலவளளிக கிழங்கு			171
Ámanakkan-chedi ஆமணக்கஞ்செடி	..		214
Ámanakkan-kottai ஆமணக்கங் கொட்டை			215
Ámanak-kenney ஆமணக்கெண்ணெய்			187
Amanakku-muttu ஆமணக்கு முதது			215
Ámbal ஆம்பல	..		184
Amukkurá-virai அமுக்குறவிரை	..		258
Ánark-katrāzh-ar ஆனைக்கற்றழை	.	..	34
Ánai-nerunji ஆனைநெருஞ்சி	..		195
Ánai-puliyā-maram ஆனை புளியமரம்	..	..	33
Ánart-tippili ஆனைத்திப்பிலி	..		226
Anáshap-paṣham அனாசப்பழம்	...	..	47

<i>Anjanak kallu</i> அஞ்சனக்கல்லு	53
<i>Annabédu</i> அன்னபேடு	141
<i>Annaelup pu</i> அண்ணாசுப்பூ	160
<i>Ararut kizhangu</i> அரரூட்டிழங்கு	125
<i>Arishu</i> அரிசி	191
<i>Arishu shiriyam</i> அரிசி சாறியம்	277
<i>Aritaram</i> அரிதாரம்	57
<i>Arvada</i> அரவதா	218
<i>Ashamtagam</i> அசமதாசம்	91
<i>Ashamta omam</i> அசமதா ஒமம்	91
<i>Atimaduram</i> அதிமதூரம்	148
<i>Ati maduram pal</i> அதிமதூரம் பால்	148
<i>Atiparich cham</i> அதிபரிச்சம்	97
<i>Ativadayam</i> அதிவடயம்	27
<i>Ātru pīlai</i> ஆறுபாளை	222
<i>Ātru shavukku maram</i> ஆறு சவுக்குமரம்	238 239
<i>Aṭṭai</i> அட்டை	151
<i>Attik kallu</i> அதிக்கல்லு	246
<i>Atti pa ham</i> அதிபழம்	143
<i>Atti tippili</i> அதிதிப்பிலி	226
<i>Āvarai</i> ஆவாரை	93
<i>Āvurai</i> ஆவினை	93
<i>Aviri</i> அவிரி	161
<i>Ayark chenduram</i> அயர்க்கந்தூரம்	141
<i>Ayap panai</i> அயப்பனை	136
<i>Azhuvu maram</i> அழிஞ்சிமரம்	35

B

<i>Bādam pishin</i> பாதம்பிசி எ	112 247
<i>Bana gandakam</i> பாணகந்தகம்	236
<i>Bandar pugai ilai</i> பந்தா புதை இலை	182
<i>Bangi ilai</i> பங்கி இலை	86
<i>Barali arishu</i> பரலி அரிசி	155
<i>Battāyi karuppuram</i> பத்தாய்க்கருப்பூரம்	81
<i>Bédik kizhangu</i> பேதிகிழங்கு	162
<i>Biramma dandu</i> பிரம்மதண்டு	54

Bilva-ilai பில்வ இலை	...	117
Búi-á-shaiukkarai பூரசருசுகரை	..	220

Ch.

Chakkar சககை	.	..	7
Chappátti-puzhuvu சப்பாத்தி புழுவு	.	.	111
Chaiam சாரம்			42
Chedi செடி	...	...	1.
Cheluppar-maram செலுப்பைமரம்	.		131
Chempai செம்பை	. .	.	227
Chendúiam செந்நூரம்			203
Chikatimaiam சீகடிமரம்	.	.	260
Chíná-shaiukkarai சீனாசருசுகரை	.	..	220
Chittamanakkan-chedi சிட்டாமணக்கஞ்செடி	.		215
Chittámanakkan-kottai சிட்டாமணக்கங் கொட்டை			216
Chittámanak-kenney சிட்டாமணக்கெண்ணெய்	..		188
Chittamanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்கு முத்து			216
Chittiramúlam சித்திர மூலம்			202
Chólam சோளம்			232

D, D

Devadári-chedi தேவதாரிசெடி	.		200
Dikámallí டிகாமல்லி			146
Diraksha-kadi திராக்ஷகாடி	.		23
Diraksha-pazham திராக்ஷ பழம்			257
Diráksha-sharayam திராக்ஷசாராயம்			255
Dúpam தூபம்	.		66

E, É

Élaká ஏலகா	.		88
Élokáy ஏலகாய	.	.	88
Élakáy-vilai ஏலகாயவிலை	..		88
Élak-kay-vilai ஏலககாயவிலை	.		45
Élam ஏலம்	..	...	43
Elandap-pazham எலந்தப்பழம்			262
Elumich-chamtolasai எலுமிச்சம்தொளசி			185
Elu எனளு	...	...	227

Elumbugal எலும்புகா	191
Elumbu kari எலும்பு கரி	88
Elumich cham pa ham எலும்பிச்சம்பழம்	104
Enney எண்ணெய்	7
Erukham எருக்கம்	82
Erukku எருக்கு	82
Ettik kottai எட்டிக்கொட்டை	234
E. hilai pālai ஏழிபைப்பால்	40

G

Gamanvakam கமநாயகம்	42
Gandakam கந்தகம்	230
Ganjā கஞ்சா	80
Ganja chedi கஞ்சாசெடி	85
Ganja ilai கஞ்சா இலை	86
Ganjā pal கஞ்சாபால்	86
Ganjā rasam கஞ்சா ரசம்	86
Ganjā virai கஞ்சாவினா	86
Garudan கருடன்	78
Gashagashā கசகசா	193
Gashagashā chedi கசகசாசெடி	193
Gashagashā pal கசகசாபால்	190
Gashagashā tol கசகசாதோல	193
Gechi chak kāy கெச்சக்காய்	80
Gendaka diravakam கெந்தகதிராவகம்	25
Gendaka vuppu கெந்தக வுப்பு	71, 72
Godumai கோதுமை	249
Gollan kovai kizhangu கொல்லன் கோவைகிழங்கு	78
Gōpi கோபி	107
Gopuram tangi கோபுரம் தாங்கி	47
Gorōjanai கோரோசனை	71
Goshtam கோஷ்டம்	271
Gukkal குக்கல்	64
Gukkulu குக்குலு	64
Gulāb attar குலாப் அத்தர்	217 218
Gulip pu குலாப்பு	217

Gulkandu குலகந்து	..	...	217
Gundamani குண்டமணி	...	..	16

I, í

Ích-čan-čháráyam ஈச்சஞ்சாராயம்	..		276
Ích-čan-kallu ஈச்சங்கள்ளு	.		216
Ích-cha-velam ஈச்சவெலம்	...		221
Ích-chua-múli ஈச்சசூலி	...		56
Idik-kol இடிககொள	...		92
Íech-čhak-kíai ஈ எச்சககீரை			173
Ilai இலை	...	...	5
Ilak-kalli இலைகள்ளி	.		137
Íámicł-čham-ver இலாமிச்சமவோ	..		48
Ilava-maram இலவமரம்			135
Ilavangap-pú இலவங்கப்பூ	.		91
Iluppai இலுப்பை	..		66
Iluppai-sháráyam இலுப்பை சாராயம்			275
Imbúral இம்பூறல்	.		186
Imbua-ver இம்புராவோ	...	.	186
Indu-náttuppu இந்த நாட்டுப்பு	...		216
Induppu இந்தப்பு	...		216
Inji இஞ்சி			262
Íakta-pólam இரக்தபோளம்	...	...	39
Íangun-malli இரங்குனமல்லி			211
Írap-sharukkai இராபசருக்கரை	..		220
Írasham இரசம்	..		158
Íattaga-tutti இரட்டகதுத்தி	.		15
Írattai இரத்தை			266
Íattai-pey-marutti இரட்டையேயமருட்டி	...		52
Ía-vengáyam ஈரவெங்காயம்	.		37
Íéval-čhinni இரோவலசினனி			213
Íeval-čhimp-pál இரோவல சிணிப்பால்	...		83
Íróáp-pú இரோஜாப்பூ	..		217
Íróáp-pushpam இரோஜாபூஷ்பம்	...		217
Íróáp-pu-tattíppu இரோஜாப்பூ தித்தீப்பு	...		217
Íulli ஈருளளி	..		37

Irumbu இருமபு	141
Irumbu chittam இருமபுசிட்டம்	141
Irumi malaittali இருமி மலைத்தலி	172
Iruppai இருப்பை	66
Īṣṭhaṇ chedi ஈசுளுசெடி	197
Īṣṭhaṇ kaḍi ஈசுளுகாடி	23
Īṣṭhaṇ kaḷlu kaḍi ஈசுளுகள்ளு காடி	23
Īṣṭhaṇṇuḷ virai ஈசுப்புகோல விரை	201
Īṣṭuḷ virai இசுகோல விரை	201
Īyam ஈயம்	204

J

Jāḍik kay ஜாடிககாய	180
Jāḍi lingam சாதிஸிங்கம்	156
Jadipattiri ஜாதிபத்திரி	180
Jaitu nenney ஜைதுனெனைய	186
Jalam ஜலம்	53
Jatamaṣṭu ஜடாமாசி	181
Jenappa nār ஜெனப்பநார்	119
Jenappa virai ஜெனப்பவிரை	119
Jiriki virai ஜிரிகிவிரை	196
Junnu ஜுனு	93

K

Kadalar kāḍi கடலைகாடி	100
Kadalar pulippu கடலைபுளிப்பு	100
Kadali கடலி	178 179
Kadal pācchi cūḥi கடல்பாச்சி	100
Kadal pālai கடல்பால	55
Kadat rengāy கடற்றேங்காய	169
Kāḍi காடி	22
Kāḍik karam காடிககாரம்	271
Kadilikam கடிலிகம்	234
Kadugu கடுகு	229
Kaduk kāy கடுக்காய	242
Kaduk kāy paṇṇi கடுக்காயபிஞ்சி	242

Kaduk-káy-pú கடுக்காயபூ...	.	.	243
Kaikesi கைகேசி			134
Karvisi-ilai கைவீசி இலை			134
Karyáp-puḍai-talam கையாப்புடை தைலம்			81
Káka-valli காகவள்ளி	...	...	104
Kákkanañ காககண்ணு	..	.	109, 196
Kakkanan-kodí காககணங்கொடி	..		108
Kákkanan-kodí-virai காககணங்கொடி விரை			109
Kakkarik-káy-virai கக்கரிக்காய விரை	...		122
Kákkatán காககடாங்	.	...	109, 196
Kákkata-shingí காககடசிங்கி			214
Kákkáy-kolli-virai காககாயகொலவி விரை	.		46
Kalai-mán-kombu கலைமான கொம்பு	.		116
Kalaippaik-kizhangu கலைப்பைக் கிழங்கு	.		147
Kalambá-vei கலம்பா வே	.	..	82
Kalap-páñ-chi கலப்பாச்சி			194
Kalap-pú கலப்பூ			194
Kalai va களாவா			222
Kaliyāna-murukku கலியாணமுருக்கு			136
Kaliyāna-puṣṭinik-káy கலியாண பூசினிக்காய			122
Kalli கள்ளி			138
Kalli-kombu கள்ளிகொம்பு	..		138
Kallu களஞ்	.		245
Kallurivi கல்லூரிவி			41
Kalpam கலபம்	..		85
Kamaḥshi-pullu-yenney காமாஷ்டிபுல்லு யெண்ணெய்			49
Kāma maiam காம மரம்			127
Kāmap-pú காமப்பூ			128
Kambili-púñ-chi-chedí கம்பிளிபூச்சி செடி			177
Kāmbu-pugai-ilai காமபு புகைஇலை	.		182
Kamelá-mávu கமேலாமாவு			170
Kamugu கமுகு	.	.	54
Kāndá-mnuga-mirattam காண்டாமிருக மிரத்தம்		208, 209	
Kandankattai கண்டங்கத்திரி	...		232
Kanjān-kólai கஞ்சாங்கோரை			184
Kan-shaiukkarai கனசருக்கரை			220
Kapi-kottai காபிகொட்டை	...	.. 113, 114	

Karan tutti கரண துத்தி	19
Kari கரி	87
Karishhalanganni கரிசலாங்குண்ணி	133
Kariya polam கரியபோளம்	39
Karkandu கற்கண்டு	221
Kār karunda kizhangu கார கருணைகிழங்கு	249
Karkātaka shingi கற்காடக சிங்கி	214
Karkolmaram காரகொராமரம்	222 223
Karpol arislu காரபோகரிசி	208
Karppuram காப்பூரம்	83
Karppurat tayilam காப்பூரதயிலம்	241
Karppura valli காப்பூரவளரி	51
Karpura mani காபூரமணி	235
Karpura pulla yenney காபூரபுலையெண்ணெய்	50
Karpuva arislu காரபுவா அரிசி	208
Kar shunnambu கற்குண்ணாம்பு	83
Karttikai kizhangu காரத்திகைகிழங்கு	147
Kārttu kizhangu காராட்டு கிழங்கு	131
Kārttu kizhangu virai காராட்டுகிழங்கு விரை	131
Karumbu கரும்பு	219
Karundai kizhangu கருணைகிழங்கு	249
Karun shirayam கருஞ்சீரகம்	183
Karunkanam கருங்காணம்	92
Karunkodi ver கருங்கொடி வே	202
Karu noch chi கருநொச்சி	164
Karun shiragam கருஞ்சீரகம்	183
Karuppu a hini maram கருப்பு அழிஞ்சிமரம்	36
Karuppu chittira mulam கருப்பு சித்திரமூலம்	202
Karuppu dāmar கருப்பு டாமர	85, 254
Karuppu manattak kali கருப்பு மணத்தக்காளி	281
Karuppu maruta maram கருப்பு மருதமரம்	243
Karuppu noch chi கருப்பு நொச்சி	164
Karuppu pillai கருப்பு பிலளஞ்சி	198
Karup puram கருப்பூரம்	83
Karup puppu கருப்புப்பு	71
Karu tutti கருதுத்தி	19

Karuvāp-pattar கருவாப்பட்டை	.	103
Karuvāp-pū கருவாப்பு	.	91
Karuvél கருவேல்	..	19
Karuvēlam கருவேலம்	..	19
Karuvēlam-piṣṭin கருவேலம் பிசின	.	150
Karuvembu கருவேம்பு	..	178
Karuvéppilar கருவேப்பிலை	...	178
Karu-vumattar கருவூத்தை	..	130
Kashappu-vādam-kottar கசப்பு வாதம்கொட்டை	...	45
Kashappu-vetpalarisṭu கசப்பு வெப்பாலரிசி	...	155
Kaṣṭhī-vīraṭṭi காசினிவிளை	...	99
Kāśhu காசு	..	96
Kāśhu-kattī காசுகட்டி	...	96
Kastūṭi கஸ்தூரி	...	177
Kastūṭi-maṇḍal கஸ்தூரிமஞ்சள	..	125
Kastūṭi-vendaṭṭi-kāy-vīraṭṭi கஸ்தூரி வெண்டைக்காய விளை	.	13
Katrāṭṭi-ṭi சுற்றாட்டை	...	38
Kattar கட்டை	..	7
Kattar-karī கட்டை கரி	...	88
Katta-kāmbu சுத்த காமப்பு	...	96
Kāttāmanakku காட்டாமணக்கு	...	120, 163
Kāttu-iluppar காட்டு இலுப்பை	...	65, 66
Kāttu-iruppar காட்டு இருப்பை	...	66
Kāttu-jadik-kāy காட்டுஜாதிக்காய்	.	211
Kāttu-kadugu காட்டு கடுகு	...	204
Kāttu-karuvāp-pattar காட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை	.	102
Kāttuk-kastūṭi காட்டுக கஸ்தூரி	.	14
Kāttuk-kodī காட்டுக்கொடி	..	110
Kāttuk-kol காட்டுக கொள	..	92
Kāttu-mullāṅṅi காட்டு முள்ளாங்கி	.	73, 74
Kattup-pe-pudal காட்டுப் பேபுடல்	..	248
Kāttu-śhīragam காட்டு சீரகம்	...	254
Kāttut-tumattī காட்டுத் துமட்டி	..	121
Kāttu-vāṅṅal காட்டு வாகை	...	22
Kāttu-vendaṭṭi-kāy காட்டு வெண்டைக்காய	...	15

kāttu yelak kay காட்டு யேலக்காய	42
Katuku roḡṇi கடுகுரோகணி	278 279
kavattam pullu yenney காவட்டம் புல்லு யெண்ணெய்	49
kavi காவி	75
kāvi kallu காவிகல்லு	75
kay காய	3
kāyam காயம்	61
kayappan kottai கயப்பன் கொட்டை	160
kā har śhik kāy கழா சீக்காய்	80
kazhudaip pāl கழுதைப்பால்	166
kekku virai கேக்கு விரை	90
kicē chulik k zhangu கிச்சிலிக கிழங்கு	127
kicē chulip paḥam கிச்சிலிப்பழம்	104
kil கீல்	201
kilavarai கிளவாரி	61
kirāmbu கிராம்பு	91
kiripurandan கிரிபுரண்டான்	190
kiru miṇṇu puzhuvu கிருமிஞ்சி புழுவு	111
kiru miṇṇu vōmam கிருமிஞ்சி வோமம்	110
kā kanelli கீழாதெலவி	198
kizhangu கிழங்கு	6
kā kēy nelli கீழ்காயதெலவி	198
kobbarai tēṅṅy கொப்பரைத் தேங்காய்	113
Kochchilittip pullu கொச்சிலித்திப் புல்லு	260
Koch chit tamaritai கொச்சித் தமரத்தை	63
kodi கொடி	2
kodi kakkatan virai கொடிகாக்கடாங்விரை	196
Kodi muli கொடிமூலி	202
kodimundirip paḥam கொடிமுந்திரிப்பழம்	257
kodi murukkam கொடிமுருக்கம்	79
Kodi palasham கொடிபலாசம்	79
kollul kāy velai கொள்ளுக்காய் வேலை	240 241
komatti virai கொட்டி விரை	77
kombu pudalai கொம்பு புட்டை	248
Konraik kāy கொன்றைக்காய்	93
Korai கோரை	128

Kóráik-kizhangu கோரைக்கிழங்கு	128
Koiattar கொட்டை	248
Kóikkai-mūli கோக்கா மூலி . .	85
Kóivai-pugai-ilai கோவை புதை இலை	182
Kóta-shavukku-maiam கோட சவுக்குமரம்	239
Kottar கொட்டை ..	4
Kottar-mundri கொட்டை முந்திரி ...	46
Kottar-páḷku கொட்டைபாக்கு	54
Kottai-panai கொட்டைப்பனை ...	116
Kóttak-kaiandar கோட்டக்கரந்தை ..	232
Kottamalli கொத்தமல்லி	115
Kóvai கோவை . .	110
Kózhittalai-gandakam கோழித்தலை கந்தகம்	237
Kozhunjip-pazham கொஞ்சிப்பழம்	104
Kozhuppu கொழுப்பு .	228
Kuḍa-malli குடமல்லி	162
Kulā-gandakam குளா கந்தகம்	236
Kulappaḷai-vilai குளப்பாளை விரை	155
Kumari சூமரி .	38
Kumbar சூம்பை	146
Kúndal-panai கூந்தலப்பனை	92
Kúndal-panai-shaiyam கூந்தலப்பனை சாயம்	276
Kúndal-panai-vellam கூந்தற் பனை வெல்லம் . .	221
Kundai-panan-kallu கூந்தற் பனங்களஞ்	246
Kunduruk-kam-pishin குந்தருக்கம் பிசின	76, 77
Kungiliyam குங்கிலியம் .	228
Kungum-pú குங்குமபூ	118
Kunni-mam குன்றிமணி ...	16
Kuppar-meni குப்பைமேணி	265
Kúráshāni-yómam கூராசானி யோமம் . .	159
Kurindai குறிந்தை . ..	154
Kuukkam-chedi குருக்கம் செடி .	54
Kushumbā-virai குசும்பா விரை .	89
Kutti-vilām குட்டிவிளாம் .	140
Kúva-mávu-kizhangu கூவாமாவு கிழங்கு	125

L

Lavana dirāvakuṁ லவண திராவகம்	25
Lavangap paitṭai லவங்கப்படை	103
Lingam லிங்கம்	156

M

Maclu pattiri மாசி பத்திரி	38
Madalaici chedi மாதளைச்செடி	209
Mādalaip pa ham மாதளைப்பஹம்	210
Madana kāmam pu மதனகாமம்பூ	128
Madana kāmēṣkurap pu மதன காமேசுரப்பூ	128
Maddipal மட்டி பால்	33
Maidalakṣi மைதாலக்ஷி	243
Maṣi śhikṣhi மைசாஷி	64
Makki śholam மக்காசோளம்	261
Makki மக்கி	83
Malai tāṅgi மலைதாங்கி	228
Malait tāmarai மலை ததாமரை	230
Malait tumatti மலைத்தும்ட்டி	121
Malai vembu மலைவேம்பு	172 173
Malai veppam மலைவேப்பம்	173
Malligai pu மல்லிகைப்பூ	162
Mallip pu மல்லிப்பூ	162
Mālvī abini மாலவீ அபினி	190
Ma maram மாமரம்	171
Māmuda மாமுதர்	225
Manal kirai மணலகிரை	146
Manattak kāḷi மணத்தக்காளி	280 281, 283
Māndap pullu yenney மாந்தப்புலனு யெண்ணெய்	49
Māṅgā maram மாவகாமரம்	171
Maṇṇai மஞ்சள்	126
Maṇṇai muḷḷangi மஞ்சள் முள்ளாங்கி	131
Maṇṇat chinak kizhangṇa மஞ்சட சினக கிழங்கு	213
Maṇṇitti மஞ்சிட்டி	218
Manoraṇṇitam மனோரஞ்சிதம்	57
Manoshilai மனோசிலை	272

Man-tayilam மண தயிலம	..	195
Manyenney மணயெண்ணெய்	.	195
Maiaam மரம	..	1
Maiaamaijal மரமஞ்சள	..	116
Maiaati-moggu மராடி மொகுகு	.	131, 135, 136
Maiavallik-kilangu மரவள்ளிக் கிழங்கு	...	171
Mara-vuppu மரவுப்பு	..	205
Maumán-chedi மரிமாஞ்செடி	..	233
Maudam-pattai மருதம் படடை	...	179, 180
Maui-k-kálam-káy மருக்காளம் காய்	...	212
Mauiótini மருதோனி	.	167
Máshuk-kay மாசிககாய	.	145
Mayil-tuttam மயிலதுத்தம்	.	124
Mayimánikkam மயிர்மானிக்கம்	..	228, 229
Mazh-art-tanni மழைத்தண்ணி	..	53
Mená மேனா	.	171
Mezhukku மெழுகு	...	97
Milagu மிளகு	..	201
Milakaranai மிளகறனை	..	215
Milagay மிளகாய	...	87
Milagu மிளகு	...	201
Min-kozhuppu மீன் கொழுப்பு	...	97
Min-vajjaiam மீன்வச்சரம்	..	160
Min-yenney மீன் யெண்ணெய்	...	187
Mogaḍam மொகடம்	..	175
Moggu மொகுகு	...	5
Mudárslingu முதாரசிங்கு	.	203
Múkki-maiam முக்கிமரம்	..	115
Múkkurattai முக்குரடை	.	273
Mulap-pál-virai முலைப்பால் வினை	..	92
Mulagáy முளகாய	...	87
Mul-ilava-maiam முள இலவமரம்		75
Mul-ilavu முள இலவு	.	75
Mullangi முள்ளாங்கி	...	212
Mulli முள்ளி		231
Mulluk-kurai முளஞ்சுகரை	.	41

Mul vellirik káy virai முல்வெள்ளிகதாய வினா	122
Mundiri koṭṭai முதிரிகொட்டை	46
Munga luppū மங்கலுப்பு	65
Murukkan maram முருக்கன்மரம்	78
Murukkan piṣṭin முருக்கன் பிளின்	79
Murukkam virai முருக்கம் வினா	78
Murunga: முருங்கை	176
Mushaip pe yeṭṭi முசைப்பே யெட்டி	243
Muṣhukaṭṭai chedi முசுகட்டைச்செடி	177
Muṭṭai முட்டை	192
Muttakāch முததகாச	128

N

Nach-churuppān நச்சுருப்பான்	249
Nāga malli நாகமல்லி	213
Nāgap pa ham நாகப்பழம்	237
Nagaṣhāp pu நாகசாப்பு	174
Nāgadali நாகதாளி	191
Nallenney தலவெண்ணெய்	227
Nāmam நாமம்	107
Naiya-murich chān நரசமுரிசுதான்	249
Naiyundān நரசுண்டான்	64
Nannari நனாரி	152
Nāraḥ karandai நாரகரந்தை	73
Nari vengayam நரிவெங்காயம்	250
Narttam pazham நாரத்தம்பழம்	106
Nattam takarai நாரத்தமதகரை	94
Nāṭṭu நாட்டு	12
Nāṭṭu akroṭṭu koṭṭai நாட்டு அக்ரோடு தொட்டை	36
Nāṭṭu ativadayam நாட்டு அதிவடயம்	28
Nāṭṭu irēval chinnu நாட்டு இரேவலசின்னி	213
Nāṭṭu maṇṇaṭ chinak ki hangu நாட்டுமஞ்சடீனக்கிழங்கு	213
Nāṭṭu nila virai நாட்டுநிலாவினா	94
Nattu ṣharukkara: நாட்டு சருக்கரை	219
Nāṭṭu vadam kottai நாட்டு வாதம்கொட்டை	242
Navācharam நவாசாரம்	42

Navách-cháram நவாசசாரம	..	42
Návi நாவி	..	26
Náy-kadugu நாயகடுகு	...	201
Náy-pálar நாயபால	...	249
Náy-tolasai நாயதொளசி		184
Náy-vélar நாயவேளை	...	201
Ná-yurivi நாயுருவி	..	21
Nelli-káy நெல்லிகாய	...	197
Nellik-káy-gandakam நெல்லிகாய கந்தகம்		236
Neri-anisai-pál நெரி அரிபெபால		169
Nicunai நெருஞ்சி		217
Nérválam நோவாளம்	..	120
Nettavil-maiam நெட்டாவிலமரம்	..	52
Nilak-kadalar நிலாகடலை		53
Nilak-kumizh நிலைகுமிழ்	.	148
Nilam நிலம்	.	161
Nilap-panaik-kizhangu நிலப் பனைக்கிழங்கு		124
Nilavakar நிலாவாகை	.	94
Nilá-vémbu நிலவேம்பு	47, 189	
Nilá-vilám நிலவிளம்	..	140
Nilá-virai நிலாவிரை	...	94
Nilí-maram நிலிமரம்	.	161
Nir நீர்		53
Niradi-muttu நீரடிமுத்து		156
Nir-brami நீர்பிரமி		153
Nirmulli நீர்முள்ளி		62
Nir-náy-virai நீர்நாயவிரை	.	95
Nir-noch-chi நீர் நொச்சி	...	256
Nirumél-neruppu நீருமேல் நெருப்பு	41, 42	
Noch-chi நொச்சி	.	256
Núkku-kattai நூக்குகட்டை	...	129

O, Ó

Odiya-maram ஒதியமரம்	.	185
Ómam ஒமம்	...	90
Omatti-nir ஒமத்தீநீர்	..	91
Óilai-támai ஒரிலைத் தாமரை	..	255

P

<i>Pach ch ai alari</i> பச்சைஅலரி	244
<i>Pach ch ai gandakam</i> பச்சை கந்தகம்	236
<i>Pach ch ai karuppuram</i> பச்சைகருப்பூரம்	84
<i>Pakku</i> பாகு	54
<i>Pal</i> பால	8 166
<i>Pal abini</i> பால அபினி	190
<i>Palásham</i> பலாசம்	78
<i>Palasha piṣṭin</i> பலாச பிஸ்தி	79
<i>Palingi shāmbirani</i> பரிங்கி சாமபிருணி	67
<i>Pál shora mín</i> பால சொருமீன	233
<i>Pal tuttam</i> பாலதுத்தம்	261
<i>Pandai karkandu</i> பனை கற்கண்டு	221
<i>Pandai maram</i> பனைமரம்	76
<i>Pandai vellam</i> பனைவெல்லம்	220
<i>Panaiy charayam</i> பனரு சாரூடம்	276
<i>Panan kádi</i> பனங்காடி	23
<i>Panan kalli</i> பனங்கள்ளு	246
<i>Panan kalli kádi</i> பனங்கள்ளு காடி	23
<i>Panni mondan kizhangu</i> பண்ணிமோந்தான கிழங்கு	247
<i>Panniru</i> பண்ணீரு	217
<i>Panri mottai</i> பன்றிமொத்தை	247
<i>Pappali pa ham</i> பப்பாளி பழம்	89
<i>Pappara mulli</i> பப்பரமுள்ளி	231
<i>Papparap puli</i> பப்பரப் புளி	33
<i>Pappáyi</i> பப்பாயி	89
<i>Pappayi pazham</i> பப்பாயி பழம்	89
<i>Parangi shāmbirani</i> பறங்கி சாமபிருணி	76 77
<i>Parpatakam</i> பாபாடகம்	176
<i>Paruppu gandakam</i> பருப்பு கந்தகம்	236
<i>Parutti</i> பருத்தி	149
<i>Parutti chedi</i> பருத்திசெடி	149
<i>Parutti virai</i> பருத்திவிளை	149
<i>Pashum pal</i> பசும்பால	166
<i>Pati karam</i> படி காரம்	41
<i>Pattai</i> பட்டை	5

Pattai-sārayam பட்டை சாராயம்	..	...	275
Pattaiśśu பட்டை	.	.	175
Pavakkā-chedi பாவைக்கேடு			175
Parham பழம்	.	...	2
Pe-attip-parham பேட்டிப்பழம்			113
Pén-kottai பேன் கொட்டை			16
Pé-piṅkam பே பிங்கம்	..		169
Pera-iattai பெரத்ததை	...	.	10
Peratti-kīrai பெரட்டி கீரை	.		111
Pera-vnai பெருவிளை	..		95
Périch-chaṅ-kāy பேரிச்சங்காய			196
Periya-akasha-tāmarai பெரிய அகாசதாமரை			251
Periya-elumich-chaṅ-parham பெரிய எலுமிச்சம்பழம்			105
Periya-karunai-kirṅangu பெரிய கருணை கிழங்கு			238
Periya-lavanga-pattai பெரிய லவங்கபட்டை			91
Periya-naiyali பெரிய நறுவிளி			115
Periya-takaiai பெரிய தகை			95
Periya-yelak-kay பெரிய யேலக்காய			12
Perukalarva பெருகலர்வா			223
Perumaiattup-pattai பெருமாததுப்பட்டை			35
Peru-maiṇdu பெருமரிந்து			56
Perum-kirṅangu பெருமகிழங்கு			56
Perun-sāgam பெருகு சோகம்	...		199
Peru-nerunji பெரு நெருஞ்சி			195
Perungāyam பெருங்காயம்	.		61
Perun-tutti பெருந்தூதி	.		18
Peru-vēlai பெருவேளை	.	.	201
Peya-verutti பேய்வேருட்டி			52
Péy-komatti பேய்கொட்டி			101
Pey-maiutti பேய்மருட்டி			52
Peyp-pālai பேய்ப்பாலை	.		219
Péy-pudal பேய்புடல்	.		248
Péyt-tumatti பேய்த்துமட்டி	..		101
Pilappu-sāgam பிளப்புசோகம்	.		90
Pillānji பிலளஞ்சி	...	...	198
Pināṅṅam-kuppi பிளங்கம்குப்பி	..		108

Pinsttarin பின்ஸ்டரிநா	179
Pirandai பிரண்டை	257
Pishin பிசின்	7
Pishun pattai பிசினபட்டை	243
Piyvel பியவே	21
Piyvelam பியவேலம்	21
Pon mushattai பொனமுசட்டை	228
Ponnāu kottai பொனஞ்செட்டை	224
Ponnari tārakam பொன்னரிதாரகம்	57
Ponna virai பொனஞ்சிறை	90
Porpatakam பொரபாடகம்	176
Postaka chedi போஸ்தகா செடி	193
Postaka tol போஸ்தகா தோல	194
Potluppu பொட்டலுப்பு	206
Potluppu dirivakam பொட்டலுப்புதிராவகம்	25
Pottigat tutti பொட்டகத்தத்தி	15
Pu பூ	4
Pudina புதினா	173
Pugai ilai புகை இலை	182
Puk lāvi புகலாவி	74
Pulan ki hangu பூலாங் கிழங்கு	127
Pulich chak kay புனிச்சக்காய	63
Puliyam pa ham புரியம்பழம்	238
Puliyarai புனிபாரை	192
Pullu புல்லு	2
Pulluri புல்லூரி	250
Pullurivi புல்லூருவி	255
Pu mādalai பூமாதளை	211
Punai kalu பூனைக்காரி	177
Punai kan kungilikam பூனைக்கண்ணஞ்சிறிகம்	172
Pungam maram புகைமரம்	205
Punna புண்ணை	81
Punna maram புண்ணமரம்	81
Punnagam புண்கும	81
Puraislu புரைசு	78
Param பரம்	107

Púasha-maram புரசமரம்	.	211
Puashu புரசு	.	78
Púri-maram புரிமரம்	..	33
Púshnik-lay பூனிககாய	...	122

R

Raṣha-karuppúram ரச கருப்பரம்	..	81, 157
-------------------------------	----	---------

Sh

Shabbu சபபு	..	224
Shach-chikáram சச்சிகாரம்	...	231
Shadávai சதாவரி	.	61
Shadurak-kallí சதுரகடளளி	.	137
Shakamúniyá சகமுனியா	..	225
Shalámishini சாலாம்சினி	.	221
Shallát u-viṇai சலலாததுவினா	..	167
Shámak-kirṭhangu சாமககிழங்கு	..	114
Shámantip-pu சாமந்திப்பூ		99
Shámbal-uppu சாமபல உப்பு	.	205
Shámbiráni சாமபிரணி	.	66
Shámbiráni-pu சாமபிரணிப்பூ		21
Shampangi-puṣhpam சம்பங்கிப்புஷ்பம்	.	171
Shamuddhap-pach-ch-ai சமுத்திரப்பச்சை		55
Shandanak-kattai சந்தனகடடை		223
Shangál-pach-ch-ai சங்காலப்பச்சை		123
Shappáttup-pú சப்பாத்ததுப்பூ	.	154
Shaiak-konraik-káiy சரககொன்றைகாய	..	93
Shaiak--konai-puli சரககொன்றை புளி		93
Sharasha-ver சாரசவோ	.	224
Sháráyam சாராயம்	..	8, 56
Sharukkarai சருககரை	..	219
Shatakuppi-virai சதகுப்பிவினா		50
Shavai-pazham சவரிபழம்	.	248
Shavukku-maiam சவுககுமரம்		96
Shavvīram சவவீரம்	.	156
Shayindu-lavanam சயிந்தது லவணம்		216

<i>Shembu செம்பு</i>	123
<i>Shem maram சேமமரம்</i>	232
<i>Shengankuppi செங்கங்குப்பி</i>	108
<i>Shenkottai சேங்கொட்டை</i>	226
<i>Sheshhandanam செஞ்சந்தனம்</i>	209
<i>Sherankottai சேரங்கொட்டை</i>	226
<i>Sheva maram சேவமரம்</i>	223
<i>Shevvelli செவ்வெலி</i>	218
<i>Shevuru mullāṅgi செவ்ரு முள்ளாங்கி</i>	73
<i>Shigappu postaka chedi சிவப்புபோஸ்தகாசெடி</i>	193
<i>Shikṛy சிகரய</i>	21
<i>Shila jittu சிலாசித்தி</i>	107
<i>Shimai agatti சீமை அகத்தி</i>	92
<i>Shimai alai maram சீமை ஆலைமரம்</i>	142
<i>Shimai amanakku சீமை அமானக்கு</i>	120
<i>Shimai atti சீமை அதி</i>	142
<i>Shimai azhavanai virai சீமை அழவனை விரை</i>	195
<i>Shimai chāmantippu சீமை சாமந்திப்பூ</i>	52
<i>Shimai devadai சீமை தேவதாரி</i>	200
<i>Shimai kanda miruga mirattam சீமைகாண்டாமிருக மிரத்தம்</i>	165
<i>Shimai kashuruk kirai சீமை காசுருக்கிரை</i>	154
<i>Shimai kavi சீமை காவி</i>	71
<i>Shimai kavi kallu சீமை காவி கல்லு</i>	74
<i>Shimai kich chilik ki hangu சீமை கிச்சிகிலிமுங்கு</i>	274
<i>Shimai madalai virai சீமை மாதலைவிரை</i>	211
<i>Shimai nannai சீமை நன்னா</i>	224
<i>Shimai narivenḍayam சீமை நரிவெங்காயம்</i>	225
<i>Shimai nilāvirai சீமை நிலாவிரை</i>	226
<i>Shimai shirakam சீமை சீரகம்</i>	90
<i>Shimai shombu சீமை சோம்பு</i>	89
<i>Shimai shunnambu சீமை சுண்ணாம்பு</i>	117
<i>Shimai velai சீமை வெளவேல</i>	22
<i>Shimai vendai kay சீமை வெண்டைகாய</i>	15
<i>Shinā karam சீனாசாரம்</i>	41
<i>Shina karuppuram சீனா கருப்பூரம்</i>	84

<i>Shindal-sharukkarai</i> சீந்தல சருக்கரை	...	245
<i>Shindil-kodi</i> சிந்திலகொடி	.	244
<i>Shindudeshu-uppu</i> சிந்துதேச உப்பு		216
<i>Shinagam</i> சீரகம்	.	123
<i>Shinat-kuch-chi</i> சிரட்டுச்சி	.	47, 189
<i>Shiriyá-pé-atti</i> சிறிய பே அதி		143
<i>Shirukalarv</i> சிறுகளாவா	...	223
<i>Shnukatazh-al</i> சிரு கறறுழை		39
<i>Shnukáttu-vengáyam</i> சிறு காட்டு வெங்காயம்		167
<i>Shirukunij</i> சிருகுரிஞ்சா...	.	151
<i>Shiru-nai-vengáyam</i> சிறு நய்வெங்காயம்		167
<i>Shiru-naru-vil</i> சிறு நறுவளி	.	114
<i>Shiru-noch-chi</i> சிறு நொச்சி	.	256
<i>Shiru-shavukku-maram</i> சிறு சவுக்குமரம்		239
<i>Shnu-ték</i> சிருதேக		108
<i>Shiruvei</i> சிறுவோ	..	186
<i>Shittarattai</i> சித்தரத்தை		266, 267
<i>Shivadar</i> சிவதை		162
<i>Shivadaivér</i> சிவதை வோ		162
<i>Shivappu-atru-shavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு ஆறறுசவுக்குமரம்		240
<i>Shivappu-chittira-múlam</i> சிவப்பு சித்திரமூலம்		202
<i>Shivappu-gasha-gashá-chedi</i> சிவப்பு கசகசாசெடி		193
<i>Shivappu-goyyáp-pazham</i> சிவப்பு கொய்யாப்பழம்		201
<i>Shivappu-jukki-vu</i> சிவப்பு ஜிகிவினா		277
<i>Shivappu-kashuruk-kirai</i> சிவப்பு காசுருக்கிரை		154
<i>Shivappu-kóta-shavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு கோட்சவுக்குமரம்		240
<i>Shivappu-manattak-káli</i> சிவப்பு மணத்தகநாளி		283
<i>Shivappu-nelli</i> சிவப்பு நெல்லி		198
<i>Shivappu-shnu shavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு சிறு சவுக்குமரம்		240
<i>Shóma-nuppu</i> சோமனுப்பு		216
<i>S'ómbu</i> சோம்பு		199
<i>Shóttu-katazh-al</i> சோத்து கறறுழை		38
<i>Shoyikilai-virai</i> சோயி கிரை விரை		50
<i>Shudan</i> சூடன		84
<i>Shukkankáy-vu</i> சுக்கங்காய விரை		77
<i>Shukkánkirai</i> சுக்காங்கிரை	.	218

<i>Shukku</i> சுக்கு	262
<i>Shumak</i> சூமக்	80
<i>Shunnambu</i> சண்ணம்பு	82
<i>Shunnārip pullu</i> senuvey கல் டுப்பிலுண்ணெய்	49
<i>Shurap-pattai</i> சுரப்படை	101
<i>Shurap pattai shattu</i> சுரப்படை சத்து	101
<i>Shurattu karuppuram</i> சூரத்து கரப்பூரம்	84
<i>Sharattu nilāvira</i> சூரத் திலாவிரை	226
<i>Shurujyan</i> சுருஜன்	153
<i>Shurijakanti</i> vira: சூரியகாந்தி விர்	152
<i>Shurul devadāri</i> சுருள் தேவதாரி	200

T

<i>Tailam</i> தைலம்	7
<i>Tigara</i> திகை	90
<i>Tulakam</i> தூலகம்	57
<i>Tilip panai</i> திலிப்பனை	116
<i>Tilaka pattiri</i> தலிசுபத்திரி	102 143
<i>Tamal chedi</i> தமாலசெடி	260
<i>Tamaritam</i> lay தமாரசுத்தமகாய	63
<i>Tanaku</i> தனகு	111
<i>Tanga rekku</i> தங்கடுக்கு	62
<i>Tanni</i> தண்ணி	53
<i>Tanni mustan ki hangu</i> தண்ணிமுட்டாங் கிழங்கு	61
<i>Tannir mustan ki hangu</i> தண்ணி முட்டாங் கிழங்கு	61
<i>Tannir vuttān ki hangu</i> தண்ணி வட்டாங் கிழங்கு	61
<i>Tanrik k'iy</i> தாண்டிகைய	241
<i>Tar</i> தார	201
<i>Tāram</i> தாரம்	57
<i>Tāzhan chedi</i> தாழஞ்செடி	192
<i>Te ilai</i> தே இலை	240
<i>Tekku maram</i> தேக்கு மரம்	210
<i>Ten</i> தேன்	172
<i>Ten atti</i> தே எ அத்தி	142
<i>Tengā kallu</i> தேங்கை கள்ளு	112, 246
<i>Tēngāy</i> தேங்கைய	112

Téní தேனி ...	..	..	271
Tennan- <i>cháráyam</i> தென்னஞ் சாளுயம்.	.	.	276
Tennan-kallu தென்னங் கள்ளு	..	...	216
Tenna-maram தென்னமரம்	..	.	112
Tengá-yenney தேங்காயெண்ணெய்	.	..	112
Tennan- <i>chedi</i> தென்னஞ்செடி	..	..	112
Tennan-kallu தென்னங் கள்ளு	..	..	113
Tenna-vellam தென்னவெல்லம்			221
Tét-kodukki தேட்கொடுக்கி	.	..	211
Tetrán-kottai தேற்றுகொட்டை	..	..	235
Ti-nír தீநீர்	.	.	53
Tippili திப்பிலி	...	..	98
Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்டை	..	...	98
Tippili-múlam திப்பிலி மூலம்		...	99
Tippili-ver திப்பிலி வோ	.	.	98
Tirik-kalli திரிக்கள்ளி	.	..	137
Tu unítu-pach- <i>ch-ai</i> திருநீற்றுபச்சை	.	..	181
Tirunítu-pattai திருநீற்றுப்பத்திரி	.	..	181
Tiruvach- <i>chip-pú</i> திருவாச்சிப்பூ	...		211
Tittippu-vádam-kottai தித்திப்பு வாதம்கொட்டை			45
Tóppi தோப்பி	.	..	197
Tulas/i துளசி	.	.	185
Tumatti துமட்டி	...	...	101
Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய்			132
Túnu-maram தூனுமரம்	..		96
Tura தூர்	.	.	273
Tuttam-turich/i துத்தமதுரிசி	.	.	124
Tutta-nagam துத்தநாகம்	..	.	261
Tutti துத்தி	..	..	18
Tuvarai துவரை		..	81

U, Ú

Udalar ஊதலை		163
Ularnda-diráls/hap-parham உலாந்ததிராக்ஷபபழம்	252,	253
Umarí உமரி	...	222
Úmattai ஊமத்தை	.	130

U'mattai pu உமதரதபு	131
Uppu உப்பு	231
Uppu dirivakam உப்பு தீர் உகம	25
Urai உரை	127
Us/it tigarai எடுத்ததரை	9,
Uttamani உத்தமனரி	129

V

Vadam kottai உதாடுதடை	45
Vallirai உவலிரை	158
Valmilaku வாலகிரகு	121
Valuluvai உதலுருவ	97
Viluluvai talam வாலுருவ தாலம்	186
Vandu kalli உண்டுகொலை	92
Vanni உண்டி	22
Vannik kay வன்ன கைய	239
Varit tumatti உரிததுமட்டி	101
Vartanagi உர்த - டி	81
Vasambu வசம்பு	32
Vasavanar pullu yenney வாசவாநர புல்லு யெனனேய	50
Vasavanai உர்தை டி	26 266
Vattangi வத்தாங்	81
Vatta tirippi உவத்திரிப்பி	228
Vattat tutti உவத்தத்ததி	10
Vattekku வத்தேக்கு	81
Vavar puttai வவரத்ததி	1
Vayilettu வாயிலெட்டு	200
Vayuvilangam வாயுவினடகம்	131
Va / na chi chedi வாணமுச்செடி	178
Va / h ar pa ham வாழ்முப்பம்	179
Velai வேலை	151
Velam piraiyan வேலம்பிரியன்	150 151
Velip parutti வேலிப்பருத்தி	129
Vella sharyam வேலவசாருயம்	276
Vellai d'imar வேலைண்டி டாடா	203
Vellu goya pa ham வேலுண்டி கெடையாடம்	206

Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்ளை ஜிரிகிவிரை		277
Vellai-kunukam வெள்ளை குண்டுகம்	...	253
Vellai-mairuda-maiam வெள்ளை மருதமரம்	.	213
Vellai-noch-chi வெள்ளை நொச்சி	...	256
Vellai-páshánam வெள்ளை பாஷாணம்		57
Vellai-pilláppu வெள்ளை பிலலாஞ்சி	..	111
Vellai-pólam வெள்ளைப் போளம்		181
Vellai-púndu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு	..	39
Vellai-shaiukkaiar வெள்ளை சூறுகரை	..	220
Vellai-tuttam வெள்ளை துத்தம்	..	261
Vellai-vengáyam வெள்ளை வெங்காயம்	..	37
Vellam வெல்லம்	..	220
Vellangu வெள்ளறுகு	..	33
Velláttup-pál வெள்ளாட்டுப்பால	.	166
Velluékku வெள்ளி ரோகு		51
Velliyya-basyam வெள்ளியப் பசுவம்	..	203
Velliyyam வெள்ளியம்	...	233
Velluli வெல்லுள்ளி	..	38
Velvél வெள்ளேல	...	22
Velvelam வெள்ளேலம்	.	22
Vémbu வேம்பு	...	63
Ven-chúttiamúlam வெண சித்திரமூலம்	.	202
Vendáik-káy வெணடைக்காய	.	13
Vendayam வெந்தயம்	..	218
Vendik-káy வெண்டிக்காய	.	13
Véngai-maram வேங்கைமரம்	.	208
Vengáyam வெங்காயம்	.	37
Venkaiam வெண்காரம்	.	230
Véppam வேப்பம்	...	63
Veppa-maiam வேப்பமரம்	.	63
Veppan-kallu வேப்பங்காளு	.	246
Véi வேர்		6
Vérk-kadalar வேர்கடலை	...	53
Vetpalarisai வெடபாலரிசி		259
Vetpála-vilai வெடபால் வினா	.	259
Vettilai வெத்திலை	.	97

Vettiver வெட்டிவேர்	48
Vilak kenney விளக்கெண்ணெய்	189
Vilam pa ham விளம்பழம்	138
Vilam pasaiyan விளாம பிசியன்	151 •
Vilari விலாரி	109
Vilvap pattiri விழிவப்பத்திரி	117
Vilva pa ham விலவ பழம்	34
Virai விரை	3
Viram வீரம்	106
Virnam வீரனம்	48
Vishamūngil விஷ முடில்	118
Vi halver விஹல வேர்	48
Vodala: வேதல	20
Vodalam வேதனம்	20

Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்ளை ஜிரிகிவினா	277
Vellai-kunukam வெள்ளை குன்றிகம் . . .	253
Vellai-mauida-maram வெள்ளை மருதமரம் . .	243
Vellai-noch-chi வெள்ளை நொச்சி ...	256
Vellai-páshánam வெள்ளை பாஷாணம்	57
Vellai-pilláñji வெள்ளை பிலலாஞ்சி	144
Vellai-pólam வெள்ளைப் போளம்	181
Vellai-púndu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு . .	38
Vellai-shai ukkarai வெள்ளை சருக்கரை . .	220
Vellai-tuttam வெள்ளை துத்தம் ...	261
Vellai-vengáyam வெள்ளை வெங்காயம் . .	37
Vellam வெல்லம் . .	220
Vellai ugu வெள்ளறுகு ..	33
Velláttup-pál வெள்ளாட்டுப்பால் . .	166
Vellirekku வெள்ளி ரோக்டு	54
Velliyya-basvam வெள்ளியய பஸ்வம் ...	203
Velliyam வெள்ளியயம் .	233
Vellulli வெல்லுள்ளி	38
Velvél வெள்ளேல் .	22
Velvelam வெள்ளேலம் . .	22
Vémbu வேம்பு ...	63
Ven-chúttiramúlam வெண சித்திரமூலம்	202
Vendai-k-káy வெண்டைக்காய ..	13
Vendayam வெந்தயம்	248
Vendik-káy வெண்டிக்காய . .	13
Véngai-maram வேங்கைமரம்	208
Vengayam வெங்காயம் . .	37
Venkaiam வெண்காரம் .	230
Véppam வேப்பம் ...	63
Veppa-maram வேப்பமரம் .	63
Veppan-kalú வேப்பங்களு	246
Véi வோ	6
Vérk-kadalai வோக்கடலை . . .	53
Vetpalarishi வெடபாலரிசி	259
Vetpála-vinai வெடபால் வினா ..	259
Vettilai வெத்திலை .	97

Vettiver வெட்டிக்கோ	48
Vilak kenney விளக்குண்ணெய்	189
Vilum pazham விளாமபழம்	138
Vilum pas/in விளாம பிசின	151 •
Vilara விலாரி	159
Vilvap pattiri விசிவபபத்திரி	117
Vilva pa ham விலவ பழம்	34
Virai வீரை	3
Viram வீரம்	156
Virnam வீரனம்	48
Vis/hamúngil விஷ். முகநில	118
Vi halver விழல கோ	48
Vodalar வெரதலை	20
Vodalam வேதனம்	20

INDEX OF TELUGU SYNONYMS

A, A, Am

Abhimi అభిమి	.	190
Ábuvāa ఆబువ్వ	... ..	218
Adavi-ámudam ఆడవి ఆముదం	...	120
Adavi-elakáya అడవి ఏలకాయ	.	13
Adavi-ippe-chettu అడవి ఇప్పెచెట్టు	..	66
Adavi-jáyi-káya అడవి జొబిరాయ	...	211
Adavi-jilakara అడవి బిలకర	.	254
Adavi-lavanga-patta అడవిలవంగపట్ట		102
Adavi-mullangi అడవి ముల్లంగి	..	73, 74
Adavi-nábbu అడవి నాబ్బ		117
Adavi-potla అడవిపొట్ల	.. ...	218
Adavi-puch-cha అడవిపుచ్చ		121
Adavi-yelakáya అడవి యేలకాయ		12
Addasaram అడ్డసరం		33
Ádéli ఆదేలి		168
Adiyálu ఆదియారు.		168
Agnimáta అగ్నిమాత	..	202
Agni-shilāha అగ్నిశిల	..	117
Agnivendā-paku అగ్నివెండపాకు		42
Ajumóda-vómam అజుమోదవోమం		91
Ákalakaria ఆకలకర	..	210
Ákasha-garuda-gaddulu ఆకాశగరుడ గడ్డలు		78
Akkāra-kāram అక్కరకారం		210
Akírotu అక్రోతు	... ..	163
Áku ఆకు	...	5
Áku-jemudu ఆకుజెముడు	..	137
Allam అల్లం	... ..	262
Allitāmaia అల్లితామర		184
Alpogádā-pandlu ఆల్ పొగాడాపండ్లు		206

Attī-kallu అల్లెకల్లు	...	..	216
Attī-pandu అల్లెపండు	.	.	113
Āvālu ఆవలు.	...	.	229
• Avu అవి	..	...	161
Avisi అవిసి	.	...	266
Avva-gūda-pandu అవ్వగూడపండు			248
Āvvuru-gaḍḍi-ālu అవ్వరుగడ్డిలేరు	.	..	48
Aya-shindūramu ఆయశిందూరము	.	...	141

B, Bh

Bādam-banka బాదామంక			217
Bādam-pisunu బాదామపిసును	.		112
Bādam-vittulu బాదామవీర్లు			45
Bāḍi-ḥipa-chettu బాడ్డిపచ్చెట్టు	.		136
Baḍiḍapu-chettu బాడిదపుచ్చెట్టు			136
Bakānu-chekka బకానుచెక్క			81
Bālimṭia-pōlam బాలిమ్రోసోలం			181
Bāna-gandhākamu బానాగంధకము	..		236
Bandāra chettu బందారాచెట్టు			159
Bandaru-pogaku బందారుపొగాకు	..		182
Bangālu-īeku బంగారుఁక	..	..	62
Bangi బంగి	..	...	85
Bangi-āku బంగిఆకు	.	.	86
Banka బంక	.	...	7
Bārālī-biyyam బారాలిబియ్యం	..		155
Barbūramu బర్బూరము	.	..	19
Battāyi-karpūramu బత్తాయికర్పూరము			84
Bedi-gaḍḍa బేడిగడ్డ	..	..	162
Bellamu బెల్లము...	.	.	220
Bellamu-sāiāyī బెల్లముసారాయి	...	...	276
Bendā-kāya బెండకాయ	.	..	13
Bhadrāśśhī భద్రాశ్శీ	..	..	175
Bhadra-muste భద్రాముస్తే	..	.	128
Bhadra-tungamuste భద్రాతుంగముస్తే	..	...	128
Bhallātaki భల్లాతకి	...		226
Bhallātamu భల్లాతము	...	...	226

<i>Bhāraṅgi</i> భారంగి	108
<i>Bhāvancha vittulu</i> భావంచి విత్తులు	208
<i>Bija pura</i> బీజపూర	107
<i>Bilibili kalyalu</i> బిలిబిలికాయలు	63
<i>Bilva aku</i> బిల్వెఱకు	117
<i>Bilva pandu</i> బిల్వపండు	34
<i>Bimbiki</i> బింబిక	110
<i>Bimkā</i> బింక	110
<i>Bira</i> బీర	134
<i>Biyyam</i> బియ్యం	191
<i>Biyyamu</i> బీరాయి బియ్యముసారాయి	277
<i>Blistering igelu</i> బ్లిస్టరింగ్ ఐగులు	179
<i>Boda mamidi</i> బోడమామిడి	143
<i>Boda tarapu</i> బోడతరపు	232
<i>Bodda pandu</i> బొడ్డపండు	143
<i>Boggu</i> బొగ్గు	87
<i>Bokkudu chettu</i> బొడ్డుకుచెట్టు	159
<i>Bomma jemudu</i> బొమ్మజెముడు	137
<i>Bonta jemudu</i> బొంతజెముడు	137
<i>Boppāyi pandu</i> బొప్పాయిపండు	89
<i>Bramhadandi chettu</i> బ్రాహ్మదండిచెట్టు	54
<i>Bramha médi</i> బ్రాహ్మమేడి	143
<i>Budamakāya vittulu</i> బుడమాకాయ విత్తులు	77
<i>Budide gummadi</i> బూడిదెగుమ్మడి	122
<i>Budide vuppu</i> బూడిదెఱుప్పు	205
<i>Bukkapu chekka</i> బుక్కపుచెక్క	81
<i>Buraga chettu</i> బూరగచెట్టు	135
<i>Burā shakkara</i> బూరాశక్కర	220
<i>Buriya</i> బూరియ	159
<i>Burja</i> బూరజ	159

Ch

<i>Chalava miriyalu</i> చలవమి యాలు	121
<i>Chalava purikada</i> చలవపురికాడ	47
<i>Challa gaddalu</i> చ్లాగడ్డలు	61

<i>Challa-gummudu</i> చల్ల గుమ్ముడు .	148
<i>Chāma-gadda</i> చామగడ్డ ...	114
<i>Chāmanti</i> చామంతి ..	99
<i>Champakamu</i> చంపకము	174
<i>Chāmpéyamu</i> చాంపేయము .	174
<i>Chadra-kānta</i> చంద్రకాంత . .	175
<i>Chandra-malli</i> చంద్రమల్లి	175
<i>Chandia-poda</i> చంద్రపాద .	55
<i>Chandru-duppu</i> చంద్రగుడ్డు	216
<i>Chanupāla-vittulu</i> చనుపాలవిత్తులు . .	92
<i>Chappāti-puuggu</i> చప్పతిపురుగు	111
<i>Chāta-īśhi</i> చాతరాశి	273
<i>Chavuku-mānu</i> చవుకుమాను ...	96
<i>Chedu-bādam-vittulu</i> చేదు బాదవిత్తులు ..	45
<i>Chedu-bīra</i> చేదుబీర ..	169
<i>Chēdu-kodisha-vittulu</i> చేదు కొడిశవిత్తులు .	155
<i>Chedu-potla</i> చేదుపొట్ల ...	248
<i>Chekka</i> చెక్క	7
<i>Chémanti</i> చేమంతి . .	99
<i>Chendūiamu</i> చెందూరము ...	203
<i>Chepa-kovvu</i> చేపకొవ్వ . .	97
<i>Chepa-nūne</i> చేపనూనె .	187
<i>Chepa-vajramu</i> చేపవజ్రము	160
<i>Cheeruku</i> చెరుకు	219
<i>Chetippa</i> చేటిప్ప	159
<i>Chettu</i> చెట్టు ...	1
<i>Cheva-manu</i> చేవమాను	223, 232
<i>Chevukurti-chettu</i> చెవుకుర్తిచెట్టు ..	33
<i>Chīkati-mānu</i> చీకటిమాను ..	260
<i>Chīkāya</i> చీకాయ	21
<i>Chilla-ginjalu</i> చిల్ల గింజలు .	235
<i>Chinaka-ringuvu</i> చినకారింగువ	146
<i>Chínā-kai-puramu</i> చీనాకర్పూరము .	84
<i>China-īana-bheri</i> చినరణభేరి	52
<i>China-shakkara</i> చీనాశక్కర	220

<i>Chinna boṭuku</i> చిన్నబొటుకు	11౨
<i>Chinna kalabanda</i> చిన్న కలబంద	39
<i>Chinna nakkerā chetṭu</i> చిన్న నక్కరచెట్టు	114, 115
<i>Chinna rakushi matṭa</i> చిన్నరాకామట్ట	39
<i>Chinna varagōgu</i> చిన్నవరగోగు	223
<i>Chinna verri atti pandu</i> చిన్న వెర్రి అత్తిపండు	143
<i>Chinta pandu</i> చింతపండు	238
<i>Chippa gaddi nane</i> చిప్పగడ్డినూనె	50
<i>Chipuru tige</i> చీపురుతిగె	110
<i>Chiru pallēru</i> చిరుపల్లెరు	247
<i>Chiru adavi vulligadda</i> చిరు అడవి భువిగడ్డ	167
<i>Chiru veru</i> చిరువేరు	186
<i>Chiti muti</i> చిడిముడి	228
<i>Chitramūlām</i> చిత్రమూలం	202
<i>Chittāṁudam ni ne</i> చిత్తాముదం నూనె	188
<i>Chittāṁudapu chetṭu</i> చిత్తాముదపు చెట్టు	215
<i>Chittāṁudapu vittulu</i> చిత్తాముదపు విత్తలు	216
<i>Chitti papara</i> చిత్తిపాపర	101

D

<i>Dabba</i> దబ్బ	107
<i>Dadīma chetṭu</i> దాదిమచెట్టు	209
<i>Dadīma pandu</i> దాదిమపండు	210
<i>Dalimba chetṭu</i> దారింబచెట్టు	209
<i>Dalimba pandu</i> దారింబపండు	210
<i>Dāṇimma chetṭu</i> దానిమ్మచెట్టు	209
<i>Dāṇimma pandu</i> దానిమ్మపండు	210
<i>Daniyālu</i> ద యాలు	11౨
<i>Da anī purvu</i> దానానిపుర్వు	154
<i>Deva dari chetṭu</i> దేవదారిచెట్టు	200
<i>Dumra patramu</i> ధూమ్రపత్రము	182
<i>Dintana</i> దింటన	108
<i>Dintana vittulu</i> దింటన విత్తలు	109
<i>Dipa drakṣha pandu</i> దీప ద్రాక్షపండు	2౦౩
<i>Dipamu samuru</i> దీపము సమరు	189
<i>Dirisana chetṭu</i> దిరిసనచెట్టు	22

Donda దొండ	..	110
Dīāksha-pandu ద్రాక్షపండు	.	257
Dīāksha-pullu-millu ద్రాక్ష పుల్లనీళ్లు		23
Dīāksha-rasam ద్రాక్షరసం		255
Drāksha-saiāyi ద్రాక్షసారాయి	.	255
Drāksha-vuppu ద్రాక్షపుష్ప	..	206
Dūlagondi దూలగొండి	...	177
Dūla-grōvela దూలగోవెల	..	56
Dumpa-rashtīakam దంపరాష్ట్రకం		266
Dūpa-dāmai దూపదామరు	.	253
Duppi-kommu దుప్పికొమ్ము	..	116
Duraiā-kanda-gadda దురదకందగడ్డ		219
Dūsai-tīge దూసీటిగె	..	110
Dushtupu-chettu దుష్టుపుచెట్టు	..	129
Duttūiamu దుత్తూరము	.	130

E, É

Édākula ariti ఏడాకుల అరిటి	..	40, 41
Édākula-pāla ఏడాకుల పాల		40
Édākula-ponna ఏడాకుల పొన్న		41
Égisa ఏగిస		208
Éla-kāya ఏలకాయ		88
Élakāya-vittulu ఏలకాయ విత్తులు		45, 88
Élakulu ఏలకులు		43
Eligāiam ఎలిగారం		230
Emika-boggu ఎమిక బొగ్గు	.	88
Emikalu ఎమికలు		191
Endu-dīāksha-pandu ఎందు ద్రాక్షపండు	...	253
Énuga-pallēru-mullu ఎనుగపల్లెరుముల్లు		195
Énuga-pippallu ఎనుగపిప్పల్లు	..	226
Ena-chitā-mūlam ఎర చిత్రమూలం	...	202
Ena-dundiga-chettu ఎరదుండిగచెట్టు	.	120
Erra-eru-saiu-mānu ఎర్రవీరు శరుమాను	.	240
Erra-gandhakamu ఎర్ర గంధకము	.	237
Ena-gandhapu-chekka ఎర్ర గంధపుచెక్క		209
Ena-gasa-gasāla-chettu ఎర్రగసగసాలచెట్టు		193

Erra gom gura ఎర్ర గోంగూర	154
Erra goyya pandu ఎర్ర గొయ్యపండు	207
Erra jam pandu ఎర్ర జాంపండు	207
Erra jiriki vittulu ఎర్ర జిరికివీట్లు	277
Erra kámanchu chettu ఎర్ర కామ చిచ్చెట్టు	283
Erra kanchi chettu ఎర్ర కాంచిచ్చెట్టు	283
Erra posta kaya chettu ఎర్ర పోస్తకాయచెట్టు	193
Erra puniki chettu ఎర్ర పుంకిచెట్టు	96
Erra shirisaru manu ఎర్ర శిరిశుమాను	240
Erra usirika ఎర్ర ఉసిరిక	198
Erra vulli gaddalu ఎర్ర పుల్లిగడ్డు	37
Erusaru manu ఎరుశుమాను	239
Etā pala ఎటిపాల	222
Éti puch cha ఎటిపుచ్చ	104

G

Gach cha kaya గచ్చకాయ	80
Gadda గడ్డ	6
Gaddi గడ్డి	2
Gadide gadapara aku గాడిదె గడపరకకు	55 56
Gadide pálu గాడిదెపాలు	166
Gadi sugandhi గడిసుగంధి	152
Gaduchi గడూచి	245
Gaggera chettu గగరచెట్టు	180
Gajangi గాజంగి	192
Gaja pippallu గజపప్పుకు	226
Gajjara gaddalu vittulu గజ్జరగడ్డలు విత్తులు	132
Galagara chettu గలగరచెట్టు	134
Gama nayakam గమనాయకం	42
Gandi mrugam netturu గాండామృగం నెత్తురు	209
Gandhakam గంధకం	230
Gandha phali గంధఫలీ	174
Gandha rasamu గంధరసము	164
Gandhapu chekka గంధపుచ్చెక్క	223
Gandu bharangi గండుభారంగి	108
Gangā regu pandu గంగారేగుపండు	262

Ganga-renu- <i>chettu</i> గంగరేనుచెట్టు	..	...	244
Ganjá గంజా	...		85
Ganjá-áku గంజా ఆకు	..	..	86
Ganjá-pálu గంజా పాలు	...	.	86
Ganjá-iasam గంజా రసం	...	.	86
Ganjávi- <i>chettu</i> గంజావి చెట్టు		..	85
Ganjá-vittulu గంజా విత్తులు .			86
Ganneiru గన్నేరు ..	.		182
Gáia- <i>chettu</i> గారచెట్టు	...	.	61
Gasa-gasála- <i>chettu</i> గసగసాలచెట్టు		..	193
Gasa-gasála-pálu గసగసాల పాలు		.	190
Gasa-gasála-tólu గసగసాల తోలు		.	194
Gasa-gasálu గసగసాలు	..		194
Gedangi-mogali గేదంగి మొగలి		...	192
Geja-pushpam గేజపుష్పం			171
Gendhaka-drávakam గెంధక ద్రావకం			25
Gendhaka-uppu గెంధక ఉప్పు			71
Ginja గంజ	..	...	3
Gni-kainika గిరికనిక	..		37
Gobbi గొబ్బి	.	...	62
Góda-mullangi గోడ ముల్లంగి	...		73
Gódumulu గోడుములు	..	.	249
Gojjangi గొజ్జంగి			192
Golimidí గొలిమిడి .			33
Gópi గోపి	.	...	107
Góianta గోరంట ..			167
Góirójanam గోరోజనం			71
Gorie- <i>chimidí</i> గొర్రె చీమిడి ..	..	...	47
Góshtamu గోష్ఠము	..	..	271
Góstini-pandú గోస్తినిపండు	.	..	257
Góvila గోవిల		...	56
Guddu గుడ్డు	.	.	192
Guggilamu గుగ్గిలము	.		228
Gulábi-attaru గులాబి అత్తరు ..	...		218
Gula-puvvu గులాపువ్వు	.		217
Gulkandu గుల్కండు .	.	..	217

Gummadi kāya గుమ్మడికాయ	122
Gundu malle గుండుమల్లె	162
Gundu meda గుండుమెడ	97
Gunta gali jeru గుంటగలిజేరు	134
Gunta kaligara గుంటకలగర	134
Guri ginja గురిగింజ	16
Guruti chettu గురుటిచెట్టు	129
Guru venda గురువెండ	16

H

Hari dalam హరిదళం	57
Harita manjari హరితమంజరీ	265
Hemangamu హేమాంగము	174
Hema pushpakamu హేమపుష్పకము	174

I í

Íga engili kura ఈగ ఎంగిలికూర	173
Inapa chittam ఇనపచిట్టం	141
Induppu ఇ చుప్ప	216
Ingiligamu ఇంగిలిగము	156
Inguva ఇంగువ	61
Inumu ఇనుము	141
Ippa chettu ఇప్పచెట్టు	66
Ippa sārāyi ఇప్పసారాయి	276
Ippe chettu ఇప్పెచెట్టు	66
Iriki ఇరికి	115
Isaka dāsari kura ఇశక దాసరికూర	146
Isapa gala vittulu ఇశప గాలవిట్టు	201
Íshvara veru ఈశ్వరవేరు	56
Íta bellamu ఈతబెల్లము	221
Íta chettu ఈతచెట్టు	197
Íta kadī ఈతకాడి	23
Íta kallu ఈతకల్లు	246
Íta kallu kádi ఈతకల్లు కాడి	23
Ita sārāyi ఈతసారాయి	276
Iyui i māmādi ఇపురమామిడి	233

J.

<i>Jaitún-núne</i> జైతూన్నూనె .	.	186
<i>Jáji-káya</i> జాజికాయ .	...	180
<i>Jalam</i> జలం ...	..	53
<i>Janumu</i> జనము .	...	119
<i>Japá-pus̥hpam</i> జపాపుష్పం	..	154
<i>Jápatu</i> జాపత్రి .	...	180
<i>Jatá-máms̥hi</i> జటామాంశి .	.	181
<i>Játi-phalamu</i> జాతీఫలము ...	.	180
<i>Java-pus̥hpamu</i> జవపుష్పము	.	154
<i>Jelagalu</i> జెలగలు .	..	154
<i>Jemuḍu</i> జెముడు .	...	138
<i>Jemuḍu-kádal</i> జెముడుకాడలు	...	138
<i>Jenapa-nára</i> జెనపనార .	.	119
<i>Jenapa-vittulu</i> జెనపవత్తులు...	...	119
<i>Jengálu-pach-cha</i> జెంగాలుపచ్చ		123
<i>Jídi-mámiḍi-vittu</i> జీడిమామిడి వత్తు	...	46
<i>Jídi-vittulu</i> జీడి వత్తులు .	...	226
<i>Jilakara</i> జిలకర	..	123
<i>Jilledu-chetu</i> జిల్లేడు చెట్టు ..	..	82
<i>Jimmi-káya</i> జిమ్మికాయ	..	239
<i>Jiraka</i> జీరక ...	...	123
<i>Jirana</i> జీరణ	...	123
<i>Jiriki-vittulu</i> జిరికి వత్తులు ..	...	196
<i>Jittu-páku</i> జిట్టుపాకు .	.	129
<i>Jvarap-patta</i> జ్వరప్పట్ట		101
<i>Jvarap-patta-sattu</i> జ్వరప్పట్ట శుక్తు	..	101

K, Kh

<i>Kachóram</i> కచోరం ..	127
<i>Káda-jemuḍu</i> కాడజెముడు...	138
<i>Kadali</i> కదలి .	178, 179
<i>Kadapara</i> కడపర ...	56
<i>Káda-pogáku</i> కాడపాగాకు	182
<i>Kádi-káramu</i> కాడికారము	271

kadi millu కాదిమిల్లు	22
kaggera కగర	205
kandaryamu కాండర్యము	180
kavartaka muste కైవరతాకము నై	128
kaka machi కాకమాచి	231
kaka mari కాకమారి	46
kakara chettu కాకరచెట్టు	175
kakara shingi కాకరశింగి	214
kaki champa కాకిచంప	46
kaki donda కాకిదొండ	110
Kala banda కలబండ	39
kala ginja కాలగింజ	208
kalakanda కలకండ	221
kalamba veru కలంబావేరు	82
kalappa gadda కలప్పగడ్డ	147
kalinga vittulu కలింగవిత్తులు	259
kallu కల్లు	245
kalpam chettu కల్పంచెట్టు	80
kalu gerh cha vittulu కాలు 7 చ్చవిత్తులు	208
kamalshi kasuvu nune కామాక్షికసుపు నూనె	49
kamanchi chettu కామంచెట్టు	281, 283
kamanchi gaddi nune కామంచి గడ్డినూనె	49
kambali buchhi chettu కంబళిబూచిచెట్టు	177
kambali chettu కంబళిచెట్టు	177
kampu tumma కంపుతుమ్మ	21
kanchanamamu కాంచనము	174
kanchi chettu కాంచిచెట్టు	281, 283
kanchi meka palu కంచిమేకపాలు	166
kanchu కాంచు	96
kanda gadda కండగడ్డ	249
kandulu కండులు	81
kan shakkara కన్ శక్కర	220
Kanuga chettu కానుగచెట్టు	200
kanupula cheruku కానుపులచెరుకు	219
kapiidh dhamu కాపిధము	139

Kapila-podī కాపిలపొడి	.	..	170
Kāpi-vittulu కాపివిత్తులు	...	...	111
Kaiak-kāya కరక్కాయ	...	...	212
Karak-kāya-puvvulu కరక్కాయపువ్వులు	..	..	213
Kari-vēpa- <i>chettu</i> కరివేపచెట్టు	..		178
Karjūu-kāya కర్జూరకాయ	.	...	196
Karkandhuvu కర్కంధువు	...		262
Kārpāsamu కార్పాశము	.	.	119
Kārpāsa-vittulu కార్పాశవిత్తులు	...	.	119
Karpūra-benda కర్పూరబెండ	.	...	15
Karpūram కర్పూరం	...	...	84
Karpūa-pusa కర్పూరపుస	...	...	235
Kaipūa-tayīlam కర్పూరతయిలం	..	...	211
Karpūa-vallī కర్పూరవల్లి	..	..	51
Karra-pendalam కర్రపెండలం	...	...	171
Kāu-bōgi-vittulu కారుబోగివిత్తులు	.	.	208
Kāru-pōgāku కారుపోగాకు	...		73, 74
Kāsa-mardhakamu కాశమర్దకము	..	..	95
Kasindha కసింధ	.		94
Kāsini-vittulu కాసినివిత్తులు	.		99
Kastūī కస్తూరి	...	...	177
Kastūī-benda-vittulu కస్తూరి బెండవిత్తులు	..	.	14
Kastūri-pasupu కస్తూరి పసుపు	...	.	125
Kasturi-tumma కస్తూరి తుమ్మ			21
Kasuvu కసువు	...	..	2
Katle-tige కల్లేతిగె	...	..	110
Katta కట్ట	.	.	7
Katta-boggu కట్టబొగ్గు	.		88
Katti-mandu కత్తిమండు	..		137
Katuka-rōgaṇi కటుకరోగని	.		278
Katuku-rōṇi కటుకురోని	..	...	278
Kāvi కావి	..	..	75
Kāvū-rāyi కాపురాయి	..	...	75
Kavile కవిలె	...	.	96
Kāvu-vittulu కాపువిత్తులు	.	.	167
Kavva-gummudu కవ్వగుమ్మడు	.		148

Kaya పండు	3
Kéku vittulu శేకువర్తులు	90
Kesara chettu శేషరచెట్టు	113
Ketaki శేతకీ	192
Ahadiramamu ఖదిరము	20
Kicha virigi chettu కీచవిరిగిచెట్టు	115
Kich chili gaddalu కిచ్చిలిగడ్డలు	127
Kich chili pandu కిచ్చిలిపండు	104
Kulu కీలు	201
Kimsukamu కింక కము	78
Kuu minchi purugu కిరుచి చివురుగు	111
Kistapa támara కి నపతామర	230
Kittali pandu కిత్తలిపండు	104
Kobbera కొబ్బెర	113
Kobbera t nkaya కొబ్బెరపెంకాయ	110
Kodisha vittulu కొడిశవిర్తులు	209
Kokkita కొక్కిత	50
Kokkita కొక్కిటి	50
Kóla tunga muste కోలచుంగ ముస్తే	129
Kolli vittulu కొల్లివిర్తులు	196
Kommu potla కొము పొట్ల	218
Konda ámudam కొండఆముదం	120
Konda dantena కొండదంతెన	230
Konda gogu కొండగోగు	111
Konda guruvu tige కొండగురువతిగ	230
Konda ka inda కొండకాండ	210
Konda puchi chā కొండపుచ్చి	121
Konda támara కొండతామర	230
Konda vepa కొండవేప	173
Korva pogu ku కోర్వపొగాకు	182
Kotimiri కొతిమిరి	110
Kovu కొవ్వు	228
Koyalu కొయిల	222
Koyya pippili కొయ్యప్పిలి	222
Kranuga క్రాసుగ	200
Kru kana tula కృషణ తల	180

Kuchandanam కుచందనం .	.	209
Kukka-ávalu కుక్కావలు..	..	201
Kukka-pála కుక్కపాల ...	...	249
Kukka-tulasi కుక్కతులసి .	.	181
Kukka-áminta కుక్కామింట .	...	201
Kúkuḍu-káyalu కూకుడుకాయలు	...	221
Kulá-gandhakamu కూలాగంధకము	...	236
Kumkuma-késaiamu కుంకుమకేశకము	...	118
Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమపువ్వు	...	118
Kummara-baddu కుమ్మరబద్దు	..	230
Kundanapu-réku కుందనపులేకు	...	62
Kunkuḍu-káyalu కుంకుడుకాయలు	..	221
Kuppenta-chettu కుప్పెంటచెట్టు		199
Kuppi-chettu కుప్పిచెట్టు ...	...	199, 265
Kúásáni-ámam కూరాసానివామం	..	159
Kuṁṁji-vámam కురింజివామం	...	159
Kuṁṁji-vómamu కురింజివోమము	.	110
Kusumba-vittulu కుసుంబవిత్తులు	...	89
Kusumbá-vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు	..	89

L

Lakshmi-náráyana-chettu లక్ష్మీనారాయణచెట్టు	...	118
Lámajjakam-veṇu లామజ్జకంవేరు	..	48
Lavanam లవణం	..	231
Lavana-díavakam లవణద్రావకం		25
Lavangálu లవంగాలు	...	92
Lavanga-patta లవంగాపట్ట		103
Lavanga-pú లవంగాపూ .	..	92
Lota-sach-chi లాటశచ్చి ...	.	231
Lungamu లుంగము	..	107

M

Mábháṇi మాభేరి	.	52
Máchi-patri మాచిపత్రి	..	58
Mada-chettu మడచెట్టు	.	63
Madana-anapa-káya మదనఅనపకాయ .		89
Madana-ginjala-núne మదనగింజలనూనె ..	.	168

Madana ginjaalu మదనగంజులు	168
Madana kamaḥśhi మదనకామాషీ	128
Madana mastu మదనమస్తు	128
Maddi chettu మద్దిచెట్టు	243
Maddi pālu మద్దిపాలు	35
Madhavi tige మాధవీతీగె	154
Mādhu phala pandu మాధీఫలపండు	107
Madhurnakam మధునకం	89
Maga bira మగబీర	52
Mahi saḥśhi మహిసాషీ	64
Maimam మైసం	97
Maisaḥśhi మైసాషీ	64
Mahandamu మాకందము	171
Makka zonnalu మక్కాజొన్నలు	261
Malakundi tayloru మాల్ కంగునితైలము	186
Malakundi vittulu మాల్ కంగునివిత్తులు	97
Mallelu మల్లెలు	162
Malle puvvulu మల్లెపువ్వులు	162
Malva manau మాల్వమండు	190
Mamidi allam మామిడిఅల్లం	124
Mamidi chettu మామిడిచెట్టు	171
Mamuda మామూదా	225
Manchi nune మంచిసూనె	227
Manda kayalu మందాకాయలు	212
Mandāramu మందారము	82
Manduka bramha kurāku మందూకబ్రహ్మకూరాకు	158
Manga kayalu మంగాకాయలు	212
Manjushita మంజిష్ఠ	218
Manóranjitam మనోరంజితం	175
Manti nune మంటిసూనె	196
Manti tayilam మంటితయిలం	196
Manu మాను	1
Mānu pasupu మానుపసుపు	116
Mānu pendalam మానుపెండలం	171
Manu śhala మనూశల	272
Manu vuppu మానుపువ్వు	205

Máirédu-pandu మాఁరేడుపండు	.	31
Maññi-pálu మఱిపాలు	...	142
Máññi-káya మాఁకాయ	.	115
Mávi మావి	...	171
Mayilu-mánikyam మయిలుమానిక్యం	.	229
Mayilu-tuttam మయిలుతుత్తం	.	124
Meda మెద	..	213
Méñdi-pandu మేఁడిపండు	.	113
Méná మేనా	...	171
Mentulu మెంతులు	... 218, 219	
Mirapa-kándia మిరపకాండ	...	215
Mirapa-káya మిరపకాయ		87
Miriyálu మిరియాలు		201
Moddu-lavanga-patta మొద్దులవంగపట్ట		91
Módi మోడి	...	99
Móduga-banka మోదుగబంక	..	79
Móduga-chettu మోదుగచెట్టు	..	78
Móduga-vittulu మోదుగవిత్తులు	.	78
Moga-bia మొగబీరి	..	52
Mogali-chettu మొగలిచెట్టు		192
Mogga మొగ్గ	.	5
Mianga-káyalu మింగకాయలు	.	212
Mudá-sing ముదాసింగ్	..	203
Múdu-múla-jemuḍu మూడుమూలజెముడు		137
Mullangi మల్లంగి	...	212
Mullu-dósakáya-vittulu ముళ్ళదోశకాయవిత్తులు	...	122
Munaga ముఱగ	..	176, 177
Mundla-búaga-chettu ముండ్లబూరగచెట్టు	..	75
Mundla tóta-kúla ముండ్లతోటకూర	.	41
Munta-mámiḍi-vittu ముంతమామిడివిత్తు	.	46
Muru-dondā మురుదొండ		78
Muru-kondā-chettu మురుకొండచెట్టు	.	265
Muru-pindi మురుపిండి	.	265
Múshambaram మూషాంబరం	.	39
Muṣṭiḍi ముశ్టిడి	...	234
Muṣṭi-vittulu ముష్టివిత్తులు	...	234

Mustakamu ముస్తకము	128
Muttava pulagam ముత్తవపులగం	228

N

Nābhi నాభి	26
Nāga dali నాగదాలి	191
Nāga danti నాగదంతి	244
N ga donda నాగదొండ	78
Naga le aram నాగలేఱం	174
Nāga malle నాగవల్లె	213
Nāga musadi నాగముసది	234
Naga tumma నాగతుమ్మ	21
Naga valli నాగవల్లి	97
Nakka dosakaya vittulu నక్కదోషకాయవీర్తులు	77
Nakki vulli gadda నక్కచుల్లిగడ్డ	250
Nakkerā chettu నక్కేరచెట్టు	115
Nakkeru నక్కేరు	115
Nalla amkolam chettu నల్లఅంకోలంచెట్టు	36
Nalla chitra mulam నల్లచిత్రమూలం	202
Nalla damaru నల్లదామరు	254
Nalla doggali నల్లదొగ్గలి	41
Nalla jilakara నల్లజిలకర	183
Nalla kamanchi chettu నల్లకామంచిచెట్టు	281
Nalla kanchi chettu నల్లకాంచిచెట్టు	281
Nalla mada నల్లమడ	63
Nalla maddi chettu నల్లమద్దిచెట్టు	243
Nalla noch chi నల్లనొచ్చి	164
Nalla nugu benda నల్లనూగుబెండ	19
Nalla purugudu నల్లపురుగుడు	198
Nalla rojan నల్లరోజన్	95
Nalla tumma నల్లతుమ్మ	19
Nalla tumma banka నల్లతుమ్మ బంక	150
Nalla-tutti నల్లతుత్తి	19
Nalla uduga chettu నల్లఉడుగచెట్టు	56
Nalla uppu నల్లఉప్పు	71
Nalla ravali నల్లరావలి	164

Nalla-ummetta నల్ల ఉమ్మెత్త	.	...	130
Nalléru నల్లెరు	..	.	257
Námam నామం	...	...	107
Nandi-chettu నందిచెట్టు	.	.	96
Nára-dabba నారదబ్బ	.	...	106, 107
Nara-mámiḍi నరమామిడి	..	...	213
Naranga-pandū నారంగపండు	.	...	104
Nárija-pandū నారిజపండు	..	...	104
Náttu-akíótu-vittu నాట్టుఅక్రీటువిత్తు	...	.	36
Náttu-atimadhuram నాట్టుఅతిమధురం	.	...	17
Nattu-ativasa నాట్టుఅతివసన	..	.	28, 29
Náttu-bádam-vittulu నాట్టుబాదంబిత్తులు	..	...	242
Náttu-pasupu-chína-gaḍḍa నాట్టుపసుపుచీనగడ్డ			213
Náttu-reval-chinni నాట్టురేవల్ చిన్ని	...	..	213
Náttu-shakkai నాట్టుశక్కర	..	.	219
Nattu-yashti-madhukam నాట్టుయస్తిమధుకం		...	17
Navácháiam నవాచారం	..	..	42
Navá-ságaraiam నవాసాగరం	..	.	42
Néla-ámudamu నేలఅముదము	...	.	163
Néla-mulaka నేలములక	...	...	232
Nela-tangedu నేలతంగడు	...	...	94
Nela-tati-gaḍḍalu నేలతాటిగడ్డలు	...	...	124
Néla-usirika నేలఉసిరిక	.	.	198
Nela-váminta నేలవామింట	..	..	204
Néla-vávilī నేలవావిలి	.	...	164
Néla-velaga నేలవెలగ	...	..	140
Nela-vemu నేలవేము	..	.	47, 189
Nelli-chettu నెల్లి చెట్టు	...	..	197
Nelli-káya నెల్లి కాయ	.		197
Nelli-káya-gandhakam నెల్లి కాయగంధకం			236
Nepála-vittulu నేపాలవిత్తులు	..	.	120
Nerasi నెరసి	...	...	134
Neredu-pandū నేరేడుపండు	...		237
Níli-chettu నీలిచెట్టు	..	...	161
Níli-mandu నీలిమండు	...	.	161
Níllu నీళ్లు	.	..	53

Nimbamu నింబము	63
Nimma gaddi nune నిమ్మగడ్డి నూనె	50
Nimma pandu నిమ్మ పండు	105
Nimma tulasi నిమ్మ తులస	185
Niradi vittulu నీరడివీర్రులు	156
Niraja నిరజ	134
Niru gobbi నీరుగొబ్బి	62
Niru kukka bijam నీరుకుక్కబీజం	90
Nirulli నీరుల్లి	37
Niru vavili నీరువావిలి	256
Nugu benda నూగుబెండ	18
Nune నూనె	7
Nuti kashindha నూతికశింధ	95
Nuvvulu నువ్వులు	227

o o

Oddi manu ఒడ్డిమాచ	185
Okanu katta ఒకానుకట్ట	81
Óma dravakam ఓమద్రావకం	91
Ómamu ఓమము	90 91
Ómamu óku ఓమముకు	51
Ouru veru ఔరువేరు	48

P Ph

Pach cha ganneru పచ్చగన్నేరు	244
Pach cha karpuramu పచ్చకర్పూరము	84
Pach cha mullangi పచ్చముల్లంగి	131
Pach chi gandhakam పచ్చిగంధకం	236
Pada rasam పాదరసం	158
Paidi pandu పైడిపండు	143
Paidi tangedu పైడితంగేడు	90
Pala chukkamderu పాలచుక్కండేరు	152
Pala garuda పాలగరుడ	40
Pala samudra పాలసముద్ర	55
Palaska banka పూశబంక	79

Paláshamu పలాశము	..	..	78
Palásha-vittulu పలాశవిత్తులు	..	...	78
Pála-sugandhi పాలసుగంధి		..	152
Palingu-sámbráni పలింగుసాంబ్రాని	..	..	67
Palleru-mullu పల్లెరుముల్లు...	.	..	217
Pál-mandu పాల్ మందు		.	190
Palu పాలు	...		8, 166
Pálu-tuttam పాలురుత్తం	...		261
Pandi-gadda పండిగడ్డ	..	...	217
Pandu పండు		.	2
Pannu పన్నీరు		.	217
Pappu-gandhakamu పప్పగంధకము			236
Parangi-sámbráni పరంగి సాంబ్రాని	..		76, 77
Parike-gadda పరికెగడ్డ			217
Parinta పరింట	.	.	111
Pari-vellamu పరివెల్లము	.		128
Paripátakamu పరిపాటకము			176
Pasupu పసుపు		.	126
Pasupu-china-gadda పసుపుచీనగడ్డ	...	.	213
Pátala-gandhi పాటలగంధి			190
Patanga-katta పఠంగకట్ట	.	...	81
Patikáram పతికారం		...	11
Patólamu పటోలము			218
Patta పట్ట	.	...	5
Patti పత్తి	.		119
Patti-chettu పత్తిచెట్టు	.	.	149
Patti-vittulu పత్తివిత్తులు	.		149
Pedda-ákásha-támará పెద్దఆకాశతామర			254
Pedda-antara-tamará పెద్దఅంతరతామర	..		254
Pedda-botuku పెద్దబొటకు			115
Pedda-dúla-gondí పెద్దదూలగొండి	.		177
Pedda-dumpa-ráshatikam పెద్దదుంపరాష్టికం	.		40
Pedda-gilakara పెద్దజిలకర	..		199
Pedda-kanda-gadda పెద్దకండగడ్డ			238
Pedda-mánu-patta పెద్దమానుపట్ట			35
Pedda-nakkera-chettu పెద్దనక్కరచెట్టు	..		115

Pedda nimma pandu పెద్దవిష్కపండు	100
Pedda palleru పెద్దపల్లెరు	190
Pedda vadipara vittulu పెద్దపదాపరవిత్తులు	51
Pedda vaiminta పెద్దవామింట	204
Pedda varagogu పెద్దవరగోగు	223
Pedda yela kayalu పెద్దయేలకాయలు	12
Pendli gummaḍi kṛyā పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ	122
Penneru gadda vittulu పెన్నేరుగడ్డవిత్తులు	208
Pepalam పేపాళం	163
Perinṭa kurā పేరింటూరు	114
Petluppu పెట్టుపప్పు	206
Phala sampenga ఫలఫంజిక	58
Pilli idugu పిలిదుగు	177
Pilli kandla guggilam పిల్లకండ్లగుక్కలం	172
Pilli picḥara పిల్లిపిచర	61
Pilli tega పిల్లితే	61
Pinda larak kayā పిండకరికాయ	212
Pinna elaki chettu పిన్నలెల చెట్టు	108
Pinna ippa పిన్నకప్పు	66
Pinna varagogu పిన్నవరగోగు	223
Pippallu పిప్పల్లు	98
Pippili katta పిప్పిలికట్ట	99
Pi angī పీఙ్గిరి	108
Pishinika పీశినిక	108
Pi unu పిన్ను	7
Pita kanda పీతకండ	131
Pita vru/ shamu పీతవృక్షము	233
Piya tumma పియ్యము	21
Podali mānu పొడలిమాను	20
Poddu tirugudu vittulu పొద్దుతిరుగుడువిత్తులు	152
Pogadamānu పొగడమాను	170
Pogāku పొగాకు	182
Poka val ka పోకవక్క	54
Ponna chettu పొన్నచెట్టు	81
Postakaya chettu పోస్తకాయచెట్టు	193
Po takayā tolu పోస్తకాయతోలు	194

Potluppu-drāvakam పొట్లుప్పద్రావకం .	25
Potti-dumpa పొత్తిదుంప	117
Pótu-vadla పోతువాడ్ల . . .	151
Piatti ప్రితి . . .	119
Piatyuk-pushpi ప్రత్యుత్పత్తి	21
Pú - పూ . . .	4
Pudíná పుదీనా.	173
Púk-kávi పూక్కావి . . .	71
Puli-chintáku పులిచింతాకు . . .	192
Pulla-dabba పుల్లదబ్బ . . .	107
Fulluvvi పుల్లవరి . . .	255
Pulusu-káyalu పులుసుకాయలు . . .	63
Punnāgamu పున్నాగము . . .	81
Puppanti పుప్పంటి . . .	265
Púramu పూరము . . .	157
Puugudu పురుగుడు . . .	198
Puvvu పువ్వు . . .	1
Puvvu-dānimma పువ్వుదానిమ్మ . . .	219

R

Ragi రాగి . . .	123
Rákáshi-mattalu రాకాశిమట్టులు . . .	31
Rakta-chandanam రక్తచందనం . . .	209
Rakta-gandāham రక్తగంధం . . .	209
Rālla-sunnamu రాళ్లసున్నము . . .	83
Rāma-tulasī రామచంద్రుని . . .	185
Rana-guvva రణగువ్వ . . .	127
Rangūnu-malle-chettu రంగూనుమల్లచెట్టు . . .	211
Rāp-shakkara రావశక్కర . . .	220
Rasa-karpūramu రసకర్పూరము . . .	84, 157
Rasam రసం . . .	158
Rāti-púchī రాతిపూచి . . .	191
Rāti-puvvu రాతిపువ్వు . . .	191
Régu-pandū రేగుపండు . . .	262
Réla-gozzu రేలగొజ్జ . . .	93
Rela-káyalu రేలకాయలు . . .	93

Peval <i>chimi</i> pāi లేపల్ చిమిపాల్	83
Reval <i>chinu</i> లేపల్ చిన్ని	213
Roga <i>chettu</i> రోగచెట్టు	51
Rojā <i>pushpam</i> రోజాపుష్పం	217
Roja <i>puvvu</i> రోజాపువ్వు	217
Rudra <i>jeda</i> రుద్రజెడ	184
Rumardhakamu రూమధకము	172

S Sh

Sabbu శబ్బు	224
Sādipi శదాపి	218
Sakala <i>phala sampengā</i> శకలఫలసంపంగ	58
Salayittu శలాజిత్తు	107
Salā <i>misiri</i> సాలామిసిరి	221
Saliras శలారస్	189
Sambrāni సాంబ్రాని	66
Sambrāni <i>aku</i> సాంబ్రానిఆకు	1౨౦
Sambrāni <i>chettu</i> సాంబ్రానిచెట్టు	1౨3
Sambrāni <i>puvvu</i> సాంబ్రానిపువ్వు	24
Sampangi <i>puvvu</i> శంపంగపువ్వు	174
Samudra <i>pala</i> శముద్రపాల	5౨
Samudrapu <i>pachu</i> శముద్రపుపాచి	1౨0
Samudrapu <i>tenkūya</i> శముద్రపుటెంకాయ	169
Sanna <i>drāsha pardu</i> శన్నద్రాక్షపడు	2౨3
Sanna <i>dumpa rashtrakam</i> శన్నదంపరాష్ట్రం	266
Sanna <i>lavanga patta</i> శన్నలవంగపట్ట	103
Sara a <i>veru</i> సారాశవేరు	22౨
Sarayi సారాయి	8 56
Sarpakshi <i>chettu</i> శర్పాక్షిచెట్టు	190
Shāl <i>ha tunga veru</i> శాలహుళవేరు	128
Shakkara శక్కర	219
Shaku <i>muniya</i> శకుమియ	22౨
Shanaga <i>kadi</i> శనగాకాడి	100
Shanaga <i>pulusu</i> శనగాపులుసు	100
Shata <i>kuppi vittulu</i> శతకంపువీడు	59
Shatavari శతావరి	61

<i>Shavnamu</i> శవనము . . .	156
<i>Shayindu-lavanam</i> శయిందలవణం .. .	216
<i>Shembúra valli</i> శెంబరవల్లి ..	257
<i>Shenku-páshánam</i> శెంకుపాపాణం ..	57
<i>Shikáya</i> శికాయ . . .	21
<i>Shikha-múlamu</i> శిఖామూలము	131
<i>Shila-jatu</i> శిలాజతు ..	189
<i>Shilá-rasam</i> శిలారసం ...	169
<i>Shíma-atti</i> శీమల త్తి .	112
<i>Shíma-avishu-chettu</i> శీమలవిశేష్ట .	93
<i>Shíma-dálima-vittulu</i> శీమదాలిపిట్టలు ..	211
<i>Shíma-gándhā-mugam-netturu</i> శీమగాంధామృగం నెత్తురు	165
<i>Shíma-góngúla</i> శీమగోంగూరి...	151
<i>Shíma-kai-púnam-áku</i> శీమకైప్పూరం ఆకు	173
<i>Shíma-kávi</i> శీమకావి	74
<i>Shíma-kávuáy</i> శీమకావురాయి .	71
<i>Shíma-górantu-vittulu</i> శీమగోరంటిపిట్టలు .	195
<i>Shíma-maui-chettu</i> శీమమృత్తిచేట్టు	112
<i>Shíma-nakka-vulligadda</i> శీమనక్కవల్లిగడ్డ	225
<i>Shíma-sópu</i> శీమసోపు .	90
<i>Shíma-sunnam</i> శీమసున్నం .	117
<i>Shíma-tangédu</i> శీమతంజేడు ..	227
<i>Shindu-désa-oppu</i> శిందుదేశపుష్ప ..	216
<i>Shuu-saiu-mánu</i> శుశైరుమాను .	239
<i>Shuu-vávu</i> శుశువావిల ..	256
<i>Shutálam</i> శ్రుతాలం ...	116
<i>Shukku-kuiáku</i> శుక్కుకూరాయి ...	218
<i>Shúrá-káram</i> శూరాకారం .	206
<i>Shúrattu-tangédu</i> శూరత్తుతంజేడు	227
<i>Shuinján</i> శురింజాన్	153
<i>Sima-chámanti-puṣhpamu</i> సీమచామంతిపుష్పము	52
<i>Sima-jalakara</i> సీమజలకర .	90
<i>Sima-kich-chili-gaddalu</i> సీమకిచ్చిగడ్డలు ..	271
<i>Sima-sugandhi-pála</i> సీమసుగంధికాల .	224, 225
<i>Sisa-bhasmam</i> సీశభస్మం	203
<i>Sisamu</i> సీశము .	201

Sissu karra నిస్సుకర	129
Sitapa chettu సీతపచెట్టు	230
Sita vrulshamu సీతవృక్షము	233
Somanti సోమంతి	277
Somida manu సోమిదమాను	232
Sonti సోంటి	262
Sopu సోపు	199
Soyikura vittulu సోయికూరవిత్తులు	51
Sugandlu pila సుగంధిపాల	152
Sumi సూమి	232
Sunnam సున్నం	82
Sura k'ira davalakam సూరాకారద్రావకం	21
Suratu karparamu సూరతుకర్పూరము	84
Surya kanti vittulu సూర్యకాంతివిత్తులు	152
Surya vartamu సూర్యవర్తము	152
Suvarnam సువర్ణం	93

T

Taibara ra సీ	96
Tagara chettu తాగచెట్టు	91
Tagirisha chettu తాగిరిశచెట్టు	91
Tailamu తైలము	7
Takkolapu chettu తక్కిలపుచెట్టు	108
Talukamu తాళకము	57
Tali ha patri తాళిశపత్ర	143
Tamala chettu తమాలచెట్టు	260
Tamala pilu తమలపాకు	97
Tamarta kara తమర్తకాయ	61
Tamramu తామ్రము	125
Tamra valli తామ్రవల్లి	218
Tandra kara తాండ్రకాయ	241
Tangedu తండ్డు	93
Tantepe chettu తంపెపుచెట్టు	95
Tanuku manu తనూసు	96
Taru తారు	201
Tati bellamu తాటిబెల్లము	220

Tāti- <i>chettu</i> తాటిచెట్టు . . .	76
Tāti-kāḍi తాటికాడి	23
Tāti-kalakanda తాటికలకండా . . .	221
Tāti-kallu తాటికల్లు ...	216
Tāti-kallu-kāḍi తాటికల్లుకాడి ..	23
Tāti-sāḥaṣi తాటిసాహాయి .	276
Tegada తెగడ . . .	162
Tegada-vēlu తెగడవేరు ...	162
Tēku-mānu తేకుమాను	210
Tella- <i>chitra</i> -mulam తెల్లచిత్రమూలం .	202, 203
Tella-dāmaru తెల్లదామరు . . .	253
Tella-dīrisana- <i>chettu</i> తెల్లదీరిసనచెట్టు ..	22
Tella-gadda తెల్లగడ్డ . . .	38
Tella-gūṃya- <i>chettu</i> తెల్లగుంయచెట్టు ...	37
Tella-goyyā-paṇḍu తెల్లగొయ్యపండు ...	207
Tella-jāmpaṇḍu తెల్లజాంపండు ..	206, 207
Tella-jiriki-vittulu తెల్లజిరికివీర్లులు ...	277
Tella-kasturi-pasupu తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు .	126
Tella-maddi- <i>chettu</i> తెల్లమద్దిచెట్టు ..	243
Tella-manga తెల్లమంగా . . .	116
Tella-mulaka తెల్లములక .	231
Tella-pāsāṇam తెల్లపాషాణం	57
Tella-puṇḍu తెల్లపురుగుడు .	111
Tella- <i>śakkaia</i> తెల్లశక్కర ...	220
Tella-soṛa- <i>chépa</i> తెల్లసోరాచేప	233
Tella-tulasi తెల్లతులసి .	184
Tella tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ . . .	22
Tella-vāṇi తెల్లవాణి ...	256
Tella-vulli-gaddalu తెల్లపుల్లిగడ్డలు ..	37
Telu-manī- <i>chettu</i> తేలుమణిచెట్టు ..	211
Téne తేనె	172
Tene-attu తేనెలత్తి .	112
Tene-tīga తేనెటీగ ..	271
Tenkāya పెంకాయ . . .	112
Tenkāya-bellamu పెంకాయబెల్లము ..	221
Tenkāya- <i>chettu</i> పెంకాయచెట్టు .	112

Tenkāva lallu పెంకాయలల్లు	113	216
Tenkāva nunc పెంకాయనూనె		113
Tenkāya sarayā పెంకాయసారాయి		276
Tijāku తెయ్య		210
Tige తిగ		2
Tige moduga తిగమొడుగు		79
Tige palavāmu తిగపల్లవము		79
Tinduki తిండు		132
Tippa attu తిప్పనత్తు		216
Tippa tige తిప్పతిగ		244
Tipu badam vittulu తిఫుబాదామివ్వులు		15
Toka miriyālu తొకమిరయ్యలు		121
Tubiki తుబికి		132
Tula : తులసి		185
Tumiki తుమికి		132
Tumma banka తుమ్మబంక		160
Tumma chettu తుమ్మచెట్టు		19
Tummeda māmidi తుమ్మదమామిడి		226
Tunga gaddala veru తుంగగడ్డలవేరు	126	129
Tunga muste తుంగముస్తే		128
Turaka vepa తురకవేప		173
Tutti తుత్తి		18
Tuttiri chettu తుత్తిరిచెట్టు		18
Tuttu nāgam తుత్తునాగం	261,	262
Tutturu benda తుత్తురుబెండ		18

U U

Uduga chettu ఉడుగచెట్టు		36
Ummetta ఉమ్మెత్త		130
Ummetta puva ఉమ్మెత్తపువ్వు		131
Uppu ఉప్పు		261
Usirike ఉసిరిక		197
Usirike kāya ఉసిరికాయ		197
Uti chettu ఉతిచెట్టు		108
Utta rani ఉత్తరణి		24

V

Vadaja వడిజ ...	..	.	...	32
Vadla-vārāla వడ్లయ వాల .			.	154
Vakka వక్క...	...	..		51
Vākudu వాకుడు		...	...	232
Vānamu వామము	...			91
Vāminta వామింట	..		.	151
Vana-millu వాననీళ్లు	...	...	..	51
Vaiagōgu వరగోగు	...	...	..	222
Vaiaguna వరగున			...	127
Vasa వస	..	...		27, 32
Vasa-nābhi వసనాభి .	.			26, 266
Vatti-veṇu వట్టివేరు		..	.	48
Vāṇi వాని	.	...	..	256
Vāyu-vilangam-chettu వాయువిలంగంచెట్టు			...	134
Veduruppu వెదురుప్ప				65
Vēḡ vē .	.	.	...	203
Vegisa వేగిస	.	...	...	208
Velaga-banka వెలగబంక	..		...	151
Velaga-pandū వెలగపండు		...	...	139
Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి	..	...		38
Vempalī వెంపలి			.	211
Vendī-ṛeku వెండిరేకు				55
Vendī-sīsam వెండిసీసం .			.	233
Vēpa-chettu వేపచెట్టు			.	63
Vēpa-kallu వేపకల్లు	.			216
Vepudū-pach-cha వేపుదుపచ్చ				184
Vēṇi-atti-pandū వెణిఅత్తిపండు				143
Vēṇi-bīra వెణిబీర			..	169
Vēṇi-pāla వెణిపాల	..	.		219
Vēṇi-puch-cha వేణిపుచ్చ			.	101
Veṇu వేరు ..	..		...	6
Veṇu-shanaga వేరుశనక		.	...	51
Veṇu-shanaga-kāya వేరుశనకకాయ			..	54
Vibūdi-patī vibūdisatī		.	..	184

Vidayali veru విదయలివేళ్లు	18
Vilva patri దివ్యపత్రం	117
Viramu వీరము	156
Visha kanta kīlu విషకంటాకులు	254
Visha mungali విషమంజరి	118
Vittu విత్తు	3
Vulli gaddalu వల్లిగడ్డలు	37
Vuni వుని	22
Vera nakkeru వేరనక్కెరు	115

Y

Yashti madhukam యష్టిమధుకం	17 118
Ya liti madhuram pālu యల్లిమధురంపాలు	118

Z

Zonnalu జొన్నలు	232
Zunnu - జ్జు	95

INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES

A, Á

Agatti അകത്തി		266
Akkikaruká അക്കികരുകാ	.	210
Akkilakkáam അക്കിലാകാരം		210
Alari അലരി		182
Allit-támara അല്ലിത്താമര	.	184
Alpam അൽപം	..	273
Ámalakam ആമലകം	..	197
Amari അമരി	...	161
Amruta അമൃത		245
Ánakúva ആനകൂവ	.	125
Ána-nerinnil ആനനെരിഞ്ഞിൽ	...	195
Annbhédi അന്നഭേദി		141
Annanak-kalla അഞ്ഞനക്കല്ല	.	53
Anpala ആമ്പല	...	184
Anpazham അമ്പാഴം	...	233
Anti അണ്ടി		4
Antimalai അന്തിമലരി	...	175
Antimantáam അന്തിമന്താരം	.	175
Ápappaya-pazham ആപപ്പായപഴം	...	89
Aranamaram അരണമരം		96
Aii അരി	..	191
Ari-chááiyam അരിചാരായം	...	271
Ariya-véppa അരിയവെപ്പ	.	63
Asti അസ്തി	.	191
Asti-kari അസ്തികരി	...	88
Atakka അടക്ക	.	54
Atakkamani അടക്കാമണി	...	232
Atimadhuram അതിമധുരം	.	17, 148
Átrapála ആററപാല	..	222

Affa അട്ട	1൦1
Attitippili അത്തിതിപ്പിപ്പി	226
Attisalum അത്തിയാലും	113
Atuppakari അട്ടപ്പകരി	88
Atutinjap pila ആട്ടതിണ്ടാപ്പാള	56
Avanakku ആവണക്ക	211
Avanakkinkuru ആവണക്കിൻകുരു	21൦
Avira ആചാര	93
Avamodakam അയമോദകം	൧1
Avangolam അയ്യാളം	3൦
Ayimparatti അയിമ്പരത്തി	1൦1
A hanna maram അഴിഞ്ഞമരം	3൦

B

Badam ബാദം	1൦
Belluren ബെല്ലുരെൻ	19
Bijam ബീജം	3
Brahma danti ബ്രഹ്മദന്തി	൦1

Ch

Chalilyam ചാലിയം	൧7 1൦6
Chanam ചന്നം	119
Chanavitta ചന്നവിട്ട	119
Chandana muzzi ചന്ദനമുട്ടി	223
Chane ki hanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങ	238
Chappannam ചപ്പണം	81
Cháravam ചരായം	8 ൧6
Chatirak kalli ചതിരക്കളളി	137
Chavaka maram ചവകമരം	൧6
Clayilyam ചായില്യം	1൦6
Chempa ചെമ്പ	227
Chempakap pu ചെമ്പകപ	171
Chempa ki hanna ചെമ്പകിഴങ്ങ	111
Chempara valli ചെമ്പാരവളളി	2൦7
Chemparattip pua ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പ	1൦1
Champ ra ചെ വേര	207

<i>Chempéiakka</i> ചെമ്പേരക്ക	207
<i>Chena</i> ചേന	249
<i>Chengalapach-cha</i> ചെങ്കലപ്പച്ച	123
<i>Chenna-nayakam</i> ചെന്നനായകം	39
<i>Chentikotuvéli</i> ചെണ്ടികൊട്ടുവേലി . .	202
<i>Chentúam</i> ചെന്തുരം	203
<i>Cheríya-elavanna-tol</i> ചെറിയഎലവങ്ങത്തൊലി	103
<i>Cheríya-kát-tatti</i> ചെറിയകാട്ടത്തി .	143
<i>Cheruchánattinte-vitta</i> ചെറുചാണത്തിൻതേവിത്ത	168
<i>Cheruchanavittinté-enná</i> ചെരുചാണത്തിൻതേക്കുണ	168
<i>Cheruchunta</i> ചെരുച്ചുണ്ട	231
<i>Cheru-katíu-vázhá</i> ചെരുകറുവാഴ . . .	39
<i>Cherukottá</i> ചെരുകൊട്ടാ	215
<i>Cherukottenná</i> ചെരുകൊട്ടെണ .	188
<i>Cherunáranná</i> ചെരുന്നാരങ്ങ	105
<i>Chérunkuu</i> ചെരുങ്കുരു	226
<i>Cherupáraka-pazham</i> ചെറുപാറകപഴം .	143
<i>Cheruparuvá</i> ചെറുപരുവ	228
<i>Cherutekka</i> ചെറുതെക്ക	108
<i>Cheruvanichechi</i> ചെറുവനിച്ചി	115
<i>Cheruviri</i> ചെറുവിരി	115
<i>Chieti</i> ചെടി	1
<i>Chínik-káam</i> ചിനിക്കാരം	41
<i>Chinik-káya</i> ചിനിക്കായ	21
<i>Chukízhuká-nelli</i> ചിറുകിഴുകാനെല്ലി	198
<i>Chitrallu</i> ചിററളള	227
<i>Chitrámiuta</i> ചിററാമുത	245
<i>Chitrávanakka-enná</i> ചിററാവണക്കെണ	188
<i>Chitrávanakkam-cheti</i> ചിററാവണക്കഞ്ചെടി	215
<i>Chitrá-vanakkín-kuru</i> ചിററാവണക്കിൻകുരു .	216
<i>Chittalatti</i> ചിത്തലത്തി	266 267
<i>Chivakavéra</i> ചിവാകവേര	162
<i>Chokanna-ulli</i> ചൊക്കന്നള്ളി	37
<i>Chólam</i> ചോളം	261
<i>Chórapulla-enna</i> ചോരപ്പല്ലെണ	49
<i>Chovanna-gantakam</i> ചൊവന്നക്കന്തകം . . .	237

<i>Chovanna kasha kashach cheti</i> ചൊവന്നകശകശച്ചെടി	193
<i>Chovanna manattakali</i> ചൊവന്നമണത്തകാളി	283
<i>Chovanna malak kappera</i> ചൊവന്നമലാക്കപ്പേര	207
<i>Chukanna kizhānelli</i> ചുക്കന്നകീഴാനെല്ലി	198
<i>Chukanna kotuvēli</i> ചുക്കന്നകൊട്ടുവേലി	202
<i>Chukka</i> ചുക്ക	262
<i>Chuntappana</i> ചുണ്ടപ്പന	92
<i>Chuvanna avilpori</i> ചുവന്ന അവിൽപൊരി	190

D

<i>Devataram</i> ദേവതാരം	200
--------------------------	-----

E É

<i>Ela</i> എല	5
<i>Elakkalli</i> എലക്കളളി	137
<i>Elamarunna</i> എലമരുൺ	117
<i>Elangi</i> എലങ്കി	175
<i>Elantap pazham</i> എലന്തപ്പഴം	262
<i>Elavannap pattā</i> എലവത്തപ്പട്ടാ	94
<i>Elattari</i> ഏലത്തരി	88
<i>Ilā</i> എല്ല	191
<i>Ellu</i> എളള	227
<i>Enna</i> എണ്ണ	7
<i>Erukka</i> എരുക്ക	82

G

<i>Gandhaka dravakam</i> ഗന്ധകദ്രാവകം	2൦
<i>Gantakam</i> ഗന്തകം	235
<i>Ganapati naranna</i> ഗണപതിനാരങ്ങ	107
<i>Gorochanam</i> ഗോരോചനം	71
<i>Gulkanta</i> ഗുൽകന്ത	217

H

<i>Homam</i> ഹോമം	91
-------------------	----

I

<i>In lu</i> ഇമ്പി	262
--------------------	-----

<i>Ínte-chááyam</i> ഓരന്തെചാരായം	270
<i>Ínte-cheti</i> ഓരന്തെചെടി ...	197
<i>Ínte-káti</i> ഓരന്തെകാടി	23
<i>Intuppa</i> ഇന്തുപ്പ	216
<i>Ínte-sharkkara</i> ഓരന്തെശർക്കര	221
<i>Ínte-vella</i> ഓരന്തെവെല്ല	221
<i>Íranpana</i> ഓരന്തമ്പന	92
<i>Iratti-madhuram</i> ഇരട്ടിമധുരം .	148
<i>Iratti-madhuram-pál</i> ഇരട്ടിമധുരംപാൽ	148
<i>Íravengáyam</i> ഓരന്തവെങ്കായം	37
<i>Irippa</i> ഇരിപ്പ ..	66
<i>Irippa-chááyam</i> ഇരിപ്പചാരായം	270
<i>Irumba</i> ഇരുമ്പ	141
<i>Iumbuk-kítam</i> ഇരുമ്പുകുടി ...	141
<i>Íshvará-múu</i> ഇശ്വരാമൂരി .	56
<i>Íyam</i> ഓരം	204

J

<i>Janapa-veia</i> ജനപവൈ	119
<i>Játikká</i> ജാതിക്കാ ..	180
<i>Játi-lingam</i> ജാതിലിംഗം	155
<i>Játipattuu</i> ജാതിപത്തൂരി	180
<i>Janapanáia</i> ജനപനാര	119
<i>Jetámáncchi</i> ജെടാമാഞ്ചി	181
<i>Jevantipúva</i> ജെവന്തിപൂവ ...	99
<i>Jirakam</i> ജിരകം .	123
<i>Jonakam-náránná</i> ജോനകംനാരങ്ങ	105

K

<i>Kach-chólam</i> കച്ചാലം	127
<i>Kach-chúri-kizhanna</i> കച്ചുരികിഴങ്ങ	127
<i>Kaḍale-káḍi</i> കടലൈക്കാടി .	100
<i>Kadara</i> കദര	36
<i>Kadaram</i> കദരം ..	20, 36
<i>Kaipa-bádam</i> കൈപബാദം ..	45
<i>Kaipa-kotakap-pála-vitta</i> കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത	155

<i>Kaipa vātam koṭṭa</i> കൈവവാതംകൊട്ട	40
<i>Kaippam patōlam</i> കൈപ്പംപടൊലം	248
<i>Kaippa valli</i> കൈപ്പവള്ളി	175
<i>Kaṭta</i> കൈത	192
<i>Kaṭtachakka</i> കൈതചക്ക	47
<i>Kakavalli</i> കാകവള്ളി	109
<i>Kaka vitta</i> കാക്കവിത്ത	110
<i>Kakka mullu</i> കാക്കമുളളു	190
<i>Kakkanamkoti</i> കാക്കനംകൊടി	109
<i>Kāṭṭkanam vitta</i> കാക്കനംവിത്ത	109 110
<i>Kāṭṭka totali</i> കാക്കതൊടലി	248
<i>Kakkarikka vitta</i> കക്കാരിക്കവിത്ത	122
<i>Kalanchuk kuru</i> കളനചക്കുരു	80
<i>Kaleṇṇiyam</i> കലേണിയം	134
<i>Kaleyan konpa</i> കലേയൻകൊമ്പ	116
<i>Kalkanṭu</i> കൽകണ്ടു	221
<i>Kalli</i> കളളി	139
<i>Kallur vanchi</i> കല്ലൂർവഞ്ചി	42
<i>Kal tāmara</i> കൽതാമര	230
<i>Kalyāna murukku maram</i> കല്യാണമുരുക്കുമാരം	136
<i>Kāmakshi pulla enna</i> കാമാക്ഷിപ്പുല്ല എണ്ണ	49
<i>Kancha</i> കഞ്ച	80
<i>Kanchach cheṭṭip paśhi</i> കഞ്ചച്ചെടിപ്പാശ	86
<i>Kanchāva cheṭi</i> കഞ്ചാവചെടി	80
<i>Kanchāva ela</i> കഞ്ചാവ എല	86
<i>Kanchāva pāla</i> കഞ്ചാവപാല	86
<i>Kanchāva vitta</i> കഞ്ചാവവിത്ത	86
<i>Kāṇṇurak kuru</i> കാഞ്ഞിരക്കുരു	231
<i>Kaṇṇunni</i> കഞ്ഞണി	134
<i>Kantabharanni</i> കണ്ടഭാരങ്ങി	108
<i>Kantam kattiri</i> കണ്ടംകത്തിരി	232
<i>Kantenna</i> കാന്തങ്ങ	118
<i>Kappakka</i> കപ്പക്ക	176
<i>Kappal cherunkuru</i> കപ്പൽചെരുക്കുരു	46
<i>Kappal melaka</i> കപ്പൽമെളക	87
<i>Kappa māya kuru</i> കപ്പമാവകുരു	46

Kappikuu കപ്പികുരു	..	...	114
Karaka-nuam കരകനിരം	..	...	47
Karakannuam കരകാഞ്ഞിരം	.	..	47
Karakundurukkam കരകുന്ദുരുക്കം			254
Karalekam കരളേകം	..		56
Karalik-káya കരളികായ	..	.	212
Karalvékam കരൾവേകം	.	...	56
Káram കാരം	.		205
Karámpu കരാമ്പു	...		92
Karantakattin-káya കരണ്ടകത്തിൻകായ			46
Karavéla കരവെളാ	.	..	151
Kárellu കാരെളു	...		227
Kari കരി	..	...	87
Karichakka കരിചക്ക	..	.	63
Karimpa കരിമ്പ	...	.	219
Karin-kolla കരിൻകൊളള	...	.	92
Karin-takalaz കരിൻതകരെ			208
Karin-tumba കരിൻതുമ്പ			52
Karishánganni കരിശാങ്കണി		.	134
Kari-vilánti കരിവിലാന്തി	..		230
Karppúiam കപ്പൂരം	...	.	84
Karppúra-tailam കപ്പൂരതൈലം			241
Karukap-pulla കരുക്പുല്ല			56
Karu-maúta കരുമരുത	.	.	243
Karumattan-vitta കരുമത്തൻവിത്ത			77
Karu-mulaka കരുമുളക	...		201
Karu-murukkin-maram കരുമുരുക്കിൻമരം			136
Karun-chírakam കരുണൂരകം			183
Karun-nocchí കരുണൊച്ചി			161
Karun-tottí കരുന്തൊട്ടി			229
Karuppu-manattakáli കറുപ്പമണത്തകാളി	.		281
Kaúutta-ayangólam കരുത്തരുയോലം			36
Kaúutta-kotiveli കരുത്തകൊടിവെലി	.		202
Karutta-uppa കറുത്തുപ്പ	...		71
Karu-ummatta കരുമുരുത്ത	...		130
Karu-vélakam കരുവെലകം			19, 20

karu velakam pacha കരുവെലകപൊഴ	110
karu veppla കരുവെപ്പ	178
kasala kasalachi chetu കശകശച്ചെടി	193
kasala kasalakarappa കശകശകരപ്പ	190
kasala kasalak kuru കശകശകരു	191
kasala kasalap pacha കശകശപ്പൊഴ	190
kasala kasalat tol കശകശരത്താൽ	191
kashakatpu കാശികട്ടി	96
kasturi കസ്തൂരി	177
kasturi mayyala കസ്തൂരിമഞ്ഞൾ	121
kasturi vanga vitta കസ്തൂരിവെണ്ണയിൽ	14
katak kalli കടക്കളളി	137
katalaia കലോടി	21
katalavanakkal കടലാവന 7	120
katal tegga കടൽതെങ്ങ	161
kasi കാടി	23
kāti kīram കാടികാരം	271
kāru vayla കറുവാഴ	9
katta കടൽ	96
kāttavanakka കാട്ടാവണക്ക	161
kāttanta കാട്ടിൽ	197
kātturippa കാട്ടിരിപ്പ	60
kāttuyākkka കാട്ടുജാതിക്കാ	211
kāttu jarakam കാട്ടുജീരകം	204
kāttu karuvā tol കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി	102
kāttukasturi കാട്ടുകസ്തൂരി	14
kāttu kākka കാട്ടുകുട	201
kāttu kurkkā കാട്ടുകൂക്കാ	1
kāttullu കാട്ടുളളി	20
kāttumayyala കാട്ടുമഞ്ഞൾ	12
kāttu nerayyil കാട്ടുനരിയിൽ	10
kāttu tuttuva കാട്ടുതുളുവാ	181
kātuka കടുക	229
kātukka കടുക്കാ	212
kātukka pinji കടുകു പിമ്പി	212
kātukka pu കടുകുപു	213

Kātu-tippilī കാടുതിപ്പിലി	...	99
Kaḥḥutap-pal കഴുതപ്പാൽ	...	661
Kāya കായ . ..	..	2, 3
Kāyam കായം	..	62
Kāḥḥancḥuk-kuru കഴമ്പിക്കുരു	...	80
Kiriyattu കിരിയാത്തു	..	47
Kizhānellī കിഴാണെല്ലി	...	198
Kizhanna കിഴങ്ങു	...	6
Kizhkkāyī-nellī കിഴക്കായിനെല്ലി	...	198
Koch-chilacḥ-chi-pulla കൊച്ചിളച്ചിപ്പുല്ല	...	260
Kólānjī-nāarakam കൊളാഞ്ഞിനാരകം	..	101
Kól-kallī കൊൽകളളി	...	138
Kollam-kóva-kizhanna കൊല്ലംകോവകിഴങ്ങു	...	78
Konnakkāya കൊന്നക്കായ	...	93
Kóppara കൊപ്പര	...	113
Kóra-kizhanna കോരകിഴങ്ങു	...	129
Kotakappāla-vitta കൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത	...	259
Kotanpam കൊടമ്പം	...	219
Kotappana കൊട്ടപ്പന	...	116
Kottā കൊട്ടാ	...	115
Kotta-kuru കൊട്ടകുരു	...	212
Kottamallī കൊത്തമല്ലി	...	115
Kottam-pālarī കൊത്തമ്പാലരി	...	115
Kottennā കൊട്ടെണ	...	187
Kotuvēlī കൊട്ടുവേലി	...	203
Kóva കോവ	...	110
Kozhunnūla കൊഴിഞ്ഞില	...	241
Kshīram ക്ഷീരം	...	8, 166
Kumpalanāṇā കുമ്പളങ്ങ	...	122
Kungiliyam കുങ്കിലിയം	...	228
Kumkuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പൂവ്	...	118
Kunni-kuru കുന്നികുരു	...	16
Kunpalam കുന്പളം	...	122
Kuppa-manī കുപ്പമണി	...	265
Kūrkkā കൂർക്കാ	...	51

Kuru കരു	4
Kuru mulaka കരുമുളക	201
Kutakan കുടകൻ	158
Kuva കൂവ	121, 125
Kuva kizhanna കൂവകിഴങ്ങ	125
Kuvapal pazham കൂവമുളപ്പഴം	31

L

Lavnam ലവണം	231
Lavanga patta ലവങ്കുവട്ട	103

M

Madhura badam മധുരബാദം	45
Madhura kāmēshvari മധുരകാമേശ്വരി	58
Madhura nārannā മധുരന്നാരങ്ങ	104
Madhura vātam kotta മധുരവാതംകൊട്ട	45
Mala kulukki മലകുലുക്കി	47
Malatānni മലതാങ്ങി	228
Malsyam nazi മൽസ്യംനൈ	187
Manatta kāli മണത്തകാളി	281, 283
Manchettu മഞ്ചെട്ടി	218
Mannā മന്നാ	171
Manjja lungiliyam മഞ്ഞമങ്കിലിയം	76
Manjal മഞ്ഞൾ	126
Man taviḷam മണത്തൈലം	196
Manóranjitam മനോരഞ്ജിതം	58
Mansola മന്സോല	272
Mara kizhanna മരകിഴങ്ങ	171
Maram മരം	1
Maramanjhal മരമഞ്ഞൽ	116
Maram chinnikizhanna മരഞ്ചിനികിഴങ്ങ	171
Mara uppa മരമുപ്പ	205
Mara vallikizhanna മരവളികിഴങ്ങ	171
Marinnala മരിങ്ങള	126
Marutam toli മരുതംതൊലി	180
Marutōnni മരുതൊന്നി	167

Máshuk-káya മാശിക്കായ	...	..	115
Mátalam- <i>cheti</i> മാതളംചെടി			209
Mátalam-pazham മാതളംപഴം			210
Mattip-pál മട്ടിപ്പാൽ	..		35
Mávva മാവ്	...		171
Mayilánc̣hi മയിലാഞ്ചി	.	...	167
Mayir-mánikkam മയിർമാണിക്കം			229
Mayil-tutta മയിൽതുത്ത	..		124
Mazha-vellam മഴവെളം			53
Mezhuka മെഴുക	..	...	97
Mínánganni മീനാങ്കണി			232
Mín-nar മീൻനരെ	.	..	187
Mole-uppa മൊളെപ്പ			65
Mótira-kanniam മോതിരകാഞ്ഞിരം		...	234
Mótira-valli മോതിരവള്ളി	.		58
Motta മൊട്ട	.		5
Múch- <i>chi</i> -maram മുച്ചിമരം			171
Mudársinka മുദാർസിങ്ക	..		203
Mukkan-pála മുക്കൻപാല			41
Mukutī മുകുറി			134
Mulaka-táni മുളകുതാണി	.		245
Múlam മൂലം	.	..	6
Mullá <i>ch-cha</i> -pú മൂലച്ചാപ്പ			162
Mullanc̣hira മുളളഞ്ചിര	.		41
Mullappú മൂലപ്പ			162
Mullilava മുളളിലവ	...		75
Mullilápúla മുളളിലാപ്പുള	...	.	135
Muntirinna-kátī മുന്തിരിങ്ങകാടി	...		23
Muntirinnap-pazham മുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം		253, 257	
Muntirinnap-pazham- <i>cháráyam</i> മുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം ചാരായം	...	.	255
Murikúti മുരിക്കുടി	..		117
Murinna മുരിങ്ങ	..	...	176
Murukka മുരുക	...		136
Murukka-maiam മുരുകമൈരം	.	...	78

Murukka vittu മുരുക്കുവിത്ത	78
Murukkin pasaka മുരുക്കിൻപട	79
Mutṭa മുട്ട	192
Muttann മുത്തങ്ങ	122
Muṭṭi മുട്ടി	7
Mutti kari മുട്ടികരി	88

N

Nāgam നാഗം	262
Naga mallich cheti നാഗമല്ലിപ്പച്ചടി	213 214
Nāga mulla നാഗമുള്ള	191
Naiyāṅṅpal നൈയംഗപാൽ	254
Nāḷ kaṅṅu നാക്കഞ്ഞി	184
Nalla tirtta നല്ലതിത്ത	180
Nalla tuttuṅṅā നല്ലതുരുള	180
Nallenna നല്ലെണ്ണ	227
Nanchunta നമ്പൂന്മാ	1
Nannāṅṅi kanna നന്നാരികിഴങ്ങ	102
Nāpilu നാപാലു	108
Naru nīṅṅi നരുനീണ്ടി	102
Naru tinti നരുതീണ്ടി	220
Niṭṭatimadukaram നിട്ടതിമധുരം	17
Nāṭṭiratti madukam നാട്ടിരട്ടിമധുരം	17
Nātram takara നാദരംതകര	94
Nattu നാട്ടു	12
Nattu bādam നാട്ടുബാദം	242
Nattu paṅṅasāra നാട്ടുപമ്പസാര	220
Nattu shakkara നാട്ടുശക്കര	220
Nattu yashṭi madukam നാട്ടുയഷ്ടിമധുരം	17
Nāvalin paḥam നൗവാലിൻപട	237
Nāval pazham നൗവാലപട	237
Navasāram നവസാരം	42
Nayik loraṅṅa നായിക്കൊറം	176
Nayik katuka നായ്ക്കുക	204
Nayalā നായ്ക്കു	204
Nelak kaṭṭalā നെലക്കടല	54

Nelappana-kizhanna നെല്പന്നകിഴങ്ങ	...	124
Nellikáya നെല്ലികായ	...	197
Nerumula നെരിഞ്ഞില	.	247
Nettávil നെട്ടാവിൽ	...	52
Nilak-kumazh നിലക്കുമഴ	..	148
Nilam നിലം	...	161
Níla-váka നിലവാക	...	94
Nilavéppa നിലവേപ്പ	..	47, 189
Nírāmpal നീരാമ്പൽ	...	254
Nírnōch-chi നീർനൊച്ചി...	.	256
Nirvélam നീർവാളം	..	120
Noch-chi നൊച്ചി	...	256
Núra നൂര	..	83

P.

Pach-cha-arali ചച്ച അരലി		244
Pach-cha-gantakam പച്ചഗന്തകം	...	236
Pach-cha-muntirinnap-pazham പച്ചമുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം		257
Pach-cha-nílām പച്ചനീലം	...	123
Pach-cha-pushpam പച്ചപൂപ്പം	...	184, 185
Pál പാൽ	..	8, 166
Pála പാല	.	41
Paná പനാ	...	76
Paná-charáyam പനാചാരായം	...	275
Paná-káti പനാകാടി	.	23
Pana-kalkantu പനകൽകണ്ടു	..	221
Panam-katirāzha പനംകറാഴ		34
Pana-shaikkara പനശക്കര		220
Pana-vella പനവെല്ല		220
Pani-ch-chi പനിച്ചി	..	132
Pani-nír പനിനീർ	..	217
Pani-níattar പനിനീരത്തർ	...	218
Pani-nípushpam പനിനീർപ്പൂപ്പം	.	217
Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര	..	219
Pauni-maram പഞ്ഞിമരം	...	135
Pantipável പാണ്ടിപാലേൽ	...	176

Pappatak karam പപ്പടക്കാരം	205
Pappaya pazham വല്ലായ്പഴം	89
Paraka pazham പാറകപഴം	143
Paranki māva പരങ്കിമാവ	46
Parangichakka പരങ്കിചക്ക	47
Paritti പരിത്തി	149
Parittich cheti പരിത്തിച്ചെടി	149
Paritti vitta പരിത്തിവിത്ത	149
Paruppu gantakam പരുപ്പഗന്തകം	236
Pasha പശു	7
Pasuvu pal പശുവിൻപാൽ	166
Patavilam പടവളം	248
Patik karam പടിക്കാരം	41
Patolam പടോലം	248
Patta harayam പട്ടഹാരായം	275
Patukurkkā പട്ടുകൂക്ക	51
Pavakka cheti പാവക്കാച്ചെടി	176
Payana പയന	254
Pa ham പഴം	2
Pepatolam പെപടോലം	248
Peralin pala പെരാലിൻപാല	142
Pera ratta പെരരത്ത	40
Perelam പെരേലം	42
Perin chirakam പെരിഞ്ഞീരകം	199
Periya elattari പെരിയ ഏലത്തരി	42
Periya viri പെരിയവിരി	115
Peru marattoli പെരുമരത്തൊലി	35
Perungayam പെരുങ്കായം	61 62
Perun tumba പെരുത്തുമ്പ	52
Pettaka putti പെട്ടകപ്പുട്ടി	18
Peyatti പെയത്തി	143
Peyi meratti പെയിമെരട്ടി	52
Piranta പിരണ്ട	257
Pi velam പീവേലം	21
Plach cha പാച്ച	78
Plach cham kuru പാച്ചംകുരു	74

<i>Plach-cha-pasha</i> പാച്ചുപശ	...	79
<i>Pláshu</i> പാശു		78
<i>Pokala</i> പൊകല	..	182
<i>Pólattá¹</i> പൊളത്താളി	...	118
<i>Polla-káya</i> പൊളളക്കായ		46
<i>Ponkáram</i> പൊങ്കാരം	...	230
<i>Ponnalyam</i> പൊണ്ടല്യം	.	35
<i>Ponnam-takara</i> പൊന്നാത്തകര	...	95
<i>Ponnam-taram</i> പൊന്നരിതാരം		57
<i>Ponnáviám</i> പൊന്നാവിരം		93
<i>Pú</i> പൂ	..	4
<i>Pukayila</i> പുകയില	..	182
<i>Pula-kizhanna</i> പൂലാകിഴങ്ങ	..	127
<i>Púla-maram</i> പൂളമരം	...	75
<i>Pulivanji-naia</i> പൂളവമ്പിനാര		119
<i>Pulivanji-vitta</i> രപൂളിവമ്പിവിത്ത		119
<i>Puliyam-pazham</i> പൂളിയമ്പഴം	...	238
<i>Puliyarala</i> പൂളിയാരല	...	192
<i>Pulla-maruta</i> പൂല്ലമരുത		243
<i>Pullu</i> പൂല്ല്	.	2
<i>Pú-mátalam</i> പൂമാതളം	...	211
<i>Punna</i> പുന്ന	...	81
<i>Punnam</i> പൂങ്ങ	..	205
<i>Punnankotta</i> പുന്നങ്കൊട്ട	..	224
<i>Putiyina</i> പുതിയിന	.	173
<i>Pushpakédal</i> പുഷ്പകേദൽ	.	213
<i>Pushpam</i> പുഷ്പം	.	4
<i>Puzhuk-kolli</i> പൂഴുക്കൊല്ലി		213
<i>Púvvaishá</i> പൂവ്വരശ	.	244

R

<i>Rakta-channanam</i> രക്തചന്നനം	.	209
<i>Ramach-cham</i> രാമച്ചം	...	50
<i>Rámach-cham-véi</i> രാമച്ചംവേർ		48
<i>Rasa-kaippúiam</i> രസകപരം	...	157
<i>Rassam</i> രസം	...	158

Rinpadam രിമ്പദം 178

S Sh

Salimishiri സലാമിശിരി	221
Sambharapulla enna സംഭാരപുല്ല എണ്ണ	50
Sāmbirani സാംബ്രാനി	66
Samudrapach cha സമുദ്രപച്ച	55
Samudrap pila സമുദ്രപ്പാല	55
Samudra yogam സമുദ്രയോഗം	55
Shangam kuppi ശങ്കംകുപ്പി	108
Shanga pushpam ശങ്കപുഷ്പം	108
Sharkkara ശക്കര	219 220
Shatakuppa ശതകുപ്പ	51
Shatarali ശതാലി	61
Shatavari kizhanna ശതാവരികിഴങ്ങ	61
Shenba ശബ്ബ	123
Shima akatti ശിമ അകത്തി	93
Shima amanakku ശിമ ആമനക്ക	120
Shima atti ശിമ അത്തി	142
Shima jevanti pushpam ശിമജെവന്തിപുഷ്പം	52
Shima jirakam ശിമ ജീരകം	90
Shima kattuili ശിമ കാട്ടുളി	220
Shima nura ശിമനൂര	117
Shima papayumarim ശിമ പഞ്ഞിമരം	111
Shima vėnnap pasha ശിമ വെങ്ങുപ്പശ	160
Sorana takatu സൊണതകട	62
Suryyakantam vitta സൂര്യകാന്തംവിത്ത	102

T

Tailam തൈലം	7
Tavela തൈവേളാ	151
Takara തകര	90
Takaram താകരം	8 06
Tamarat taka താമരത്തുക	63
Tangal rel la തങ്കരോല	62

Tāni താനി	.	...	.	211
Tati തടി	..	..	...	7
Tāzhalā താഴാ	..	..	..	192
Tékka-maram തേക്കമരം	...	.	.	210
Teliyanni തെളിയന്നി	..	...	...	211
Tél-kotukka തേൾകൊട്ടക്ക	..	.	.	211
Tén തേൻ	.	.	.	172
Teni തേനി	.	...	...	271
Tenich-chan-kāya തേനിച്ചൻകായ	.	...	...	196
Ténna തേങ്ങ	.	.	.	112
Tenna-charāyam തേങ്ങചാരായം	..	.	.	270
Ténnā-onna തേങ്ങാ എണ്ണ	...	..	...	113
Tenna-maiam തേങ്ങമരം	...	...	...	112
Ténnā-shaikkara തേങ്ങാശക്കര	.	...	...	221
Ténnā-vella തേങ്ങാവെല്ല	..	.	.	221
Tén-prákka തെന്റക്ക	...	.	.	226
Tetian-kotta തെറ്റാൻകൊട്ട	...	.	.	235
Tétrān-parala തേറ്റാൻപരല	..	.	.	235
Tippili തിപ്പിലി	..	...	.	98
Tippili-ver തിപ്പിലിവേർ	...	...	...	99
Tiruk-kalli തിരുക്കളളി...	..	..	...	138
Tiru-nitripach-cha തിരുനിററിപ്പച്ച	.	...	...	58
Tiru-nitrupach-cha തിരുനിറുപ്പച്ച	.	.	...	181
Tóla തോല	.	...	...	5
Toli തൊലി	..	.	.	5
Totali തൊടലി	...	...	...	215
Tulasi തുളസി	..	..	...	185
Tunpa-kotu-véli തുമ്പകൊട്ടവേലി	.	.	...	203
Turisha തുരിശ	..	..	...	124
Tutta തുത്ത	.	.	.	18
Tuttam തുത്തം	.	.	...	261
Tuvana തുവര	.	.	.	81

U, Ū

Udi-maiam ഉടിമരം	.	.	...	185
Uluya ഉലൂപ	...	...	...	219

Ummam ഉമ്മം	130
Ummatla ഉമ്മത്ത	130
Unanniya muntirip pa ham ഉണങ്ങിയമുതിരിപ്പഴം	203
Unna maram ഉന്നമരം	205
Uppa ഉപ്പ	231
Uppa dravakam ഉപ്പുദ്രാവകം	25
Upputti ഉപത്തി	63
Uram ഊരം	18
Uranpu ഊരാനു	127
Urvanjik kuya ഉവഞ്ചിക്കായ	221

V

Vakka vanji വക്കവഞ്ചി	119
Vakka vitta വക്കവിത്ത	119
Valankuchāmbraṇi വളങ്കുച നൂണി	76
Valiya cheru nāranna വലിയചെരുനാരന്നം	105
Valiya vanich chi വലിയവനിച്ചി	115
Vallāri വല്ലാരി	159
Valli വള്ളി	2
Valli murukka വള്ളിമുതക്ക	79
Valli pāla വള്ളിപാല	249
Valli plach cha വള്ളിപാച്ച	79
Val mulaka വാൽമുളക	121
Valsa nāḷhi വൽസനാടി	26
Vāluḥkura വാലുഴവാ	97
Vananchukka maram വനഞ്ചിക്കാമരം	132
Varik kumatti വരിക്കുമട്ടി	121
Vasanap pulla enna വാസനപ്പൂട്ട എണ്ണ	50
Vashanpa വശമ്പ	32
Vatak koti വാതക്കൊടി	164
Vatamkotta വാതംകൊട്ട	45
Vitangolli വാതങ്കൊല്ലി	164
Vayalchulli വയൽമുളളി	62
Vāyivalannam വായിവളങ്ങ	134
Vāzha maram വാഴമരം	178
Va hap pa ham വാഴപ്പഴം	179

Velá Vēḍā...	...	.	151
Vélakam-pas̥ha Vēḷakam-pas̥ha	.	..	150
Véḷipparitti വെളിപ്പരിത്തി	..	...	129
Vella വെല്ല ..	..	..	220
Vella-káram വെളുകാരം	...	...	230
Vella-kundirukkam വെളുകുന്ദിരുകക്കം	..	..	77
Vella-kunturukkam വെളുകുന്തുരുകക്കം	...	...	254
Vellam-chárayam വെല്ലംചാരായം ...			276
Vella-malák-kappéia വെളമലാക്കപ്പൈ			207
Vella-maruta വെളമരുത	...	.	243
Vella-noch-chi വെളമൊച്ചി	.	.	256
Vellap-pás̥hánam വെളപ്പാഷാണം			57
Vellarén വെളരേൻ ...	...	..	19
Vella-tolasi വെളതൊളസി	...		184
Velláttup-pál വെളാട്ടുപ്പാൽ		...	166
Vellit-takita വെളിത്തകിട	.	.	55
Velliyam വെളിയം ...	..	..	233
Vellulli വെളുളളി ..			38
Vel-noch-chi വെംമൊച്ചി	...		256
Velutta-chenpakam വെളുത്തചെമ്പകം	..	..	174
Velu-váke വെളുവാകെ .	.	.	22
Velvélam വെംവേലം	.	.	22
Ven-panjasára വെൺപഞ്ചസാര	..	..	220
Ven-sharkkara വെൺശർക്കര	...	.	220
Vengáyam വെങ്കായം ..			37
Ven-peia വെൺപേര			207
Ven-pérakka വെൺപെരക്ക			207
Vénna വേങ്ങ	..	..	208
Vénna-maram വേങ്ങമരം			208
Vénnap-pas̥ha വേങ്ങപ്പശ	.	.	209
Ventak-káya വെണ്ടക്കായ	.	...	13
Ventayam വെന്തയം			249
Ventóni വെന്തൊണി .	.	.	147
Véppa വെപ്പ	.	.	63
Veia വേര			6
Véranna വേരന്നാ ..	.	...	207

Veranta വേരണ്ടാ	257
Verk katala വേക്കടലാ	54
Veti uppa വെടി ഉപ്പ	206
Veti uppa dravakam വെടിഉപ്പുദ്രാവകം	25
Vetrila വെറില	97
Vetrila loti വെറിലകൊടി	97
Vetti ver വെട്ടിവേർ	48
Vilam pasha വിളാമ്പശ	151
Vilampa ham വിളാമ്പഴം	139
Vilimbi വിലമ്പി	63
Vilva patram വിൽവപത്രം	117
Vilunbikka വില്വമ്പിക്കാ	63
Visla mula വിഷ്ണുമൂല	118
Vitta വിത്ത	3

Y

Ya iti madhukam യാദൃമധുകം	148
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INDEX OF CANARESE SYNONYMS

A, Á.

Ádasóge-sappu	ವಾದ ನೊಗೆ ಸಪ್ಪು	33
Adavi-attu	ಎದವಿಂತ್ತಿ	113
Adavi-irulli	ಎದವಿರುಳ್ಳಿ	...	..	250
Adavi-lavanga-patte	ಎದವಿಲವಂಗಪಟ್ಟೆ			102
Adike	ಎದಿಕೆ	..	...	51
Agasʱi	ಅಗಶಿ	..	.	266
Ájamodávómá	ಅಜಮೊದಾವೊಮಾ			91
Ákalu-hálu	ಅಕಲುಹಾಲು		..	166
Ákáśʱa-garudā-gaḍde	ಅಕಾಶಗರುಡಗಡ್ಡೆ			78
Akkalákai	ಅಕ್ಕಲಾಕರೈ	...	.	210
Akkí	ಅಕ್ಕಿ	...	.	191
Akkí-sáśy	ಅಕ್ಕಿಸಾಸಾಯಿ	.	.	277
Akíródu	ಅಕ್ಕಿರೊಡು	.	.	163
Áladahalu	ಅಲಾದಾಹಾಲು	.	.	141
Alale-huvvu	ಅಲಾಲೆಹುವ್ವು	...	.	213
Alalekay	ಅಲಾಲೆಕಾಯಿ	.	...	212
Alale-pinda	ಅಲಾಲೆಪಿಂದ	.	...	242
Alasʱi	ಅಲಶಿ	.	.	168
Alasʱi-yanne	ಅಲಶಿಯನ್ನೆ	..	...	168
Amkóle	ಅಂಕೊಲೆ	..		35
Amruta-balli	ಅಮೃತಬಳ್ಳಿ	.	.	245
Amaté-mai	ಅಮತೇಮರಾ			233
Anánasu-hannu	ಅನಾನಸುಹಣ್ಣು			47
Anjená	ಅಂಜನಾ	..		53
Annábʱédí	ಅನ್ನಾಬೇದಿ	...		141
Annegaluḡiḡá	ಅನ್ನೇಗಲುಗಿಡಾ	.		195
Antaḡagange	ಅಂತರಗಂಗೆ			254
Antu	ಅಂತು	.	.	7

<i>Aphimu</i> ಅಫಿಮು	190
<i>Aridala</i> ಅರಿದಳಾ	57
<i>Arishina</i> ಅರಿಶಿನಾ	126
<i>Atimadhurá</i> ಅತಿಮಧುರಾ	17, 148
<i>Atti hannu</i> ಅತ್ತಿಹಣ್ಣು	143
<i>Avagude hannu</i> ಅವಗುದೆಹಣ್ಣು	248
<i>Ávara gida</i> ಉವರಗಿದಾ	93

B

<i>Bamida</i> ಬಾದಾಮಿ	40
<i>Baje</i> ಬಜೆ	32
<i>Balamenasu</i> ಬಾಂಮೆನಸು	121
<i>Bale gida</i> ಬಾಳೆಗಿದಾ	178
<i>Bale hannu</i> ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	179
<i>Balli</i> ಬಲ್ಲಿ	2
<i>Balli muttaga</i> ಬಲ್ಲಿಮುತ್ತಗ	79
<i>Bangárada réllhu</i> ಬಂಗಾರಕರೇಖು	62
<i>Baragaragada gida</i> ಬರಗರಗದಗಿದಾ	134
<i>Bella</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲ	220
<i>Bella sáráyi</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲಸಾರಾಯಿ	276
<i>Belli réllhu</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲರೇಖು	55
<i>Belluli</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲುಲಿ	38
<i>Bendéáyi</i> ಬೆಂದಿಃಕಾಯಿ	13
<i>Beru</i> ಬೇರು	6
<i>Bettada bévina</i> ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾಬೇವಿನ	173
<i>Bettada haralu</i> ಬೆಟ್ಟದಹರಳು	163
<i>Bettada padaval</i> ಬೆಟ್ಟದಪದವಲಾ	248
<i>Bevinámara</i> ಬೇವಿನಾಮರಾ	63
<i>Bhangí</i> ಭಂಗಿ	85 86
<i>Bhangibija</i> ಭಂಗಿಬೀಜಾ	86
<i>Bhangí gida</i> ಭಂಗಿಗಿದಾ	85
<i>Bhuttáli</i> ಭುತ್ತಾಳಿ	34
<i>Bidaruppu</i> ಬಿದರುಪ್ಪು	60
<i>Bija</i> ಬೀಜಾ	3
<i>Bilapatrí</i> ಬಿಲಪತ್ರಿ	117
<i>Bilaptri hannu</i> ಬಿಲಪತ್ರೆಹಣ್ಣು	34

Biletutyá ಬಿಲೆತುತ್ಯಾ	.	...	261
Biligará ಬಿಲಿಗಾರಾ	.	...	230
Bilijali-maiá ಬಿಲಿಜಾಲಮರಾ	..		22
Bili-sakkaie ಬಿಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕೇ	.		220
Bilis/ibé-hannu ಬಿಲಿ ಬಿಬೇ ಹಣ್ಣು	...		207
Bólá ಬೋಲಾ	..	...	181
Bóndabijá ಬೊಂದಬಿಜಾ	.	...	111
Bontakallí ಬೊಂತಕಲ್ಲಿ	..	..	138
Boppáyi-hannu ಬೊಪ್ಪಾಯಿ ಹಣ್ಣು	...	..	89
Búdekumbala-káyi ಬುದೇಕುಂಬಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ	..	...	122
Budamakáyi-bijá ಬುದಮಕಾಯಿ ಬಿಜಾ	..	...	77
Buia-mará ಬುರಮರಾ	...		135
Byálada-góndú ಬ್ಯಾಲದಗೊಂಡು	...	.	151
Byálada-hannu ಬ್ಯಾಲದಹಣ್ಣು	.	...	139

Ch

Chandia-mallige ಚಂದ್ರಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ	.	.	175
Chendíá ಚೆಂದ್ರಾ	.	.	203
Chetnimaragu ಚೆಟ್ತನಿಮರಗು	..	..	173
Chilli-bijá ಚಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾ	.	...	235
Chitiamúlá ಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ	...	.	203
Chitta-harala-gidá ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಗಿದಾ	..	...	215
Chittaharalenne ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಣ್ಣಿ	..		188
Chittaharalu ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳು	.	..	216

D, D.

Dalachinni ದಾಳೆ ಚಿನ್ನಿ	...	.	103
Dalimbe-gidá ದಾಳಿಂಬೆಗಿದಾ	.	.	209
Dálimbe-kayi ದಾಳಿಂಬೆಕಾಯಿ			210
Dasválada-huvvu ದಾಸವಾಳದ ಹುಪ್ಪು	.		151
Datturí ದತ್ತರಿ	..	.	51
Datturígida ದತ್ತರಿಗಿದಾ	.	.	51
Déবাদá-maiá ದೇವದಾರಿಮರಾ	.		200
Dhātí ಧತಿ	.		8
Dikkemallí ದಿಕ್ಕಿಮಲ್ಲಿ	.	.	116
Dipa-dialahí ದೀಪದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ	..	...	253

Dipa yanne ದೀಪಯಣೆ	189
Dodda hipalli ದೊಡ್ಡಹಿಪಲ್ಲಿ	226
Dodda jirage ದೊಡ್ಡಜೀರಗೆ	199
Dodda limbe hannu ದೊಡ್ಡಲಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು	105
Dodda patri ದೊಡ್ಡಪತ್ರಿ	51
Dodda yalakki ದೊಡ್ಡಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ	42
Draḷ shikadi ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಕಾದಿ	23
Draḷ shihannu ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಹಣ್ಣು	207
Draḷ shiuppu ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಉಪ್ಪು	206
Dumparasmi ದುಂಪರಾಸ್ತೀ	40
Duppil ombu ದುಬ್ಬುಒಂಬು	116

E

Eluvu ಎಲುವು	191
Eluvu iddallu ಎಲುವುಇದ್ದಲ್ಲು	88

G

Gadda ಗಡ್ಡೆ	6
Gyagakayi ಗಜಗಕಾಯಿ	80
Gajjari ಗಜ್ಜರಿ	131
Ganda hanchi khaddi vanne ಗಂಡದಂಚಿಖದ್ದಿಯಣೆ	49
Gandhada chekko ಗಂಧದಾಚಿಕ್ಕೆ	223
Gandḷaka ಗಂಧಕಾ	230
Ganilo ಗಣಿಕೀ	281 283
Garagadasappu ಗರಗದಸಪ್ಪು	134
Gerapoppu ಗೇರಪೆಪ್ಪು	46
Geru ಗೇರು	226
Gida ಗಿಡಾ	1
Gobbali gondu ಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಗೊಂಡು	100
Godhi ಗೊಳಿ	249
Gondu ಗೊಂಡು	7
Gorante ಗೊರಂಟೆ	167
Gotti ಗೊಟ್ಟಿ	4
Górochana ಗೊರೊಚನಾ	71
Guggala ಗುಗ್ಗಲಾ	64 228
Gulabi attar ಗುಲಾಬಿಎತ್ತರ	218

Gulabi-huvvu ಗುಲಾಬಿಹುವ್ವು	217
Gulamaji ಗುಲಮಾಜಿ	175
Gulganji ಗುಲ್‌ಗಂಜಿ	16

II

Hagala-káyyi-gidá ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಗಿದಾ	176
Hala-kóia-tigé ಹಾಲಕೊರತಿಗೇ	129
Halu ಹಾಲು	8, 166
Hambu ಹಂಬು	2
Hannu ಹಣ್ಣು	3
Harala-gidá ಹರಳಗಿದಾ	211
Hara-lenne ಹರಲೆನ್ನೆ	187
Haralu ಹರಳು	215
Hasisunt/hi ಹಸೀಸುಂ ರಿ	262
Hatti ಹತ್ತಿ	149
Hatti-bija ಹತ್ತಿಬೀಜಾ	149
Hatti-gidá ಹತ್ತಿಗಿದಾ	149
Hava-mekke-kayi ಹಾವಮೆಕ್ಕೆಕಾಯಿ	101
Henda ಹೆಂಡ	245
Hippalnerali-gidá ಹಿಪ್ಪಲ್‌ನೆರಳಿಗಿದಾ	177
Hóge-sappu ಹೊಗೆಸಪ್ಪು	182
Hóngc-gida ಹೊಂಗೇಗಿದಾ	205
Huchasásayi ಹುಚಸಾಸಾಯಿ	204
Hulnasa ಹುಲ್‌ನಾಸ	23
Hullu ಹುಲ್ಲು	2
Hunas/ce-hannu ಹುನಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	238
Hush-i-dalimbe ಹುಶಿದಾಳಿಂಬೆ	210
Huvvu ಹುವ್ವು	4

I, í

Iddallu ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲು	87
Ingaliká ಇಂಗಲಿಕಾ	156
Ingu ಇಂಗು	62
Ippe-gidá ಇಪ್ಪೆಗಿದಾ	66
Ippe-sááyí ಇಪ್ಪೆಸಾರಾಯಿ	276
Iulli ಇುಲ್ಳಿ	37

Karapúada-tailá ಕರಪೂರದತೈಲಾ	...	241
Karé-amkóle-gidá ಕರೇಲಂಕೊಲಗಿದಾ	...	36
Kareganike ಕರೇಗಣಿಕೆ	...	281
Karégobbali-góndu ಕರೇಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿ ಗೊಂಡು	.	150
Karegobbali-maiá ಕರೇಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಮರಾ	..	20
Karéjálí-maiá ಕರೇಜಾಲಿಮರಾ	.	20
Karé-jírage ಕರೇಜೀರಗೆ	...	183
Karé-kánc̥hí ಕರೇಕಾಂಚಿ	.	281
Karelakki-gidá ಕರೇಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ	..	161
Karé-uppu ಕರೇಉಪ್ಪು	...	71
Kare-vummatte ಕರೆವುಮ್ಮತ್ತೆ		130
Karibéviná-gidá ಕರಿಬೇವಿನಗಿದಾ	...	178
Karpúá ಕರ್ಪೂರ	..	84
Kastúri ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ	..	177
Kastúri-anishíná ಕಸ್ತೂರಿಅನಿನಾ	...	125
Kattáli ಕತ್ತಳಿ	..	39
Katte-halu ಕತ್ತೆಹಾಲು	...	166
Kattige ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	...	7
Kattige-iddallu ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲ	.	88
Káyí ಕಾಯಿ	...	3
Kempu-chitiamulá ಕೆಂಪುಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ		202
Kempu-gand̥ha-chekke ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಚೆಕ್ಕೆ		209
Kempu-gand̥haka ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಕಾ	.	237
Kempu-ganiké ಕೆಂಪುಗಣಿಕೆ		283
Kempu-kánc̥hí ಕೆಂಪುಕಾಂಚಿ		283
Kempu-lhasa-lhasi-gidá ಕೆಂಪುಲಸಖಸಿಗಿದಾ		193
Kempu-kuanelli ಕೆಂಪುಕಿರನೆಲ್ಲಿ	..	195
Kempu-mullangi-bija ಕೆಂಪುಮುಲ್ಲಂಗಿಬೀಜಾ		132
Kempu-shabe-hannu ಕೆಂಪುಶಬೇಹಣ್ಣು	.	207
Kesari ಕೇಸರಿ		118
Keshavaná-gadde ಕೆಶವನಾಗದ್ದೆ		114
Khabbanadakittá ಖಬ್ಬಣದಕಿಟ್ಟಾ	...	141
Khabbu ಖಬ್ಬು	...	219
Khajúra ಖಜೂರ		196
Khasa-lhasi ಖಸಖಸಿ	.	194
Khasa-lhasi-gidá ಖಸಖಸಿಗಿದಾ	.	193

<i>Khura áni vadaḥḥi</i> ಖುರಾನಿನಿವಾದಕ್ಕಿ	159
<i>Khurasiṇi vova</i> ಖುರಾನಿನಿವೊವಾ	159
<i>Kesari</i> ಕೇಸರಿ	118
<i>Kilu</i> ಕಿಲು	201
<i>Kuanelli gida</i> ಕಿರನೆಲಗಿದಾ	198
<i>Kittale hannu</i> ಕಿತ್ತಲೆಹನ್ನು	104
<i>Kobari</i> ಕೊಬರಿ	113
<i>Kobbari</i> ಕುಬ್ಬರಿ	113
<i>Kobbu</i> ಕೊಬ್ಬು	228
<i>Kolavaliḥe</i> ಕೊಲವಳ್ಳಿಕೆ	62
<i>Konnari gadde</i> ಕೊನ್ನರಿಗಡ್ಡೆ	129
<i>Kottamari bya</i> ಕೊತ್ತಮರಿಬೀಜಾ	110
<i>Kukatekayi</i> ಕುಕಟೆಕಾಯಿ	224
<i>Kumbala hannu</i> ಕುಂಬಲಹನ್ನು	122
<i>Kumbala kayi</i> ಕುಂಬಲಕಾಯಿ	122
<i>Kunkumada huṇu</i> ಕುಂಕುಮದಹುಣ್ಣು	118
<i>Kunkumale ari</i> ಕುಂಕುಮಕೇಸರಿ	118
<i>Kusambi bya</i> ಕುಸಂಬಿಬೀಜಾ	89
<i>Kyadage gida</i> ಕ್ಯಾದಗೇಗಿದಾ	192

L

<i>Lakki gida</i> ಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ	206
<i>Lavancha</i> ಲಾವಂಚಾ	48
<i>Lavanga</i> ಲವಂಗಾ	92
<i>Lavanga patte</i> ಲವಂಗಪಟ್ಟೆ	103
<i>Lólasara</i> ಲೋಲಸರಾ	39

M

<i>Máchikáya</i> ಮಾಚಿಕಾಯಿ	145
<i>Máchupatri</i> ಮಾಚಿಪತ್ರಿ	58
<i>Madalada hannu</i> ಮಾದಲದಹನ್ನು	107
<i>Magge</i> ಮಗ್ಗೆ	5
<i>Maitutya</i> ಮೈತುತ್ಯಾ	124
<i>Mayige gadde</i> ಮೈಗೆಗಡ್ಡೆ	61
<i>Mali nuru</i> ಮಲ್ಲಿನೀರು	53
<i>Mallige huṇu</i> ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಹುಣ್ಣು	162

Mancha-patṛi ಮಂಚಪತ್ರಿ .	...	58
Mangaruli ಮಂಗರುಳಿ ..	.	257
Manjusktā ಮಂಜುಸ್ಥಾ .	.	218
Mannu-yanne ಮಣ್ಣುಯಣ್ಣಿ .	.	196
Marā ಮರಾ		1
Marada-aris/ina ಮರದರಿಶಿನಾ .	116, 117	
Marada-uppu ಮರದಉಪ್ಪು ...	..	205
Māvinā-marā ಮಾವಿನಾಮರಾ		171
Ména ಮೈನಾ		97
Ména-s/ina-kāyi ಮೈನಾಶಿನಾಕಾಯಿ		87
Menasu ಮೆನಸು . .		201
Ménthyā ಮೈಂಥ್ಯಾ		219
Mininā-yanne ಮಿನಿನಾಯಣ್ಣಿ		187
Mogggū ಮೊಗ್ಗೂ ...		5
Motte ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ..		192
Mudadars/ingī ಮುದದಾರ್ಶಿಂಗಿ .		203
Mūle ಮೂಲೆ ...		191
Mulla-dantu ಮುಲ್ಲದಂತು .		41
Mullangī ಮುಲ್ಲಂಗೀ ...	..	212
Mulla-būragā-maiā ಮುಲ್ಲಬೂರಗಮರಾ		75
Mullu-savate biyā ಮುಲ್ಲಸವತಿಬೀಜಾ		122
Muskti-biyā ಮುಸ್ತಿಬೀಜಾ .		231
Muttaga-biyā ಮುತ್ತಗಬೀಜಾ	78, 79	
Muttaga-gidā ಮುತ್ತಗಗಿಡಾ ...		78
Muttaga-marā ಮುತ್ತಗಮರಾ ..		78
Muttaga-grōndu ಮುತ್ತಗಗೊಂಡು ,		79

N

Nāgamallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ		214
Nāma ನಾಮ .		107
Nasaguni-gidā ನಸಗುನಿಗಿಡಾ .	.	178
Lāt-aḥodu ನಾಟಾಹೊಡ .	...	36
Nāt-atimadhurā ನಾಟಾತಿಮಧುರಾ .	.	17
Nāt-bādami ನಾಟಬಾದಾಮಿ .	.	242
Nāt-īevā-chinni ನಾಟೇವಾಚಿನ್ನಿ .	.	213
Nāt-yashimadhurā ನಾಟಯಶಿಮಧುರಾ .	.	17

Nava agru ನವಾಸಾಗರಾ	42
Nat sakkare ನಾಟಸಕ್ಕರೆ	220
Negalguda ನೆಗಲುಗಿದಾ	247
Nela avarke gida ನೆಲಾವರ್ಕೆಗಿದಾ	227
Nela bevina gida ನೆಲಬೆವಿನಾಗಿದಾ	47
Nela bevu ನೆಲಬೆವು	189
Nelale kayi ನೆಲಗಲೆಕಾಯಿ	54
Nelagulla ನೆಲಗುಲ್ಬಾ	232
Nelatati gadde ನೆಲತಾಟಗಡ್ಡೆ	124
Nelavarike ನೆಲವರಿಕೆ	94
Nelli gandhika ನೆಲ್ಲಿಗಂಧಕಾ	236
Nelli kayi ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ	197
Nelachitramula ನೆಲಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ	202
Nerale hannu ನೇರಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	237
Nili ನೀಲೀ	161
Nili gida ನೀಲಿಗಿದಾ	161
Nimbe hannu ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು	105
Niralakki gida ನಿರಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ	256
Niru ನೀರು	53
Nugge gida ನುಗ್ಗೆಗಿದಾ	176
Nyadale huvu ನ್ಯಾದಲರುಪು	184

P Ph

Pádarasa ಪಾದರಸಾ	168
Pane kadi ಪಾನೇಕಾಡಿ	23
Pane mara ಪಾನೇಮರಾ	76
Pane sarayi ಪಾನೇಸಾರಾಯಿ	276
Panniru ಪನ್ನೀರು	217
Paravada mara ಪಾರವಾಡಮರಾ	136
Parpashtaka ಪರ್ಪಾಷ್ಠಕಾ	176
Pitanga chekke ಪಿಟಾಂಗಚೆಕ್ಕೆ	81
Patil ara ಪಟಿಕಾರಾ	41
Putte ಪುಟ್ಟೆ	5
Putte sarayi ಪುಟ್ಟೆಸಾರಾಯಿ	276
Petluppu ಪೆಟ್ಟುಪ್ಪು	206
Pharangi hannu ಫರಂಗಿಹಣ್ಣು	89

<i>Phāsḥānā</i> ಫಾಷೋಣಾ	...	57
<i>Pullam-puacḥi-sappu</i> ಪುಲ್ಲಂಪುರ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪು	..	192
<i>Pundi-bijā</i> ಪುಂದಿಬೀಜಾ		119
<i>Pundi-nāṁ</i> ಪುಂದಿನಾಡು	...	119
<i>Pūivali-hullū-ḡanno</i> ಪೂವಳ್ಳಿಹುಲ್ಲುಯ್ಯಣ್ಣಿ		50

R

<i>Rāma-tulasī</i> ರಾಮದುಳಸೀ		185
<i>Rāvā-ḥinnu</i> ರೇವಾಚಿನ್ನ ..	.	213

S, Sh.

<i>Sabbasagi</i> ಸಬ್ಬಸಗಿ	.	51
<i>Sadāvu</i> ಸದಾಪು		218
<i>Sakkāre</i> ಸಕ್ಕರೆ		219
<i>Sāmbiān</i> ಸಾಂಬಾಣಿ		60
<i>Sampage-huvvu</i> ಸಂಪಗೆಹುಪ್ಪು		171
<i>Sanja-mallige</i> ಸಂಜಮಲ್ಲಗೆ		175
<i>Sanna-iasmi</i> ಸಣ್ಣರಾಸ್ತಿ		267
<i>Sārāy</i> ಸಾರಾಯ	..	8, 56
<i>Sāsave</i> ಸಾಸವೆ		229
<i>Shāme-gadde</i> ಶಾಮೆಗಡ್ಡೆ		114
<i>Shana-binā-bijā</i> ಶಣಬಿನಾಬೀಜಾ		119
<i>Shana-binā-nāṁ</i> ಶಣಬಿನಾನಾಡು	..	119
<i>Shige-kāy</i> ಇಗೆಕಾಯ		21
<i>Shime-agase</i> ಇಮೇಗನೆ	...	93
<i>Shime-alada-maia</i> ಇಮೇಲಾಲದಮರಾ	...	112
<i>Shime-atti</i> ಇಮೇಅತ್ತಿ		142
<i>Shime-dalimbe-bijā</i> ಇಮೇದಾಳಿಂಬೆಬೀಜಾ		211
<i>Shime-jirage</i> ಇಮೇಜಿರಗೆ		90
<i>Shime-kattali</i> ಇಮೇಕತ್ತಾಳಿ	..	39
<i>Shime-shyamantigē</i> ಇಮೇಶ್ಯಾಮಂತಿಗೇ		52
<i>Shime-sunnā</i> ಇಮೇಸುಣ್ಣಾ	.	117
<i>Shindhurā</i> ಇಂಧೂರಾ		203
<i>Shisa</i> ಶೀಸ		204
<i>Shiyada-bādam</i> ಶೀಯಾದಬಾದಾಮಿ		45
<i>Shrīmudri-gaḍḍ</i> ಶ್ರೀಮುದ್ರಿಗಿಡಾ		18

<i>Skritale mara</i> ಕ್ರೀತಾಳೆಮರಾ	116
<i>Skyavantige huva</i> ಸ್ಕಾಮಂತಿಗೇರುವು	99
<i>Sime adava irulli</i> ಸೀಮೆದವಿಬುಡ್ಡಿ	225
<i>Sisa bhasma</i> ಸೀಸಭಸ್ಮ	203
<i>Sompu</i> ಸೊಂಪು	199
<i>Sugandha palada gida</i> ಸುಗಂಧಪಾಲದಗಿದಾ	152 153
<i>Sunna</i> ಸುಣ್ಣಾ	83
<i>Suragonne mara</i> ಸುರಗುನ್ನೆಮರಾ	82
<i>Suryakanti buja</i> ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿಬಿಜಾ	102

T

<i>Tale bella</i> ತಾಳೆಬೆಲ್ಲ	220
<i>Tale kalkanda</i> ತಾಳೆಕಲ್ಲಂದ	221
<i>Tale mara</i> ತಾಳೆಮರಾ	192
<i>Talisa patri</i> ತಾಳಿಸಪತ್ರಿ	144 140
<i>Tambra</i> ತಾಂಬ್ರ	123
<i>Tangadi gida</i> ತಂಗಾಡಿಗಿದಾ	93
<i>Taravada gida</i> ತರವದಗಿದಾ	93
<i>Tari kayi</i> ತಾರೀಕಾಯಿ	241
<i>Tavalskura</i> ತವತ್ಸೀರಾ	65
<i>Tengina gida</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಗಿದಾ	112
<i>Tengina káyi</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಕಾಯಿ	112
<i>Tengina sarayi</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಸಾರಾಯಿ	276
<i>Tengina yanne</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಯಣಿ	113
<i>Tikta badami</i> ತಿಕ್ತಬಾದಾಮಿ	46
<i>Togari</i> ತೊಗರಿ	81
<i>Tonde balli</i> ತೊಂದೆಬಳ್ಳಿ	110
<i>Tonna hadakana gida</i> ತೊನ್ನಾಹಡಕನಗಿದಾ	117
<i>Tulasu gida</i> ತುಳಸಿಗಿದಾ	180
<i>Turachu gida</i> ತುರಚಿಗಿದಾ	178

U

<i>Ummatte gida</i> ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೆಗಿದಾ	130
<i>Uppu</i> ಉಪ್ಪು	231
<i>Utrani gida</i> ಉತ್ತರಾಣಿಗಿದಾ	24

V.

Vaksa-nábbu ವಕ್ಸನಾಭಿ	..	..	...	26
Valle-yanne ವಲ್ಯೆಯಣ್ಣೆ	..	...	...	227
Vana ವನ	.	...	.	11
Vana-sunthi ವನಸುಂಠಿ	..			262
Vasa-nábbu ವಸನಾಭಿ		...	.	26
Vásane-hullú-yanne ವಾಸನೆಹುಲ್ಲಾಯಣ್ಣೆ			...	50
Váte ವಾಟೆ	...	...		4
Vayivulanga ವಾಯಿವುಲ್ಗಂ		...	..	134
Viledele ವಿಲೆಡೆಲೆ	..	.	...	98
Vóma ವೊಮ	...		..	91
Vondelga ಫೌಂದೆಲ್‌ಗಾ	..		...	153

Y.

Yakkeda-gidá ಯಕ್ತೆದಗಿದಾ				82
Yalachí-hannu ಯಲಚಿಹಣ್ಣು	...			262
Yálakkir ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ	.		...	88
Yalé ಯಲೈ	.		...	5
Yale-kalli ಯಲೆಕಳ್ಳಿ	...		.	137
Yallu ಯಲ್ಲು		...		227
Yanne ಯಣ್ಣೆ...	...		..	7, 8
Yashti-madhuka ಯಸ್ತಿಮಧುಕಾ	...			148
Yippali ಯಿಪ್ಪಲಿ	..	.	...	98

INDEX OF BENGALI SYNONYMES

A A Á

Adha birni	153
Adrok	262
Agya gháns tail	50
Ájvain	91
Ajrán	91
Ájmud	91
Ák	82
Ákar kara	210
Akhrot	163
Ákondo	82
Álkoshi	178
Álu bhokhara	206
Ámbé holodi	125
Ám gachh	171
Amlasa gondrok	236
Ámla	197
Ámli	238
Ámoluka	257
Amrá gachh	233
Amrul	192
Ananáś	47
Ananash	47
Ananto	153
Ananto mul	153
Anar	210
Ángur	257
Angurer sirka	23
Ánla	197
Anto mul	219

<i>Áphim</i>	...	..	190
<i>Áphín</i>		...	190
<i>Aprájítá</i>	...	...	109
<i>Aprájítár-bij</i>		..	110
<i>Ároruter-múl</i>	..	...	125
<i>Arusá</i>			33
<i>Áshán</i>		...	243
<i>Asti</i>	.	...	191
<i>Ashva-ganda-bicchi</i>	...	..	258

B, Bh

<i>Bábiang</i>	.	...	134
<i>Bábul</i>		..	20
<i>Bábulér-gáchh</i>			20
<i>Bábuler-gun</i>	..	.	150
<i>Babúl-suráp</i>	..	.	275
<i>Bábu-tulshi</i>	..	...	185
<i>Bach</i>	.	...	32
<i>Bágh-ankará</i>	...	..	35
<i>Bagh-bheranda</i>	.	...	163
<i>Bajar-battuler-gáchh</i>		...	116
<i>Bákal</i>	...	.	5
<i>Bakal</i>		...	175
<i>Bákas</i>	.		33
<i>Bálá</i>			48
<i>Ban-chi-changá</i>		.	248
<i>Ban-ajvarin</i>		..	110
<i>Ban-bheranda</i>	.		163
<i>Ban-jáe phal</i>	..		211
<i>Banglá-chini</i>	.		220
<i>Ban-piaáj</i>	..	...	250
<i>Banglá-ákrót</i>			36
<i>Banglá-révan-chini</i>		.	213
<i>Banglá-bádám</i>	...		242
<i>Ban-holodi</i>		..	125
<i>Bánor-lati</i>	..	...	93

Ban hurihuriya	204
Bans kápur	65
Bara alachi	43
Bara bherandá tail	189
Bara bohuaari	115
Bara kalanján	40
Bara kanvar	118
Bara ghokru	195
Bara nebu	105
Barsunga	178
Barapan chuli	254
Bater khar	142
Baya kur	231
Bavachi	208
Bel	34
Ber	262
Bhang	86
Bhela	226
Bhélya	226
Bhura	219
Bherand	215
Bheranda	214 215
Bhélanda tail	187
Bheranda gachh	214
Bhu champa	165
Bhut kas	116
Bhuta	261
Bichhoti	178
Bichi	4
Bicho tarok	55
Bij	4
Bilati badam	45
Bilati jirá	90
Bilati jangli pisaaj	225
Bilati mung	54
Bilati pát	35

Binā	...	..	63
Bish	..	...	26, 266
Blimb			63
Bohorá			211
Bokom		.	81
Bol	...	...	181
Bon-bhíandá	...	...	163
Bon-chi-changá	..	.	248
Bon-holodí	..	..	125
Bon-huri-huríyá	.	.	201
Bon-joi	...	...	108
Bon-méthi	...	...	229
Bon-mohurá	..	...	66
Bon-níl-gáchh		..	211
Bonosá	...	..	255
Bór	...		262
Boro-ajwain		...	91
Bosantí			151
Bi-khya	...	.	1
Biishtí-jal	...	..	53
Biishtí-paní		...	53

Ch, Chh.

Chál	191
Chal-kumrá	.		122
Chámpá	.	...	174
Chandrá	...	..	190
Chandra-múlá	...		165
Chandu-múlá		..	165
Chaner-sírka		...	100
Cháñval	.	...	191
Chápáta	...	.	240
Cherota	.	..	47, 189
Cháúhá-páta	...	...	240
Chhágul-báti	...	..	129
Chhál	...	...	5

<i>Chhálchha</i>	225
<i>Chhále micchri</i>	221
<i>Chhátin</i>	41
<i>Chhobyi mati</i>	231
<i>Chhota bherand</i>	216
<i>Chhota bhérandá gáchh</i>	215
<i>Chhota bhérandá tail</i>	188
<i>Chhota dudhi lata</i>	151
<i>Chhóta jangli ánanash</i>	39
<i>Chhóta lirota</i>	33
<i>Chhota bohuaári</i>	115
<i>Chhota chánd</i>	189
<i>Chhoto chárd</i>	189
<i>Chukna</i>	228
<i>Chiná bádam</i>	54
<i>Chini</i>	219
<i>Chirchiri</i>	24
<i>Chiróta</i>	189
<i>Chuta</i>	203
<i>Chob chini</i>	212
<i>Chakondá</i>	95
<i>Chondon</i>	223
<i>Ghorbhi</i>	228
<i>Choros</i>	86
<i>Chukar sak</i>	218
<i>Chuná</i>	83

D Dh

<i>Dabi dubi</i>	260
<i>Dad mari</i>	93
<i>Dád murdan</i>	93
<i>Dal chinni</i>	103
<i>Dalim</i>	210
<i>Dalim gachh</i>	209
<i>Danti</i>	120
<i>Dasta</i>	262

Jam gula	237
Ja igler L/aj ur gachh	197
Jangli anarar	,
Jangli anarar /	11
Ja gli halli	125
Jaj / rā	118
Jar	6
Jā mām	181
Javara	17
Jarvā	37
Jajāl	120
Jat	27
J/āra gula	84
Jhar	21
Jhara	11
Jharka pael h	18
Jira	123
Jiral	185
Jol ā p/ il	134
Jod i palan;	222
Jorāā dumar	113
Joromodon	161
Jongli ba fen	252
Jongli pīaj	250
Jonk	154
Joo	188
Jotri	189

K Kk

Kāba bel/ini	121
Kai phal	180
Kaju	46
Kāka mārī	46
Kaku dumar	113
Kā dā-dāmar	85
Kalā danā	196

karola	169
kaw/tha	7
kas/tha kóvali	88
kas/turi	177
kasturi	177
kas bel	139
ká bel gun	111
ka'	96
ká'	96
káth	7
kava pa's tait	81
kela	179
kéla gac/h	178
kai kusturee	15
kasur	118
ketki	192
kerá	192
klayir	196
ká' air	20
ká' air gac/h	20
k/ari m'á	117
k/ári nun	231
k/asl/as	191
k/ir	2
k/ir	8
k/ir by	122
karmis	253
k/urná	196
k/uskhus ghas	49
kócl' ai	21
koc/or	127
komolá nebu	101
kop j'atá	117
koratá	117 228
korola	176

Kálá-dhútúia .				130
Kálá-jam .	...	..	...	237
Kálá-jírá ..		..	..	183
Kálá-morich .	...	...	..	201
Kalá-nimak .		...	...	71
Kálá-nún ...	...		.	71
Kalı	...		..	5
Kálikosandi ...	..		...	95
Kal-mako		.	...	281
Kálo-megh			...	48
Kál-zúa ...			..	183
Kámách	.	...	...	178
Kámá-khér-tail		..		49
Kamarak ...	..		.	63
Kamarangá .	..	.	...	63
Kaméla		.		170
Kánalá	...	...		151
Kanér .	.	.		182
Kañtá-kari		.	...	232
Kañta-koliká .		...	.	62
Kantá-marıs	.		.	41
Kañtá-natı				41
Kañval ..			..	184
Kapás ..		.	...	149
Kapkur		.	.	84
Kápi	...		..	114
Kapúr	...	..		84
Kapuréı-tail .	.		...	241
Kapui-kachrı	.		.	274
Karna-nébu ...		..	.	105
Karanja	.		..	205
Karabı	..	...		182
Karanj-gachh		...	.	205
Karpásh .		.	.	149
Karpásh-bichı	..	...	.	149
Karpásh-bıj .	...	...	...	149

karpaś gacchā	119
karola	169
kaś/tha	7
kaś/tha kōvalā	88
kaś/tiri	177
kastūri	177
kaś bēl	139
kāś bel gna	151
kat	96
kāt	96
kaśh	7
kaya p ita tail	81
kela	179
kṛṇa gac/h	173
kaś kar uree	15
keśar	119
ketki	192
keyā	192
kṛpāṅg	196
kṛ aur	20
kṛ aur gac/h	20
kṛan mā i	117
kṛān gān	231
kṛaś/kaś	194
kṛ r	2
kṛir	8
kṛ rāṅ lū	122
kṛtāṅ	253
kṛumā	196
khushkhush ghas	49
koś ai	21
koś/ur	127
kośolā i lu	101
koś pātā	117
kośā	117 228
korola	176

Kotilla	...	..	..	272
Koth-bel			...	139
Koth-bél-gun			..	151
Kóyala	.	...	.	87
Kisshna-kéli		...	.	175
Kuchlá		...	..	234
Kúchori	.	..	...	138
Kukur-chita	...	.	.	243
Kúl	..	...	.	262
Kumári	..		..	39
Kumrá	.	...	...	122
Kúnch	...		...	16
Kúnch-gúlá	.	.	..	16
Kundro	.	.		77
Kusum-bíchi	...	...		89
Kutki	...	...	.	278

L

Láhá	.	.	...	141
Lal-gondrok		.	...	237
Lál-piyáíá	...	...	..	207
Lál-mista	.		...	151
Lal-góááchhi-phal	.		..	207
Lal-mako	.		...	283
Lál-morich	...	...	...	87
Lál-póshita		..	...	193
Lanká-morich	.	..	...	87
Lál-póshitér-gachh	...	..	.	193
Lanká-shij	..	...	.	138
Láriya-daona	...	...	.	137
Lasá	..	...		7
Lashan	.	..		38
Latá	...	..		2
Látá-dáoná	.	..		138
Latá-pálásh	.		.	79
Lobán	.	...	..	66

Lola	141
Lohárgu	141
Lohár jhangar	141
Long	92

M

Mchar tol	187
Mal	8, 56
Mád/ná	161
Má/ná lák	161
Mal á rim	173
Mal á tita	17
Maju p'al	141
Mál'al	101
Makka l'otá	261
Makka javár	261
Mako	281, 283
Mál k'ogua	97
Makka j'ara	190
Mak guslan	145
Marpj	218
Marpjara	58
Mativa tol	196
Mel edh	167
Men p'al	212
Metta	219
Merra	221
Mif/a ba lara	11
Mif/a jara	199
Mo//u	172
Morra	162
Morra p'ál	162
Mohura	66
M huva saráp	276
Modh makka	271
Mora	97

Monak ^h ha	..	..	253
Móshabbar	..	...	39
Mosiná	..	.	168
Móthá	...	...	128
Múl	..	..	6
Múlá	...	...	212
Múli	...	.	212
Mundí	...	...	232
Munsa-shij	.	...	137
Murdái-sing		.	203
Mushak-dána	.	.	14

N

Nág-phana	..	...	191
Nágor-móthá		...	129
Nári-kel	.	...	112
Nárikel-gáchh	...	..	112
Nárikél-suiáp		...	276
Nárikél-taul	...	.	113
Náriyal	.	...	112
Náriyal-gáchh		..	112
Náriyal-tel	...	..	113
Naiungi	...	...	104
Nasbón	..	..	185
Náshbó	.	.	185
Natá	...	..	80
Natá-korianja	.	...	80
Nebu		...	105
Níl	.	...	161
Níl-gáchh	.	.	161
Níl-kolomí	...	...	196
Nim	..	.	63
Nim-gáchh	..	.	63
Nimok		.	231
Nirmalí		.	235
Nishindá		...	256

Nachgar	12
Nun	211
Nuner tojab	25

O

O'o el'ahai	117
Omlohi	192
Ojag	21
Oror	61
Omi	91
O j'el	151

P Ph

Palach	78
I Be' non	79
Iahita man I r	136
Palo	215
I an	95
Phai	13
Phaisia	114
I elje a	222
I ni j'al	217
I en s'ahai	26
I en s'el an	141
Phara & s'ahar	11
I appi na	89
P'ah	158
I t	114
I th	5
Iah'ah	137
I ter elur	111
P'al	1
I'ahkari	11
P'ahak	121
I'ah	1
I'ahia	113

Pilu	...	...	...	222, 223
Pipli	.	..	...	98
Pipli-múl	..	...	...	99
Pitáñ-gáchh	.	.	...	18
Pit-sál	.	...	.	208
Pit-shál		...	.	208
Piyaj	...	.	.	37
Piyáshál	.	...	.	243
Podina	...	..	.	173
Popoyiaá				89
Pórash			.	244
Porul	..	...	...	13
Póshta		...	..	193
Póshtér-bij	...	...	.	194
Póshtér-gáchh	..		..	193
Potol	.		...	248

R

Rai		...		229
Rakta-mako	.	...	...	283
Rál	...	...		228
Rakto-chíta	.	.	..	202
Rám-toraz			...	13
Rakto-chondon			.	209
Rakto-jháv		...		240
Rakto-simal			...	75
Rám-tulsáí	.	.	...	185
Rándhoni			...	91
Ráng	.	...	..	233
Rángá		.		233
Rasun		.	.	38
Reeta				21
Revan-chmí	..	.	.	213
Ríthá	...		...	224
Rohan		..	.	232
Ruí	.	.	.	149
Rúmí-mostokí			.	172

S, Š, Šh

Salja	180
Sibin	221
S da pyárá	207
Sada-ehordon	223
Sada mus'li	121
Šáda d/ótura	130
Sada tula'á	181
Salaga	230
Sál ma /h	201
Salma	77
Salma gón	77
Sál a	220
Sar'álu	206
Samraal k'ár	7
Sandal	221
Sap'ed l'á'ul	22
Sap'ed lach	72
Sare'ó tel	200
Satwuli	61
Setin gulá	80
Shan laler jar	18
Š/angraf	156
Šap'ed mus'li	121
Š/áal káhtá	51
Šh mal gá hā	137
Š'ikar	6
Šim	3
Š/á'u kát	129
Š/on	119
Š/ónálu	93
Šhcná mu l/i	227
Š/on bíc/á	119
Š'ón j'á	94
Š/on pát	119
Š/ónya	51

<i>Shórái-téjáb</i>	...	..	...	25
<i>Shorí</i>	...	..	.	127
<i>Shóvá</i>	..	..	.	51
<i>Shrí-phal</i>	...		.	31
<i>Shulphá</i>	..	..	..	51
<i>Shupári</i>	.	...	...	51
<i>Shuppasandu</i>	...	.	..	277
<i>Shurmá</i>	..		...	53
<i>Shútéi-gáchh</i>	...	...	..	149
<i>Shel-kata</i>		.	.	51
<i>Sim</i>	.	..	...	3
<i>Simbi</i>	...	..	..	3
<i>Sindur</i>	.	.		203
<i>Sinis-gáchh</i>	...	...	...	22
<i>Sírka</i>	.	.	.	23
<i>Sísa</i>	..	.	.	201
<i>Sojná</i>	...		.	176
<i>Sohagá</i>		.		230
<i>Somráj</i>	..	..		254
<i>Son</i>	..		.	119
<i>Sóná-makki</i>	...	..	..	227
<i>Sónár-orak</i>	..	...	.	62
<i>Sónái-pát</i>	..	.		62
<i>Son-bíchlí</i>	..	.	...	119
<i>Son-pát</i>	...	.	...	94
<i>Son-pát</i>	...	..		119
<i>Sónt</i>	...	.	...	262
<i>Sophédá</i>	...		...	203
<i>Sórá</i>	...	.		206
<i>Suká-drakhya</i>	..	...	...	253
<i>Sultáná-champá</i>	...	.	..	82
<i>Sumbul-khar</i>	...	.	.	57
<i>Supáii</i>	...	.	.	54
<i>Suráp</i>	...			8
<i>Suráp</i>	...	...	..	56
<i>Surmá</i>	...	...	..	53

T Th

Taṇ	8
Tāḷ gā hā	76
Tāḷ	116
Tāḷhāṭra	144
Tāḷarā	124
Tāḷ ṛā	21
Tāṇā	152
Tāṇāḷ	152
Tāṇā	121
Tāṇā ṛ/āṅgar	123
Tāṇā	123
Tāḷā ṛ/ā	137
Tāḷ	6
Tāḷ tāḷ	238
Tāḷ	208
Tāḷ	162
Tāḷ ṛāṇ	18
Tāḷ	227
Tāḷ āṇā	110
Tāḷ ṛāṇ	110
Tāḷāṇ	238
Tāḷ	168
Tāḷ tāḷ	168
Tāḷ āṇāṇ	100
Tāḷ āḷāṇ	16
Tāḷ āḷāṇ	160
Tāḷ ṛ/āṇā	160
Tāḷ tāḷ	160
Tāḷ	13
Tāḷāṇ	162
Tāḷ gāḷ/ā	130
Tāḷāḷ	180
Tāḷ	96
Tāḷāṇ	107
Tāḷāṇ	162

Tút	.	.	...	..	177
Túttyá	...	...	...		124
		Ú			
Uk			...		219
		Z			
Zirá	...			.	123
Zartún-tél	. .		...		186

INDEX OF SANSKRIT SYNONYMS

A, Ā

Āgaru gandha kaś/ta/a	209
Āgni ś/ikha	203
Āśalaka gand/akas/a	206
Āśvalakam	197
Āmra vrīk/ś/a	171
Āś d/a	192
Āṇ-āra/a	87
Āṇam	53
Āṇāśr/ā	24
Āj/ām	100
Āj/ina a	100
Āṇṇam	202
Āś/ta j/āṇam	224
Āśa vrīk/ś/a	82
Āś a	191
Āś āṇāra/a	88
Āśaś	168
Āśaś j/āṇa/a	254
Āśaś māś/āka vrīk/ś/a	66
Āśa vrīk/ś	27
Āśam	141

B Bh

Baśaś p/ālam	263
Baśamitte	1
Baśaś	108
Baśaśkaś ś/ām	226
Baśaś ś/āś/ā j/ālam	110

<i>Bhú-nimbāḥa</i>	...	..	... 47, 189
<i>Bijam</i>	...	..	.. 4
<i>Bilva-patram</i>	...	..	.. 117
<i>Bilva-phalam</i>	...		31
<i>Bimbika</i>	...	..	... 110
<i>Brahata-upakunchikā</i>	.		... 43

Ch

<i>Champakā-pushpam</i>	.		174
<i>Chitraka-vīṭṣhaka</i>	...	...	203

D, Dh.

<i>Dādima-phalam</i>	...		210
<i>Dādima-vīṭṣhaka</i>		..	... 209
<i>Dārvika</i>			.. 13
<i>Dāru-haridrakam</i>		...	. 117
<i>Dāru-lavanam</i>		...	205
<i>Desha-bādāmitte</i>	...	.	242
<i>Desha-sharkarā</i>		.	. 220
<i>Dēva-dāru-vīṭṣhaka</i>			. 200
<i>Deva-dhūpaḥa</i>	..	.	66
<i>Dēva-jagdhaka-tailam</i>	.		... 50
<i>Dhānyakam</i>	.	...	115
<i>Dhūma-patram</i>	...	..	... 182
<i>Drāksha-lavanam</i>	.		... 206
<i>Dīāksha-phalam</i>	.	.	257
<i>Dvīpa-sudhā</i>			. 117
<i>Dumpa-rāstma</i>			... 40

G

<i>Gadūchi</i> 215
<i>Gaja-pippalī</i>			. 226
<i>Gandhakaka</i>	...		235
<i>Gandharasaka</i>		...	181
<i>Garjara-bijam</i>	.	.	... 132
<i>Garjaram</i>		..	... 131

Golhurha	247
Gopi mulam	153
Gorochanam	71
Granthi parni	58
Guggulam	228
Gunja	16

II

Haridrakam	126
Haritaki phalam	242
Haritaki pushpam	243
Haritalakam	57
Hinguhu	62

I

Ishu gandharha	62
Ishuhu	219
Indra varuni	104
Inghulam	136
Ingudi phalam	242
Ingudi vrii shaha	64

J

Jaji patri	180
Jaji phalam	180
Jalam	53
Jala primmu	153
Jala nirgundi	236
Jalakaha	154
Jambira phalam	103
Jambu phalam	237
Japa pushpam	134
Jaṭa mānsi	181
Jengāla pacha	123
Jirakaha	123

K, *Kh*, *Kṣh*

<i>Kacchuraha</i>	127
<i>Kadali-phalam</i>	.	...	179
<i>Kādali-vīkṣaha</i>	.	...	178
<i>Kāka-chīncṇī-bījam</i>	..	...	16
<i>Kadīlikam</i>			231
<i>Kāla-bai bura-nīyāsam</i>			150
<i>Kāla-barbura-vīkṣaha</i>	.	..	20
<i>Kāla hémikā</i>	..		130
<i>Kāla-meshikā</i>			218
<i>Kamala</i> .	...	.	181
<i>Kandaha</i> .		...	6
<i>Kanta-kārikā</i>	.	...	232
<i>Kapīdṭha-nīryāsam</i>			150
<i>Kapīdṭha-phalam</i>			139
<i>Kapīla</i>	.	.	170
<i>Kāra-vallī-latā</i>		..	176
<i>Kārai</i>			183
<i>Kāipāsa</i>	.		149
<i>Kāipāsa-bījam</i>		...	149
<i>Kāipāsa-vīkṣaha</i>	.	...	149
<i>Kaipūṣa</i>		.	81
<i>Kaipūṣa-tailam</i>		..	211
<i>Kāṣṭha-angārāha</i>		..	88
<i>Kāṣṭham</i> .	.		7
<i>Kasturī</i>		.	177
<i>Katu rohani</i>			278
<i>Kesara</i>			118
<i>Ketaki-vīkṣaha</i>		.	192
<i>Khadira-vīkṣaha</i>		...	20
<i>Khaṇḍūraha</i>			196
<i>Koṣṭham</i>	...	...	271
<i>Kou-shikaha</i>	.	...	61, 228
<i>Kóvidāraha</i>		..	281, 283
<i>Kṛishna</i> .			98
<i>Kṛishna-datūra</i>		.	130

<i>Kṛishṭna kovidaraha</i>	281
<i>Kṛis'tna lavanam</i>	71
<i>Kṛishṭna surasa</i>	164
<i>Kṣhīram</i>	8 166
<i>Kubera/shi phalam</i>	80
<i>Kundali</i>	108
<i>Kuravaka</i>	167
<i>Kusamba bijam</i>	89
<i>Kuśh pandaha</i>	122
<i>Kustumbaru</i>	115

L

<i>Lasuna</i>	38
<i>Latā</i>	2
<i>Latā palasha</i>	79
<i>Lavanam</i>	231
<i>Lavangaha</i>	92
<i>Loham</i>	141

M

<i>Machhya tailam</i>	187
<i>Madhu</i>	172
<i>Madhujam</i>	97
<i>Madhuka madyam</i>	276
<i>Madhuka vri' haka</i>	66
<i>Madhurya badamitto</i>	45
<i>Madhu yashṭikam</i>	148
<i>Madyam</i>	8 56
<i>Manduram</i>	141
<i>Mansalam</i>	272
<i>Marichī</i>	201
<i>Marichī phalam</i>	87
<i>Mahā jambira phalam</i>	105
<i>Māyuhu</i>	145
<i>Megha jalam</i>	53
<i>Metḥi</i>	249
<i>Mukulam</i>	5

Múlam	...		6
Mustá	..	...	129
Mushtí-bíjam	...	...	234

N.

Nága-bhasmá	...	.	203
Nága-dantí	...	..	244
Nága-késaiam			174
Nágam	.	..	262
Nága-ranga-phalam		.	104
Naga-sambhavá	...	...	204
Nága-vallí	...	.	98
Nárikela-madyam	.	..	276
Nárikela-phalam			112
Nárikéla-taelam	..		113
Nárikéla-vrikshaha	..	...	112
Nílagní-shikha	.	...	202
Nílam	.	.	161
Níla-nirgundí		.	164
Níla-shikha	..	...	202
Níla-vrikshaha		.	161
Nimba-vrikshaha	...	..	63
Nirvisha		...	31, 126
Nir-visham	...		31, 126
Niryásam	...	...	7

P, Ph

Palánduhu		...	37
Paláscha-bíjam			79
Paláscha-vrikshaha			78
Paláscha-niryásam	...	.	79
Panjasaram	.		219
Páladaha	.	.	158
Parivata-nimba-vrikshaha		...	173
Parvata-yeranda		..	163
Patiam	...	.	5

Patrāṅga	232
<i>Phalam</i>	3
<i>Phala purā</i>	107
Pippalī	98
Pōstu bijam	194
Pōstu vṛkṣhaḥa	193
Pruthvī tailam	196
Puṅgi <i>phalam</i>	54
Punnāga vṛkṣhaḥa	82
Pushpam	4

R

Rājam	227
Rakta amṛta <i>phalam</i>	207
Rakta bahu bīja <i>phalam</i>	207
Rakta chitraka	202
Rakta gandhakṣha	237
Rakta ṣhulka	202
Rakta pōstu vṛkṣhaḥa	193
Ramaṭham	62
Rāma tulasī	185
Rasa gandhaka	181
Rasam	158
Rastama	267
Rāṅgā	233
Rakto loṇi dāraka	283

S Sh

Sadapaka	218
Salasī niryāsam	77
Sarjī kākṣharā	231
Sarsha <i>phāḥa</i>	229
<i>Sh aileyaka</i> ¹	194
<i>Shalmali vṛkṣhaḥa</i>	177
<i>Sh almanī vṛkṣhaḥa</i>	135
<i>Sharkara</i>	219

<i>Shévantiká-pushpam</i>	..	...	99
<i>Shikhá-múla-bíjam</i>	.	.	132
<i>Shikhá-múlam</i>	..	..	131
<i>Shóbhánjana-vrikshaka</i>	..	..	176
<i>Shái-gandha-káshṭaka</i>	...	..	223
<i>Shveta-baibúra-vrikshaka</i>		...	22
<i>Shveta-amruta-phalam</i>	...	..	207
<i>Shvéta-bahu-bíja-phalam</i>	...	..	207
<i>Shvéta-sui asa-vrikshaka</i>	..	...	256
<i>Sinduraka</i>		...	201
<i>Sísakam</i>	...		201
<i>Sóma-vallí</i>	...		215
<i>Sudhí</i>	...	..	83
<i>Sugandhi</i>	..	..	153
<i>Surá</i>	..		56
<i>Surabhí-nimba-vrikshaka</i>			178
<i>Surasa-vrikshaka</i>	.	.	256
<i>Sushavi</i>	...	.	183
<i>Suvainaka</i>	..	.	93
<i>Suvarna-patram</i>	...	..	62

T

<i>Tailam</i>	...	.	8
<i>Tála-madyam</i>	..	...	276
<i>Tála-múlíka</i>	..	.	121
<i>Tála-vrikshaka</i>	.	..	76
<i>Talisha</i>	...	...	111
<i>Tamála-vrikshaka</i>	...	..	205
<i>Támram</i>	.	...	123
<i>Tandulam</i>		...	191
<i>Téntrani-phalam</i>	.	.	238
<i>Tíkta-bádamitte</i>	..	.	46
<i>Tílaḥa</i>	..	...	227
<i>Tíla-tailam</i>	.	..	227
<i>Tindukaḥa</i>		.	132
<i>Trikantaka-vallí</i>	...	...	217
<i>Tīṇam</i>	...	.	2

Tripura	162
Tulasī vrīkshahā	185
Tuṭh thānyanam	124
Tvakam	5

U

Udumbara phalam	143
Ugra gandhahā	32
Ummattī vrīkshahā	130
Ummatto dumbara phalam	113
Upakunchika	89
Ushīram	48

V

Vaidya matru vrīkshahā	33
Vajradru	85 86
Vajradru bijam	86
Vajradru vrīkshahā	85
Vajra kaṇṭaka	137
Vajra vallī	257
Valkalam	5
Vana palandam	250
Vangam	204
Vana srangāṭī	247
Vata śhīram	142
Vaty ulaka taṭlam	187
Venu lavanam	65
Vishva bhīkshajam	262
Visha	27
Visham	27
Vishvī tulasī	185
Vishamushtī bijam	234
Vrīkshahā	1

Y

Yashti madhukam	148
Yava	249
Yeranda bijam	215
Yeranda vrīkshahā	211

INDEX OF MAHRATTI SYNONYMS

A, A

Ákḍa-cha-jhāḍa	...	82
Akkal-kará		211
Akíóḍa	.	163
Ala	..	252
Ámbacha-j hāḍa	...	171
Ambác ha-j hāḍa	.	233
Ámbi-haleda	...	125
Ánde	...	192
Anthóli	.	1
Aphim	...	190
Avala	...	197
Avalá-gandhak		236

B, Bh

Bábhicha-jhāḍa	.	20
Badadi-shingácha-jhāḍa	.	176
Bádam		15
Bága-banósá	.	255
Bakri-cha-duda	...	166
Banasa-lóchana	...	65
Banasa-mitha	.	65
Bálata-bóla	.	181
Bávachyá	..	208
Bávaḍanga	...	131
Béhada	...	211
Bela	.	34
Bélácha-phala	.	34
Bhángácha-bi	..	86

<i>Bhāngacha jhāda</i>	85
<i>Bhangacha pana</i>	86
<i>Bharangi mula</i>	108
<i>Bhāvāchi senge</i>	93
<i>Blēnda</i>	13
<i>Bhoi chané</i>	54
<i>Bhui taravada</i>	94
<i>Bi</i>	4
<i>Biba</i>	226
<i>Bij</i>	4
<i>Bóra</i>	263

Ch

<i>Champécha phula</i>	174
<i>Charatto</i>	247
<i>Chinch</i>	238
<i>Chirayita</i>	47, 189
<i>Chitra mula</i>	203
<i>Chokkhóta tela</i>	227
<i>Chop chinni</i>	212
<i>Chunna</i>	83

D D Dh

<i>Dala chinni</i>	103
<i>Dalimba</i>	210
<i>Dalimba jhāda</i>	209
<i>Daru</i>	8 56
<i>Dasindacha phula</i>	154
<i>Deva darucha jhāda</i>	200
<i>Dhana</i>	115
<i>Dhondecha phula</i>	194
<i>Dongaracha limbacha jhāda</i>	173
<i>Dorali</i>	232
<i>Draśha</i>	257
<i>Draśhi mitha</i>	206
<i>Duda</i>	8 166

E

Erandela	..	...	187
Erandi-cha-jhāḍa	.	.	211
Erandicha-bija	..	.	215

G, Gh

Gaddā	.		6
Gadharacha-dūda		..	166
Gahun		...	249
Gajaga	.		89
Gandhā-cha-kodā	.	.	223
Gandhak	.	..	255
Ganjā	...	..	85
Garat		.	2
Gāzara	.	..	131
Gāzaracha-bi	.	.	132
Ghokarā	..	...	217
Gónda		...	7
Góraka-āmali			33
Góróchan	.	.	71
Guggulu	...	.	223
Guggula	..	.	61
Gulāb	...	..	217
Gulab-cha-rtar		.	218
Gulābācha-phula	.	...	217
Gulachita-bādām		..	45
Gula-vēli	..	.	215
Gullhairó			270
Gunza		...	16

H

Haḍa	.	..	191
Haḍa-kólse	.	...	88
Haledo	..		126
Hālim	.	.	163
Haitāla	.		57

Hatti <i>chariṭṭó</i>	195
Himsi miro	121
Hing	62
Hingana	64
Hiradā	242

I

Indrajou	252
Indravana	104
Ippicha <i>jhāda</i>	66
Isabagola	201

J Jh

Jāi <i>phala</i>	180
Jāmbalā <i>phala</i>	237
Jāya-patri	180
Jéshṭā <i>madha</i>	148
Jetā <i>māva</i>	181
Jhāda	1
Jhādicā <i>mītha</i>	205
Jhādi <i>halado</i>	117
Jiro	123

k Kh

Kabāba <i>chani</i>	121
Kāchanī	99
Kachora	127
Kadu <i>badam</i>	46
Kadu <i>indrajou</i>	155
Kājucha <i>bī</i>	46
Kākāda <i>shingi</i>	214
Kakrācha <i>bī</i>	79
Kakrācha <i>gōnda</i>	79
Kakrācha <i>jhāda</i>	78
Kala <i>bāblī cha gōnda</i>	150
Kaḷa <i>jīro</i>	183
Kāja <i>kānguna</i>	281

Kāla-mīṭha	..	...	...	71
Kali	..	..	..	5
Kamula	..	..	..	181
Kāncha	...	..	...	96
Kāndō	..	..	..	37
Kankutī	..	..	..	92
Kānguna	..	..	..	291, 292
Kāpūa	..	..	...	81
Kāpurācha-tōla	..	...	..	211
Kāpuli	..	...	..	51
Kāpus	...	...	...	119
Kāpusa-cha-bī	...	..	..	119
Kāpusācha-jhāḍa	..	...	..	119
Karanjīcha-jhāḍa	..	..	..	205
Kare-pākācha-jhāḍa	..	..	..	178
Kārli	..	..	..	176
Kastūri	..	..	..	177
Kāt	...	...	...	96
Kāte-magoro	..	..	..	21
Kavacha	..	...	..	178
Kavandala	..	...	...	218
Kavita	..	..	..	139
Kavita-gōnda	...	..	..	151
Kāya-phala	..	...	...	180
Kela	..	...	..	179
Kelicha-jhāḍa	..	..	..	178
Kesare	..	...	..	118
Kévaḍācha-jhāḍa	..	...	..	192
Khadna	...	..	..	20
Kh-ani	...	..	...	20
Khajūr	..	..	..	196
Khasa-lhasa	..	..	..	191
Khasa-lhasācha-jhāḍa	...	...	..	193
Khórasāni-vónā	...	..	...	159
Kobrācha-tōla	...	...	...	113
Kohala	..	...	..	122

Kólasó	87
Kolusi ryacha phala	231
kuchla	234

L

I ahana crandéla	188
Iahana crandécha bñr	216
I ahana crandécha jháda	215
Lákada	7
Lákada cha kol ó	88
Laana	38
I avangr	92
I imbácha jháda	64
humbu	105
Lol handa	141
Lol handháchcha katar	141

M

Mada	172
Madu cha má hi	271
Máda laladi	243
Magaró	24
Mái phala	145
Mái kangóni	97
Manjusha	218
Máshuká	145
Mósoliccha tela	187
Matti cha tila	196
Méggha páni	53
Ména	97
Mendhi	167
Melhi	249
Miró	201
Mirsingá	87
Mifha	231
Mográ cha phála	162
Mogri	24

Móhácha-jháda	.	...	.	66
Móhá-cha dáu				276
Mohaié		..		229
Mulká-cha-révalchinni				213
Mulká-cha-sákhār	..	.	...	220
Mulkácha-shóná-malhi	...	..		91
Musambai-a-bóla	.	..	...	39

N

Nágar-mótá	..	.		129
Náicha-pálá	.		...	33
Náral	.			112
Nárali-cha-dáru		...	...	276
Nárali-cha-jháda	..	.	.	112
Nárali-cha-téla	..	..	...	113
Naringa	...	...	.	104
Nát-bádám	.	..	...	212
Népálácha-bi		.	..	120
Nili	...	...		161
Nili-cha-jháda	...			161
Nírmali	.	..		235

P, Ph

Pána				5
Pandhara-báblícha-jháda			.	22
Pándhara-jámba	...			207
Pandhara-sákhār		.		220
Pándhara-tup-kel	.			207
Pandú	..		...	3
Páni	...	.	.	53
Pannir	.	...		217
Páia		...	.	158
Pársácha-jháda		...	..	214
Patang	...	..	..	81
Patikár	.	..	..	41
Patta	.	.	.	5
Phal	..	..	..	3

<i>Phalásacha bi</i>	79
<i>Phalásacha gonda</i>	79
<i>Phalásacha jhāda</i>	78
<i>Phula</i>	4
<i>Pikala kola jhāda</i>	178
<i>Pikli kola</i>	179
<i>Pimpli</i>	98
<i>Pimpli mula</i>	99
<i>Popayá</i>	89
<i>Pudina</i>	173

R

<i>Rāla</i>	228
<i>Rānāc/a dala chinni</i>	102
<i>Rānācha appēcha jhāda</i>	66
<i>Ranācha jira</i>	211
<i>Ranācha kando</i>	200
<i>Ranāc/a molācha jhāda</i>	66
<i>Rānācha padāvali</i>	218
<i>Rana yerandi</i>	163
<i>R val chinni</i>	213
<i>I evā chinni sirā</i>	83
<i>Riḡhā</i>	224
<i>Rumi ma takā</i>	172
<i>Rupp cha varā/h</i>	50

S Sh

<i>Salja</i>	185
<i>Safēda mu ali</i>	59
<i>Sajje /hāra</i>	231
<i>Sā/har</i>	219
<i>Salama misri</i>	221
<i>Sambrani</i>	66
<i>Samudracha pāna</i>	50
<i>Sarāph</i>	56
<i>Satavari muli</i>	61
<i>Shātutācha jhāda</i>	177

<i>Shévantica-phúla</i>	..	...	.	99
<i>Shíká</i>	.	...	...	21
<i>Shóia-mitha</i>	...	.	..	206
<i>Sisa</i>	...	.	.	204
<i>Sisa-bhasma</i>	.	.	.	203
<i>Sómp</i>	.	..		197
<i>Sóná-mukhi</i>	.	.	...	226
<i>Sónecha-varakh</i>	..	.	..	62
<i>Suppári</i>	.	.	...	54
<i>Súrya-kánti-bi</i>	...		..	152

T, *Th*

<i>Talis-patarí</i>		144
<i>Tál-makháná</i>	.	...	..	62
<i>Támbaḍa-chandana</i>	.	...	..	209
<i>Támbaḍa-chitra-múla</i>		.		202
<i>Támbaḍa-gandhácha-chekká</i>		.	..	209
<i>Támbaḍa-khasa-khasá-cha-jhāda</i>		.	...	193
<i>Tambaḍa-jamba</i>		.	.	207
<i>Támbaḍa-kānguna</i>	.	.	..	283
<i>Támbaḍa-túp-kil</i>	..	.		207
<i>Tambákúcha-pálá</i>		...	.	182
<i>Támbia</i>	.	.	...	123
<i>Tándúla</i>		...	.	191
<i>Tānkli</i>	.		..	95
<i>Taravaḍa</i>			.	93
<i>Tátí-cha-dáru</i>	..		...	276
<i>Tátícha-jhāda</i>			...	76
<i>Téla</i>	..	.	...	8
<i>Télasénga</i>	...		...	21
<i>Thóra-erandela</i>		.	...	189
<i>Thóra-limbu</i>	.		...	105
<i>Thóra-pimplí</i>	..	..	...	226
<i>Thóra-vélá</i>	.		.	43
<i>Tíla</i>		.	...	227
<i>Tuka-miráí</i>	..	...	..	185

Talasica jhāda	185
Turati	41
Turi	81
Tutti nāga	262

U U

Udā chitra malā	202
Umdēcha phal	113
Us	210
Utranica jhāda	24

V

Vadēcha dāda	142
Vajraduhu	138
Vala	48
Veda moharvā	204
Vēl handa	32
Vēla	2
Vēla	89
Videcha pana	98
Vilāyati chunā	117
Vilāyati jirō	90
Vilayati vadēcha jhāda	142
Vorā	91
Vōva sadā	91

Y

Yarandica jhāda	214
-----------------	-----

INDEX OF GUZRATTI SYNONYMES

A, Á.

Ádu	.	...	262
Agattı	..		266
Ájmunu-pátıo. .	...	.	51
Ajwán ..	...	...	91
Akarkaro ..	...	..	211
Ákdá-nu- <i>ɣ</i> háda	...	...	82
Álı-bokhára ...	...	..	206
Ámba-halad ..	...	.	125
Ámbala ..	..	..	197
Ambá-nu- <i>ɣ</i> háda	.	.	171
Ámbła-gandhak .	..	...	236
Ámbli ...		...	238
Anaias	.		47
Andá		...	192
Anjır ..		.	142
Annıas		..	47
Aphım ...		.	190
Alıtha	...	.	224
Altal ..		.	57

B, Bh.

Badam	..	...	45
Bajar-battu-nu- <i>ɣ</i> háda	..	...	116
Bakrı-nu-dúdħ	...	..	166
Bálank ...		...	107
Banaphsá .	..	.	255
Barsát-nu-panı	.	.	53
Bával-dáıu .		...	275
Bél-phal	..	...	34
Bháng ...		...	86

<i>Bh'ing nu bi</i>	86
<i>Bh'ing nu jhada</i>	85
<i>Bh'ing nu ras</i>	86
<i>Bhulamu</i>	276
<i>Bh'indu</i>	13
<i>Bhoya chen'á</i>	54
<i>Bhuro kolu</i>	122
<i>Bi</i>	4
<i>Bij</i>	4
<i>Bjora</i>	107
<i>Bili nu phal</i>	34
<i>Bol</i>	181
<i>Blumbu</i>	63
<i>Bun' nu sirko</i>	100
<i>Buro</i>	219
<i>Bor</i>	263

Ch

<i>Ch'á</i>	210
<i>Ch'ák</i>	117
<i>Ch'Al</i>	5
<i>Chanóladí</i>	16
<i>Charas</i>	86
<i>Chil'tu</i>	5
<i>Chini</i>	219
<i>Ch'inol</i>	92
<i>Char'iyatá</i>	189
<i>Chób chinní</i>	212
<i>Chodhori</i>	257
<i>Chól ha</i>	191
<i>Chuno</i>	83

D D Dh

<i>D'adam</i>	210
<i>D'adam na jhadá</i>	209
<i>Dal chini</i>	103
<i>D'aram</i>	210

2

3

<i>Gluru</i>	110
<i>Go/hru</i>	247
<i>Gorak amlı</i>	33
<i>Goſlı</i>	4
<i>Ga bával</i>	21
<i>Gugal</i>	64
<i>Gulab</i>	217
<i>Guláb nu ʔtar</i>	217
<i>Gulab nu panı</i>	218
<i>Gul ıb nu pʰul</i>	217
<i>Gul anár nu pʰul</i>	210
<i>Gulda udi</i>	99
<i>Gullar</i>	143
<i>Gul vél</i>	245
<i>Gumcʰı</i>	16
<i>Cun</i>	7
<i>Gundar</i>	7

II

<i>Halad</i>	126
<i>Halım</i>	168
<i>Hardal</i>	125
<i>Harlo</i>	242
<i>Hing</i>	62
<i>Hıra kasis</i>	141
<i>Hoparı</i>	51

I

<i>Ilá li</i>	89
<i>Indarjou</i>	259
<i>Indu</i>	192
<i>Isap gʰól</i>	201

J Jh

<i>Janbu</i>	237
<i>Jnd</i>	6
<i>Jnja</i>	154

Kalu sihu	204
Kaméla	170
Kan	6
Kánda	37
Kangoyi nu <i>gháda</i>	16
Kanfo nu danf	41
Kanval	184
Kapás nu bíj	149
Kapas nu <i>gháda</i>	149
Káphí	114
Kápur	84
Kapur nu tél	241
Karany nu <i>gháda</i>	205
Karéka	196
Karelo	176
Karo kiryáta	33
Karpur	84
Kasturi	177
Káta <i>bhuro kólu</i>	122
Kath <i>tho</i>	96
Kavif	139
Kavit gon	151
Káy putí nu tél	81
Kéla	179
Kéla nu <i>gháda</i>	178
Ké ar	118
Kéndo	192
Khajur	196
Khákar nu biyan	79
Khákar nu gun	79
Khákar nu <i>gháda</i>	78
Khand	219
Khas / has	194
Khas / has nu <i>gháda</i>	193
Khas khas nu post	194
Khopru	113

<i>Khorásáni-ajmo</i>	..	..	..	159
<i>Khorásáni-ajván</i>	...	...	...	159
<i>Kiryáta</i>		...	...	47
<i>Kiryáto</i>	.	...	...	47
<i>Kismis</i> ...	...	...	...	253
<i>Kismis-diák</i> ...	..	...	...	253
<i>Kivánc</i> h . .	.	...	...	178
<i>Kó-elo</i>	...	...	..	87
<i>Kólso</i> ...	...	...	...	87
<i>Kólu</i> ...	..	...	.	122
<i>Komári</i> ...	.		...	39
<i>Kóthu</i> ...	...	...	..	139
<i>Kuchlá</i> ...		..	..	234
<i>Kumár</i> .	...	...	..	39

L

<i>Lákdu</i> . .			...	7
<i>Lakdu-kóelo</i>		...	...	88
<i>Lál-jamrud</i> ..	..	...	..	207
<i>Lál-<i>ḡ</i> háv-nu-<i>ḡ</i> háda</i>	...	...	...	210
<i>Lál-miric</i> h ...		..	...	87
<i>Lasan</i> ...	...	.	..	38
<i>Lál-lhas-khas-nu-<i>ḡ</i> háda</i>	.	..	...	193
<i>Lál-péru</i> ...		...	...	207
<i>Lál-pillúdo</i> .		.	..	283
<i>Lál-piyai</i> a ..		.	.	207
<i>Lavang</i> .		..	..	92
<i>Lévu</i> ..	..	...	..	141
<i>Lilli-cháya-tél</i>	...	...	...	50
<i>Limbánu-<i>ḡ</i> háda</i>	.	..	...	64
<i>Límbu</i> .	.	..		105
<i>Lohánu-zang</i>	.	.	.	141
<i>Luban</i> ...		...	...	66

M

<i>Madh</i>	...	..	.	172
<i>Madhá-ni-macha</i>	...	...	...	271

Nánu-kryáta	.			33
Náiangi	..	...		101
Náryal				112
Náiyal- <i>ḡ</i> háda	..			112
Náryal-nu-dáiu	..			276
Náryal-nu-tel		.		113
Nát-ni-badam				212
Nav-ságar	..			42
Náyı	..			33
Nıl	.	...	...	161
Nımbu		.	..	105
Nırmalı				235

P

Palás-páparo		..	...	79
Pán	.			98
Pándru	..	...	...	5
-Páni	.			53
Papáyı			.	89
Papyo				89
Parasa-píplo . .			...	211
Páıo	...	...		158
Patang-nu-lákḡo				81
<i>Phal</i>			.	3
<i>Phata-kardı</i> . .	.	.		41
<i>Phúl</i>	...	.		4
Pilo-haıle	.		.	242
Pıllúdo	.		. 281, 283	
Pılu-nu- <i>ḡ</i> háda	..		...	222
Pıper	..			98
Pıplı			.	98
Pıplı-múl			..	99
Pudına	...	.		173

R

Ráyı	.	...	.	229
Revan- <i>c</i> hıııı	.	...	..	213

Sóro- <i>khár</i>	.	.	.	206
Súkét	..	.	..	223
Súna-mu <i>hhi</i> ...			..	227
Sunáni	...	.	..	62
Sunci-i- <i>varakh</i>	..	..	...	62
Súnt	...	...	...	262
Su <i>ákhár</i> -nu-tezáb			..	25
Suimo	.	..	...	53
Suimo-nu- <i>phatro</i>	.	.	...	53
Suvá	.	.	...	51
Su <i>vanu</i> -bi	.	.	..	51

T

Tada-mi <i>i</i>	.	.	...	121
Tád-nu- <i>ghada</i>	.	...		76
Taj	..	..	...	94
Tamaku	.	...	.	182
Tamarak	.	..	...	63
Tand <i>hári</i> -send		..	...	137
Tár-nu-sirko		.	...	23
Ta <i>pintan</i>	...	...	..	241
Tel	...	..	..	8
Til	...	.	..	227
Tiámbu	.	...	..	123
Tu <i>lsi</i>	.	...	...	185
Tui an <i>j</i>	.	...	...	107
Tutti-nága	..	...	...	262
Tuvero	...	...	.	81

U, Ú.

U <i>li</i> -mu <i>sh</i>	..	...	...	59
U <i>lo</i> -pé <i>u</i>	.	...	...	207
U <i>lo</i> -bu <i>o</i>		...	...	220
U <i>lo</i> -c <i>hín</i>	.		...	220
U <i>lo</i> - <i>khánd</i>		...	...	220
U <i>lo</i> -pi <i>yára</i>	...	..	..	207

Ushbo	225
Ushbo magrabi	225

V

Vach	32
Vachknag	26
Vay	32
Vagarni	62
Vaungni	232
Válo	48
Vans kapur	65
Vasnu mitha	65
Vayi valang	134
Vel	2
Vel Lhakar	79
Vilati chuno	117

Y

Yeliyo	39
Yerandi	215
Yerandi nu jhada	214
Yerandi nu tel	187
Yerandium	187

Z

Ziro	123
------	-----

INDEX OF CINGALESE SYNONYMES.

A, Á.

Abbé				229
Abin	...			190
Ácháyapalbe			..	178
Ádatoda	.	..	...	33
Áhalla	...			93
Ahilla	.			93
Akuru	.	..	...	220
Akuru-arak	...	...	.	276
Ala	...			6
Amba-gahá	..	...	.	171
Amu-ingui u	...	...	..	262
Angola	...		..	35
Anguru	..	...	..	87
Annási		..	..	47
Anoda-gahá				18
Arak			..	56
Aiaku	.	...	...	56
Aralu		.		242
Aralu-mal		..		243
Aiuda	.	.		218
Assamodagam				91
Assamodagun				91
Ati-maduram	...	...	..	148
Ati-neranchi	.	..	...	195
Atta		.	...	4
Attana			.	41, 130
Atti-ká	..	...	..	143

Attira	246
Attirilla pála	146
Attora	93
Avāri	161

B

Balāt	98
Banda ka	13
Belli	34
Belli ka	34
Bija	4
Bjya	192
Bin kohamba	47 189
Binnug	151
Bin nuga	249
Bolam	181
Bulu	241
Luro kiri	166
Bu torā	92

Ch

Chinna kāram	41
--------------	----

D, Dh

Daluk	137
Datkattiya	190
Dehi	105
Dellun	210
Delun	210
Delun gaha	209
Deva duru	199
Dhanālu	115
Dimkōla	182
Divul	189
Divul melliyam	151
Dodang	104
Domba gahā	8

Dummala	...	..	228
Dungazha	...	...	182
Dungkola	.	..	182
Duru	..	.	123

E.

Enasal	..	.	89
Endaru	.		215
Endaru-atta	.	..	215
Endaru-gahá	.	...	214
Endaru-tel	.	..	187
Ensal	.	...	89
Erabadu-gahá	...		136
Erandu	..	.	163

G

Gadı	..	...	3
Gaha	...	.	2
Gammálu	..		208
Gam-miris		..	201
Gandakam	.	..	235
Gandarassa	..	..	181
Ganjá			85
Ganjá-atta	.		86
Ganjá-gahá	...	.	85
Ganjá-kola	...	..	86
Ganjá-látu	...	...	86
Gansurí-gahá	..	..	244
Goskaral-hebbo	...		24
Goda-kadua-atta	...	.	234
Gokatu		..	83
Gokatu-melhyam		.	83
Goiáka		...	260
Gorakka	..	..	260
Górócha	..	...	71
Gugula	...	...	64

II

Hal	191
Hal	254
Hal dumula	254
Hampirilla gedivella burá	170
Handun	223
Hatavari	61
Hinbinkohamba	47
Ilingotu kola	158
Hin tolabo	118
Hunu	83

I

Ikkiri	62
Ikkiri gahá	62
Ilanda	263
Imbul	135
Indi	196
Indi akuru	221
Indi arak	276
Indi rá	246
Ingini ritta	235
Inguru	262
Irimusu	153
Itti	97
Iyam	204

J

Jidi ka	180
Japála	120
Jan tops	273
Jápála	120
Jaramánsi	181
Jatamakutu	129 181
Jatamamsi	181
Jati lingam	156

Kasturi	177
Kaṭṭaku mancaḥal	66
Kataru murunḡa	266
Kattarodu	109
Kattarodu biya	110
Kattu imbul	75
Katu valbatu	232
Kāya	3
Kehal	179
Kehal gahā	178
Kessel	179
Kkīdīra	20
Kihiri	20
Kīl	201
Kiri	8
Kiri	166
Koda kaduru aṭṭa	234
Koḍu gahā	191
Kohumba	64
Kola	5
Kola lākada	116
Komārika	39
Koomarika	230
Kopi attā	114
Koṣanaba	242
Koṭikān babila	229
Koṭṭa	4
Kottamallī attā	115
Kova kā	110
Krābu natī	92
Krāmbu natī	92
Kudallu	154
Kudu mirisā	245
Kukuru mān	212
Kumbalu potta	37
Kumburu attā	80

Kum-kuma-pu	...	...	.	118
Kundrikam	.	..	.	77
Kungama-mal	..	...	..	118
Kuunda . .	...	...	...	103

L

Leverella	.			272
Leverella-gahá	...	.	.	272
Lingam	.	...	...	156
Lokka-dehi	...	...	.	105
Lokka-duru	.	...	..	199
Lokka-endaru-tel	.	...	.	189
Lánú ...	.	..	...	37
Lunu ...	...		.	231

M

Maduru-talla			...	185
Magul-karanda	..	..	...	205
Mahá-duru ..	.		90, 199	
Mahá-nimba ...		.	...	173
Mair-mánikam	..	..	.	229
Mal	..	..	...	4
Mal-delun .	..	...	..	210
Mallokodá ...	.	.	..	141
Mál-tel ...	.	...	...	187
Manjista .	...	..	...	218
Maritondí		.		167
Másu-ká .	...	...	..	145
Másánká	...	.		263
Melhyam .	..	...	..	7
Mí-kirí ...		.	..	166
Mín-tel .	...	...	..	187
Miris	..	.	...	87
Motta ...		.	.	5
Múdura-ká-araku	.		..	255
Mudnaka-pána		.	.	255

Mudraká	257
Mudra palam	57
Mudu pol	167
Mul	6
Murungá	176

N

Nalun	184
Nárang lá	104
Navác/háram	42
Nava handí	138
Nayva gedi	237
Nelavari	94
Nelli	197
Nelli gandakam	236
Nelli lá	197
Nelun	184
Neranchi	247
Neranyi	247
Nerree weesa	27, 31
Nikka	256
Nila	161
Nila	161
Nilavari	94
Nil gaha	161
Nimba gahá	64
Nimba rá	246
Nirivis/ta	27 31
Nuga kiri	142

O

Olinda	16
Olinda atta	16
Omam	91

P

Pal mánikam	124
Páni	172

Patangı	...	...	..	81
Pávatta	..	..	..	33
Pengrimá-tel...	...	...	.	50
Penirata-kotambá	..	...	...	45
Peni-tóia	...	...	...	91
Pepolká	..	..		89
Perrungáyam	.	...	...	62
Perunkáyam	..	..	...	62
Pich-chi-mal	...	.	...	162
Pol	.	...	...	112
Pol-akuru	...	..	..	221
Pól-arak	.	.	..	276
Pol-gahá	...	..	...	112
Pól-rá	..	.	..	246
Pol-tel	...	...	..	113
Pot-lunu	.	...	..	206
Potta	...		...	6
Púṇḍal	.	...	..	151
Punji-endaru-atta	...	..	...	216
Punji-endaru-gahá		..	.	215
Punji-endaru-tel		...	...	188
Puskara	...	.	...	230
Puvák	.	.	..	54
Puvákka	...	..	.	54

R

Rá	...	..	...	.	215
Ranavará	...		..	..	93
Rangu-lámi	...	.		.	217
Ran-tagadu	.			.	62
Ran-tahadu	...	...	..	.	62
Rasadiyá	.				158
Rasa-karpúram	..	...	..	..	157
Rasakinda	..	...	.	.	245
Rata-attı-ká	...	...	...	..	142
Rata-dummula	.	.	..	...	64
Rata-dum u	.	..	..	...	90

Raṭa hunu	117
Raṭa irimusa	225
Rata kaju	54
Rata kekuna	156
Rata koṭambá	45
Rata péra gadi	207
Rata sana kola	227
Raṭa símani gaha	283
Rata val lunu	225
Raṭ handuṇ	209
Rat nítul	202
Rat péra	207
Ridi tagadu	55
Ridi tahadu	55
Rója mal kandum	219
Rook attaná	41
Rosá ml	217

S, *Sh*

Sada kuppa	51
Sadi lá	180
Sahinda lunu	41
Saira tel	50
Saklero	219
Salama mısırı	221
Sámbráni	66
Sanni náegam	254
Sanni násang	254
Sappu	174
Sassanda	56
Sata kuppi	51
Savandra mul	48
<i>Shaviram</i>	156
<i>Shén kotṭe</i>	226
Símani gahá	281, 283
Sína káram	41

Sindika-gahá	...	...	...	175
Síní	...	...	...	219
Sirivadi-babála	...	...	...	228
Sitta-rattai	...	...	...	48, 267
Siyambula	...	...	...	238
Sudu-attana	...	...	...	130
Sudu-duru	..	..	...	123
Sudu-endau-tel	..	...	...	188
Sudu-handun	..	...	...	223
Sudu-iyam	...	...	...	233
Sudu-lúnú	...	...	...	38
Sudu-nikka	..	...	...	256
Sudu-nitul	...	...	..	203
Sudu-pásanam	...	...	...	57
Sudu-péra	..	...	..	207
Sudu-péra-gađı	...	..	...	207
Sudu-tuttam	...	..	...	261
Súkari	...	..	...	221
Sunu-vıla	...	...	...	153

T, Th.

Tal	...	...	...	76
Tál	...	...	...	76
Tal-akuru	..	...	..	220
Tal-arak	..	...	...	276
Tál-gahá	..	...	...	76
Táh-pat	...	..	..	116
Tális-patturu	...	..	...	111
Talla	...	..	...	76
Talla-atta	..	...	...	227
Talla-tel	..	...	...	227
Tal-súkari	..	..	..	221
Tál-vená	..	...	...	23
Talabo	...	...	..	118
Tana	...	...	...	2
Tanakal	...	...	...	2

Tat rá	246
Te kola	240
Tel	8
<i>Thovar</i>	138
Tibbatu	231
Timbiri	132
Tippili	98
Tippili mul	99
Tiringu	249
Titta hondala	248
Titta rata kotambá	46
Tittaval	46
Tora	95
Trista valu mul	162

U

Úk	219
Uluva	249
Una kapuru	65
Una lunu	65
Úru tora	95

V

<i>Vacha nabhi</i>	26
Vadurásku	180
Vahin vaturu	53
Val endaru	163
Val lunú	250
Val molagu	121
Val molayu	121
Vara	82
Vara gaha	82
Vasávasi	180
Vaturu	53
Vaturu nikka	256
Vedi lunu	206
Vel	2

Velicha-inguru	...	..	262
Vellu h-cha-mudra-h	.	...	273
Vellu h-cha-mudra-palam	...	..	273
Velmadata	.	..	218
Velmi	.	..	118
Vena-kiri	..	.	21
Vengaiam	.	..	259
Vennel	.	..	117
Vepal-arsi	.	..	269
Vepal-pal	..	...	259
Wakkotundu	W	..	78
Yakkada-kittam	Y	...	131
Yakka-madu	..	..	104
Yelu-kiri	..	.	106

INDEX OF BURMESE SYNONYMES

A A Á, A

<i>Agi kesu si</i>	189
<i>A/ háv</i>	6
<i>Aalu paka</i>	206
<i>Alu pakara</i>	206
<i>Amie</i>	6
<i>Angen kesu si</i>	188
<i>Ang oun</i>	5
<i>Ánoun</i>	5
<i>Anoye</i>	2
<i>Ann</i>	6
<i>Apin</i>	1
<i>Apóen</i>	4
<i>Asi</i>	3
<i>Asi</i>	4
<i>Asi</i>	7
<i>Ati</i>	3
<i>Au</i>	6
<i>Au</i>	192
<i>Aye</i>	8 56
<i>Ayoe</i>	5
<i>Ayu</i>	191
<i>Ayu msu e</i>	88

B Bh

<i>Bádam</i>	45
<i>Bavanet</i>	164
<i>Bh aín</i>	190
<i>Bh aín bñ</i>	193

<i>Bh-ain-bin-amí</i>	..	...	...	193
<i>Bh-ain-zi</i>	.	..	...	194
<i>Bhale</i>	..	...	..	89
<i>Bheñ</i>	..	.	...	86
<i>Bhén-lun</i>	.	...		85
<i>Bheñ-si</i>	..	..	.	86
<i>Bhin</i>	...	...	..	190
<i>Bhan-bin</i>	..	.	..	193
<i>Bhin-bin-amí</i>	...	.	.	193
<i>Bhin-sí</i>	..	.		194
<i>Bhúdina</i>	...	..	...	173
<i>Bhla-magisi</i>	.	...	...	53
<i>Bin</i>	..	...		1
<i>Bou-lho-e</i>	...	.	..	18
<i>Bou-lhoye</i>	...	...	.	18
<i>Bingí-lobán</i>	...		.	76

Ch.

<i>Chá-gio</i>	116
<i>Chán</i>	..	...	..	191

D, D

<i>Dán</i>	...	...	...	141
<i>Dándalon-bin</i>	...	...	...	176
<i>Dán-bin</i>	...	..	.	167
<i>Dou-thá</i>	...	...	.	124
<i>Dou-thá</i>	..	...	...	124

G

<i>Gamou</i>	.	...	..	165
<i>Gínsi-lhiav</i>	...	.	...	262
<i>Gín-siñ</i>	...	...	..	262
<i>Giyonsabá</i>	...	.	...	249
<i>Gon</i>	...	...	..	149
<i>Goyázın</i>	5	...		71
<i>Gue-bin</i>	..	...	...	233
<i>Guñ</i>	...	...	...	149

H

Hinlanoë suba	41
Hinnoe subá	41
Hman	139

K, Kh

Kado	177
Kaíye ní	123
Kalaín sɪ	80
Kala lhen boun	218
Kalane soi	181
Kala pinzain	185
Kala sagha	220
Kala tigiya	220
Kala zounti	63
Kala zoun ya sɪ	63
Kalen zɪ	80
KamaLha	64
Kamou yekɪ	235
Kan	235
Kanaʹho sɪ	120
Kann sɪ	132
Kan sɪ	25
Kánso	66
Kanyen sɪ	132
Kanyo mɪ	61
Kapʹhɪ sɪ	114
Kasɪ	136
Kattra asɪ	201
Ke hin ga bin	176
Kenbhou pedon	21
Kenbhou sɪ	21
Kenbh oun bin	110
Kenbon tɪ	21
Keo ʹhín	41
Keokɪ bin	255

Kesu-zi	.	..	215
Kesu-gi	..	..	163
Kesún-ni	..	...	97
Kesun-phui	...	..	18
Kesu-si	...	..	187
Kesu-zi	...	..	15
Khabón	.	..	155
Kham ^o lha	...	.	64
Khamón	..	...	234, 235
Khamou	..	...	165
Khanakhho si	.	..	120
Kháv	..	..	6
Khayán	..	...	222
Khayán-kazo	...	..	232
Khema-phiu	..	...	205
Khia-si	.	..	104
Khia-ti	.	...	104
Khi-si	..	.	226
Khu-c-lo	.	..	175
Khwele	.	...	178
Khyáá	.	..	51
Kian	...	..	219
Kigi-samya-si	..	..	105
Kihp	...	.	123
Kihp	.	...	123
Kim-lhen-ní	..	...	202
Kim-lhen-phiu	..	..	203
Kiya-la-mou	..	...	24
Kiyan	.	..	219
Kiyanu	...	..	184
Kiyasanoim	..	...	125
Kiya-si	.	..	104
Kiyav-poén	...	...	150, 191
Kiyn-o	...	...	95
Kiyou-bhán-bim	..	..	256
Kiyou-lhín	...	...	41

Kuyubán bíp	256
Koyangali	39
Koyangi'	30, 118
Koyangi'	30
Kukaj a	211
Kukaya	211
Kuku	230
Kunc la mou	24
Kun si	54
Kun yoc	98

L

Lakhiya	230
Laphé khav	240
Lene	32
Lengan poen	92
Lenho	32
Lequah poén	92
Lepan bín	70
Lep'an bín	70
Let / hy a	230
Lim	180
Linho	32
Loban	66

M

Magi	238
Mahq	139
Mai	161
Maino	161
Maiya	115
Maiyagan	73
Mai ali	94
Maizali gi	93
Málaka phú	207
Malakí ní	207
Mango si	145

Mayo-bin	...	..	.	..	82
Mé	...	...	.	...	161
Me-av-me-sue- <i>l ha-ti</i>	.	...	...	..	221
Mé-bin	...	...	...	..	161
Me-biyu	.	..	...	.	117
Méné	...	..	...	...	161
Mengo-ti		..	.		115
Mesan-bin	...		...	..	53
Mezali	.	..	..	.	94
Mi	...	.	...	.	6
Miá, men-sue- <i>l he-si</i>	.		.	..	221
Mi-be	...	..	..	.	54
Midu-ye	...	..	.	...	87
Mie- <i>phú</i>	.		..	...	117
Mín <i>l huá-bin</i>	.		...	..	158
Misue	.	..	...	.	87
Miya-mó-e	.		.		18
Miye		..	.		2
Mi-zip <i>hiyu</i>		..	...	...	198
Mi-zip <i>hiyu-aní</i>			.	...	198
Mizu-bin		..		...	175
Mo	..	.	...	...	39
Molamiyá-pan		.	...	...	211
Mou	...		..	..	39
Móulá	..	.	...	..	212
Moulá	.	..		..	212
Mó-yó	...		..	.	53
Mudain		.	...	...	127
Múdang	...	..	...	...	127
Munmyen-zí	...	...	...	..	229

N, N

Nabiye	...		...		116
Nahu-sí	...	...	...	..	227
Nanat-poén	...	...	..	..	160
Nana-zí		...	...	.	115
Nan-kí-dav	..		...	...	112

Nanloun kıyın aphiyu	22
Nanlun <i>lh</i> ain	21
Nanlun maın	21
Nannası	47
Nantayu	169
Napiya bıq	178
Napiya sı	179
Na pou tın	116
Nasa nı	209
Nasaphıyu	223
Nayahon	201
Nayu sı	87
Negıya sı	152
Negıyá sı	152
Nenzi poen	217
Nesı poen	217
Nıyav kı dav	142
No	8 166
No e gıyu	148
Noe <i>lhıyu</i>	148
Noe <i>lhıyu</i> amı	148
Noye	2
Noye saku	55
Nusı	93

O Ó

On dı	112
On dı pın	112
Onsı	112
Ón sı	113
Ón sı	113
Onsı pın	112
On tı	112
On tı pın	112

P Ph

Padá	158
Pıdá	158

Padagogi ..	...	...	...	10
Padaym-lhatta ..	..	..	...	139
Pade-goji ..	..	.	.	40
Pai-lhm ..	..	.	.	98
Pai-san ...	.	.	..	119
Paisán-si .	..	.	..	119
Palhen ..	..	.	.	98
Pálopinan-á ..	..	.	.	171
Pán .	..	..	4, 119	
'Pan' .	..	..	..	119
Pánlhade ..	..	..	..	238
Pánvu ..	..	..	..	165
Pánvu-kamun ...	...	.	.	165
Páv ..	..	..	..	78
Pav-si ..	..	.	.	78
Pav-si ..	..	.	..	78
Payeh ..	..	.	.	235
Paym .	.	.	.	235
Payo ..	..	..	..	81
Pc-bin .	..	.	.	116
Pédon ..	.	.	..	3
Penan-ta-ri ...	..	.	.	219
Penle-on-si ..	...	...	...	169
Pezung-oun ..	..	..	..	98
Phálá .	..	.	.	80
Phánga-si ..	..	..	..	211
Phán-lhá-si .	...	.	.	211
Phayouh ..	...	...	.	97
Phoun-nya ..	...	...	.	82
Pido-sin ..	..	...	..	178
Pim ..	..	..	.	1
Pindo-sin ...	..	..	..	178
Pinzain ...	...	.	.	185
Pinzakání-si ..	..	..	..	115
Pinz-gáni-di ...	..	.	...	145
Pinzin ..	...	...	..	185
Piyaanbu ...	...	..	..	261

Piyá ye	172
Piyo	84
Piyo s ¹	241
Poen	4
Ponye	23
Puve káin yoe	94

S S S Sh Sh

Sa	231
Sabalen s ¹	50
Sabí e s ¹	237
Sabí s ¹	253
Sabí s ¹	257
Sabya s ¹	253
Sabya s ¹	257
Sabyezi	237
Sá diva	120
Saga pan	175
Saghia	219
Saghia phiu	220
Sagiyo	116
Síla mısı	221
Sale bin	209
Salé s ¹	210
Samah nı	168
Same	71
Sa me	71
Samham	91
Samın	51
Samou ne	183
Samusaba	199
Samyı s ¹	105
San	191
San	191
Sana gı	115

<i>Sanatho-así</i>	.	...	...	83
<i>Sanatho-bop</i>			...	115
<i>Sanato-pin</i>	..	.	.	115
<i>Sanato-sí</i>	..	...		83
<i>Sandaku</i>	...		...	269
<i>Sandaku</i>	..	.	.	229
<i>Sanzhi</i>	...			111
<i>Sanoe</i>			.	126
<i>Sánpiyá</i>			..	111
<i>San-phán-bin</i>			.	142
<i>Sáphán-bin</i>	..			143
<i>Saphánti</i>			...	113
<i>Sasava</i>	...			192
<i>Sataphu</i>			...	162
<i>Saye-bvân</i>	.		.	25
<i>Sé</i>				182
<i>Segiyáv</i>			.	86
<i>Segiyáv-así</i>	.	.	..	86
<i>Séjáv-bin</i>		.		85
<i>Séjáv-sí</i>	.		.	86
<i>Sekhági</i>				189
<i>Sham-me</i>	.		...	161
<i>Shazan-jí</i>	.			157
<i>Sházávgi</i>	.	..	.	137
<i>Sházávn-le-pí</i>				59
<i>Sházávn-lese</i>			.	257
<i>Sházávn-muna</i>				137
<i>Sházi</i>				96
<i>Sházi-bin</i>	.			20
<i>Shingu</i>			.	62
<i>Shin-lhu</i>	.			62
<i>Sh-on-síkhavá</i>	..			107
<i>Sh-on-sí</i>			.	104
<i>Sh-on-talhavá</i>			.	107
<i>Shue-saku</i>			..	62
<i>Shue-zain</i>	.	.	.	62
<i>Shumma-khaya</i>		...	..	53

Sí	3
S ₁	4
S ₁	7
S ₁	8
Sigyo	86
Sihosaye s ₁	46
Síllháv	6
Sikiyabo	102 103
Síma dou	147
Símbo kama ^l ha	173
Símbo kesu	163
Símbo ^l hama ^l ha	173
Símbo maizalí	93
Símbo noegiyu	148
Símbo saphan s ₁	142
Símbo s ₁	89
Símbo síkiyabo	103
Símbo tama bin	173
Símbo <i>thamagá</i>	173
Símbo <i>thamá^lha</i>	173
Símbo to ke un	225
Sínizu	205
Sím ^m i dav	147
Singo mono	245
Síng ou mia s ₁	49
Sínza manne	245
Síppin	1
S ₁ s ₁	139
Sís ^l h ^y a s ₁	163
Síssa	7
Síssi	172
Sítto bin	223
Síya pín	171
Somblon z ₁	196
Subán	89
Sule anen	247
Súle g ₁	194

...	...	...	201
Sun	...	...	62
Súpa-dán	...	...	69
Supán	...	...	221
Suppiya	...	...	53
Surma-l'hyo	...	...

T, T, Th

...	...	...	253, 257
Tabí-tí	...	...	120
Tadiva	...	...	219
Tagiyá	...	...	229
Tagiyá-phu	...	...	81
Tainugiya	...	...	81
Tainuiya	...	...	122
Takhvá-sí	...	...	291
Tali-bin	...	...	210
Tali-sí	...	...	61
Tamá-bin	...	...	111
Támbiyá	...	...	105
Támbiyá-sí	...	...	115
Tana	...	...	115
Tana-gí	...	...	115
Tana-maiyá	...	...	115
Tana-sí	...	...	83
Tanato-así	...	...	115
Tanato-bin	...	...	250
Tankaet-tia	...	...	111
Tankhí	...	...	126
Tanín	...	...	39
Tazávon-le-pa	...	...	61
Thamágá	...	...	61
Thamákhá	...	...	19
'Thama-khyoke'	...	...	76
Thán-bin	...	...	205
Than-mo	...	...	23
Thán-pón-ye	...	...	7
Then	...	...

<i>Then m'su e</i>	88
<i>Thombiyu</i>	117
<i>Thon phiyu</i>	83
Ti	3
Ti dī	139
Tihotiya sī	46
Tikhav	6
Tikya zī	163
Tikyobo	102 103
Timbo kesu	163
Timbo le bīn	135
Timbo mezalī	93
Timbo sī	89
Timbo thán dī	142
Timbo tikyobo	103
Timizu	205
Tinyusī	201
Tī sī	151
Tīsī	172
Titto bīn	223
Tīye pīn	171
To kanaaho sī	120
To kesun	250
To /hanaaho sī	120
To pelen moye	248
To sh ou bīn	35
To sikiya sī	36
To somblon zī	196
Tou sh ou bīn	30
Touta	238
'Tsein apho	230

U Ú

U
Ú6
192

Úshl-tl	...	...	...	34
Úshl-sl	..	.	...	34

V

Vá (Wá)	.	.	...	149
Vá-bin (Wá-bin)	...	..	...	149
Vá-chhá	..	...	...	65
Vádegá-sá	...	..	...	65
Va-mo	...	..	...	205
Vasañ	...	.	...	65
Vasan	...	...	...	65
Vá-sl (Wá-sl)		..	...	149
Vátheá-kíyo	..		..	65
Vathegasá	...	..	...	65
Vettaka	..	...	...	192
Vettakayá	.	..	...	192
Vo-mou-ng-ie	...		...	129
Vo-mou-mu		...	...	129

Y

Yánzain-yébiyán	..	...	...	25
Yán-zim	...	..	...	206
Yé	.	.	...	53
Yé-kíyubán-bin	...	..	...	256
Yé-na	..	...	..	195
Yená	.	...	...	195
Yo-e	...	.	...	5
Yoe-kíyá-pín-ba	..	..	...	117
Youn-padí-sí	..	...	...	13
Youn-padí-tl		...	...	13
Yove-sl	..	.	...	16
Yu-e-sl	...	..	.	16

Z.

Zadiphu		...	180
Zádiphu-apócn	.	...	180

Zavasa	42
Ziphiyu	198
Ziphiyu si	197
Zi si	263
Ziya	123
Zoun si	63
Zoun ya si	63

LIST OF ERRATA

Page	15, lines	1 and 2, for 'corylifolia' read <i>corylifolia</i>
"	18, line	19, for 'Pharmacopœi' read <i>Pharmacopœia</i>
"	18, "	30, for ಶಿಷುಹಿಗಿದಾ read ಶಿಷುಹಿಗಿದಾ.
"	20, "	6, from below, for 'easly' read 'easily'
"	23, "	16, for ಧೃಂತಿರಿಣಕಾಸಿ read ಧೃಂತಿರಿಣಕಾಸಿ.
"	23, "	19, for 'Phœnix' read <i>Phoenix</i>
"	43, "	17, for 'but' read 'yet'
"	45, "	8, for 'Elakáy-vnai' read <i>Elakáy-vnai</i>
"	45, "	8, for 'Ela-káya-vittulu' read <i>Elakáya-vittulu</i> .
"	51, "	7, for 'ajwan' read <i>ajowan</i>
"	52, "	1, do do
"	52, "	21, for 'Nettávil' read <i>Nettavil</i>
"	57, "	11, for 'Nardostychis' read <i>Nardostachys</i>
"	58, "	2, for 'Madua-káméshvari' read <i>Madua-káméshvari</i>
"	59, "	13, for 'Malabaricus' read <i>Malabaricum</i>
"	60, "	8, from below, for 'orchidoiodes' read <i>Orchidoiodes</i>
"	60, "	6 do for 'Malabaricus' read <i>Malabaricum</i>
"	61, "	22, for 'racemosis' and 'samentosis' read <i>racemosus</i> and <i>samentosus</i> , respectively
"	64, "	5, for 'azadarach' read <i>azedarach</i>
"	65, "	5, from below, for 'Phalvára' read <i>Phalvárá</i> .
"	71, "	12, for 'an' read 'any'
"	77, "	19, for 'transulent' read translucent
"	78, "	4, for گرج پیل read گرج پیل.
"	79, "	22, for വളളിപ്പാച്ച read വളളിപ്പാച്ച
"	82, "	21, for 'calumbo' read <i>Calumba</i> , in 2 places.
"	82, "	3, from below, for كلس read كلس.
"	83, "	8, and 10 from below, for 'Rhubarb' read <i>Rhubarb</i> , in 2 places
"	99, lines	2 and 3, for കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി read കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി.
"	100, line	12, insert 'a' before the word 'great'
"	102, "	14, for 'correcty' read 'correctly'
"	111, "	6, for 'it' read 'its'
"	114, "	3, for 'Cáphi' read <i>Káphi</i>
"	116, "	5, from below, for 'Cobb' read <i>Colub</i>
"	122, "	13, for 'Mattanga' read <i>Mattanna</i>
"	124, "	8, for 'ORCHIDIOIDES' read <i>ORCHIOIDES</i>
"	129, "	6, for 'Nardastachys,' read <i>Nardostachys</i>

LIST OF ERRATA

Page 131	line 3	from below for	گرر read گرر
131	16	for	<i>Iurn</i> read <i>Purni</i>
138	2	from below for	و ررگا read و ررگا
140	7	for	<i>terbinthunato</i> read <i>terobinthunato</i>
143	18	for	<i>Uriya pe atti</i> read <i>S/riya-pe atti</i>
143	11	for	<i>Indici</i> read <i>Indicus</i>
147	8	from below for	<i>ODERATA</i> read <i>ODOPATA</i>
163	9	from below in cert	a before the word <i>moni</i>
166	11	from below for	<i>Solanac</i> read <i>Solanacae</i>
166	7	for	frequently read frequently
171	10	for	<i>Gai nu du//</i> read <i>Gái nu du//</i>
180	13	for	<i>Iol</i> read <i>Ioll</i>
188	4	from below for	<i>Jingam</i> read <i>Jingan</i>
189	11	for	ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ read ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ
189	8	for	<i>S i iam</i> read <i>Seiumum</i>
189	5	for	<i>Moju verandi nu tel</i> read <i>Moju</i>
200	2	from below in cert	(<i>Irab</i>) after the words لعل اء
201	12	Consider the word	<i>POLANISIA</i> as obsolete
211	15	for	<i>karila-gida</i> ಕರಳಗಿಡ read <i>Haraja-</i> <i>gida</i> ಹರಳಗಿಡ
217	21	for	ಇರಪ್ಪು ತಿತ್ತಿಪ್ಪು read <i>Irjap-pu tittip-pu</i> ಇರಪ್ಪು ತಿತ್ತಿಪ್ಪು
220	lines 11 and 12	for	ಎಂಬಂಪುಸಾರ read ಎಂಬಂಪುಸಾರ
220	line 20	for	<i>Ráp /arukharai</i> ರಾಪಕರೂಕಾರ read <i>Iríp /arukharai</i> ಇರಪಕರೂಕಾರ
221	5	for	<i>Id akuru</i> read <i>Iol akuru</i>
221	3	for	<i>Willal</i> read <i>Will</i>
230	11	for	<i>Ale</i> read <i>Alo</i>
236	last line	for	<i>Dat ganlal</i> read <i>Dal gandal</i>
239	line 10	for	<i>Gazmaju</i> read <i>Cazmizu</i>
240	16	for	<i>Sagván</i> read <i>Sagván</i>
243	5	for	ಶರಪುಷ್ಪ read ಶರಪುಷ್ಪ
244	21	for	<i>Tel kotukha</i> read <i>Tel kotukha</i>
246	16	for	<i>Ial ri</i> read <i>Iol ri</i>
246	4	from below for	not yet begun read have not yet begun
249	11	for	<i>Gahun</i> read <i>Gahun</i>
250	9	for	propagated read propagated
252	last line	for	ء اء ل read ء اء ل
253	line 6	for	<i>Saská dra/lya</i> read <i>Suká dra/lya</i>
256	last line	for	<i>Justicia</i> read <i>Justicia</i>
259	line 5	from below in the foot note,	for constitutes read constitute

LIST OF ERRATA

- Page 272, line 2, for 'Realger' read Realgar
 " 272, lines 5 and 6, for 'Manósiloi' and 'Manúsala,' read
 Manóshilai and Manúshala, respectively
 " 281, line 4, from below, for 'hydriogogue' read 'hydra-
 gogue'
 " 282, " 20, for 'tubuncular' read 'tubercular'
 " 315, " 8, insert 'of the' after the word 'whole'
 " 315, " 3, from below, omit 'the' before the word 'like'
 " 317, " 6, for 'written' read 'expressed.'
 " 340, " 4, for 'osculating' read 'oscillating'
 " 343, " 2, from below, for 'osculating' read 'oscillating.'
 " 345, " 6, from below, for 'Jalap' read 'Jalap'
 " 351, " 10, for 'perennial' read 'perennial'
 " 352, " 12, for 'inodorous' read 'inodorous'
 " 354, " 3, from below, omit 'more' before the word
 'stronger'
 " 356, " 5, from below, insert 'the' before the word 'diy'
 " 361, " 13, for 'plant' read 'plants'
 " 362, " 12, for 'dehescent' read 'dehiscent'

